FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. Sub-File D

SERIALS 1

thru

172

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub-File D

REVIEWED BY [illegible] / 59P

File No: 100-107111 Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1-24-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1	3/12/52	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
2	3/12/52	copy of memo	1	0		65-15348 NY
3	3/12/52	copy of memo	1	0		65-15348 NY
4	3/12/52	copy of memo	1	0		65-15348 NY
5	3/18/52	memo sent to file	1	1		
6	3/18/52	copy of memo	1	1		1 pg dup
7	4/1/52	memo sent to file	2	2		
8	4/1/52	copy of memo	2	2		2 pg dup
9	4/2/52	letter sent to file	5	5		
10	4/5/52	memo sent to file	1	1		65-
11	4/5/52	copy of memo	1	1		65-
12	4/5/52	memo sent to file	1	1		65-15348

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (3-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-10711 Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1-24-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
13	4/5/52	Copy of memo	1	1		[illegible]
14	4/28/52	memo sent to file	1	1		[illegible]
15	4/28/52	Copy of memo	1	1		[illegible]
16	4/30/52	memo sent to file	1	1		[illegible]
17	4/30/52	Copy of memo	1	1		[illegible]
18	5/6/52	memo sent to file	1	1		[illegible]
19	5/6/52	Copy of memo	1	1		[illegible]
20	5/9/52	memo sent to file	1	1		[illegible]
21	5/9/52	Copy of memo	1	1		[illegible]
22	5/14/52	memo sent to file	1	1		[illegible]
23	5/14/52	Copy of memo	1	1		[illegible]
24	6/2/52	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 / N.Y. 37158 " NY

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-603 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: ROSENBURG/SOBELL COMMITTEE Date: 1-24-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
25	6/2/52	COPY OF MEMO	1	0		65-15348 / NY
26	6/10/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
27	6/10/52	COPY OF MEMO	1	0		65-15348 / NY
28	6/11/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
29	6/11/52	COPY OF MEMO	1	1		
30	6/13/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
31	6/13/52	COPY OF MEMO	1	1		
32	6/16/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
33	8/22/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	0		65-15348 NY
34	8/22/52	COPY OF MEMO	2	0		65-15348 NY
35	9/8/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		NY 100-35158-1355
36	8/22/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub-File D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-107111 Re: Rosenberg / Sobell, Committee

Date: 1-24-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
37	9/8/52	memo sent to file	1	1		
38	9/12/52	memo sent to file	1	1		
39	9/12/52	copy of memo	1	1		
40	10/2/52	memo sent to file w/ag	1/1	1/1		
41	9/9/52	memo sent to file	2	0		65-15548 NY
42	11/14/52	memo sent to file	2	2		
43	11/20/52	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
44	11/21/52	memo sent to file	1	1		
45	11/24/52	memo sent to file	2	2		
46	11/24/52	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
47	11/25/52	memo sent to file	2	0		NY 100-37158-1374a
48	11/25/52	memo sent to file	1	1		

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711

Re: ROSENBURG / SOBELL COMMITTEE

Date: 1-24-79 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
49	11/25/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
50	11/25/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
51	11/26/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		65-15348 NY
52	11/28/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
53	11/28/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
54	12/2/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
55	12/2/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
56	12/2/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		NY 100-37158-1385
57	12/8/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
58	12/12/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	0		NY 100-37158-1394a
59	12/12/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	0		NY 100-37158-1394
60	12/12/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		NY 100-37158-1393a

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

VOLUME SUB-FILE A

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: ROSENBURG/SOBELL COMMITTEE Date: 1-24-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
61	12/12/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
62	12/12/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		65-15348 NY
63	12/12/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	0		65-15348 NY
64	12/31/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
65	12/31/52	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
66	12/31/52	LETTER SENT TO FILE	2	2		
67	1/5/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		100-3758-1207 NY
68	1/5/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	0		65-15348 NY
69	1/6/53	LETTER, SAC NY TO SAC NK	1	1		
70	1/6/53	LETTER, SAC NY TO MM	1	1		
71	1/6/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	3	3		
72	1/6/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711

Re: ROSENBURG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
73	1/6/53	memo SENT TO FILE	3	3		
74	1/6/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	2		
75	1/6/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	2		
76	1/6/53	memo SENT TO FILE	1	1		
77	1/8/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	0		100-33158-1412 NY
78	1/8/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	2		
79	1/9/53	memo SENT TO FILE	4	4		
80	1/9/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	2		
81	1/9/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	2		
82	1/9/53	memo SENT TO FILE	2	2		
83	1/12/53	LETTER, SAC NY TO SAC CV	2	2		
84	1/12/53	memo SENT TO FILE	3	3		

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: ROSENBURG/SOBELL COMMITTEE Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
85	1/12/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
86	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
87	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
88	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
89	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
90	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
91	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
91a	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	0		65-15348 NY
92	1/13/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
93	1/15/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	2	2		
94	1/15/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
95	1/15/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	1		
96	1/16/53	MEMO SENT TO FILE	1	0		65-15348 NY

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub-File D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee

Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
97	1/20/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
98	1/20/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
99	1/20/53	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
100	1/20/53	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
101	1/20/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
102	1/20/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
103	1/22/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
104	1/24/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
105	1/23/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
106	1/23/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
107	1/23/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
108	1/23/53	memo sent to file	1	1		

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-603 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: ROSENBURG / SOBELL, COMM. TRE

Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
109	1/26/53	memo sent to file	2	0		65-15348 NY
110	1/27/53	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
111	1/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
112	1/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
113	1/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
114	1/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
115	1/27/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
116	1/27/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
117	1/29/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
118	1/29/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
119	1/29/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
120	1/29/53	memo sent to file	1	1		

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub-File D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: Rosenberg/Sobell committee Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
121	1/29/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
122	2/3/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
123	2/3/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
124	2/3/53	memo sent to file	1			
125	2/4/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
126	2/4/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
127	2/5/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
128	2/11/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
129	2/13/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
130	2/16/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
131	2/17/53	memo sent to file	2	0		65-15398 NY
132	2/17/53	memo sent to file	1	1		

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FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-603 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub-File D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: Rosenburg / Sobell Committee

Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
133	2/17/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
134	2/18/53	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
135	2/18/53	memo sent to file	1	0		65-15348 NY
136	2/18/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
137	2/18/53	memo sent to file	3	3		
138	2/18/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
139	2/25/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
140	2/25/53	memo sent to file	3	3		
141	2/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
142	2/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
143	2/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		

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FBI/DOJ

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

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: ROSENBURG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

Date: 1-25-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
144	2/27/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
145	2/27/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
146	2/27/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
147	3/2/53	memo sent to file	3	3		
148	3/6/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
149	3/6/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
150	3/6/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
151	4/29/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
152	4/30/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
153	4/30/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
154	4/30/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
155	5/20/53	memo sent to file	1	1		

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FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (3-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub-File D

REVIEWED BY

File No: 100-10711 Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Date: 1-26-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
156	5/20/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
157	5/21/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
158	5/22/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
159	5/22/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
160	5/26/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
161	5/28/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
162	6/17/53	memo sent to file	3	3		
163	7/31/53	memo sent to file	1	1		
164	7/31/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
165	8/12/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
166	8/12/53	memo sent to file	2	2		
167	8/12/53	memo sent to file	1	1		

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

FBI/DOJ

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

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME SUB-FILE D

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-10711 Re: ROSENSBURG / SOBELL COMMITTEE

Date: 1-26-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
168	8/13/53	memo sent to file	2	2		65-15348 NY
169	8/13/53	memo sent to file	2	2		65-15348 NY
170	10/6/53	memo sent to file	1	1		65-15348 NY
171	10/7/53	memo sent to file	1	0		100-37158-1484 NY
172	10/27/63	newspaper article - morning freiheit	2	2		
173	4/13/67	memo sent to file	1	1		

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FBI/DOJ

FD-245
Form No. 1—D. of I.

U. S. Department of Justice

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100-107111

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

Bufile 100-387835

INVESTIGATION

Sub-File D
Morning Freiheit

Green Sheets kept by Exhibits

See also Nos. N.P.C. General - Sub-File "A"
N.P.C. Daily Worker - Sub File "B"
N.P.C. National Guardian - Sub File "C"
N.P.C. Morning Freiheit - Sub File "D"
Prosecution Summaries - Sub File "E"
N.G. Informants - Sub File "F"

New York, N.Y.
March 18,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 13,1952, on page 8, columns 1-2:

ENGLISH-JEWISH MAGAZINE IN CHICAGO PUBLISHES ARTICLE WITH APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO PARDON ROSENBERGS

The Chicago English-Jewish magazine "Sentinel", of February 7th, contained an article by Dr. J. Fox with an appeal for mass protest to President Truman against the death sentence for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Dr. Fox wrote:

"We had hoped that the President would pardon the convicted, but that did not happen. I had condemned the sentence and I condemned the Judge, who is a Jew, in going too far in his desire to show that Jews condemn traitors... I favor strongly a movement among the masses and protest telegrams to President Truman to give expression to those who are aroused by the injustice of the sentence".

Translated by SS HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

HNR
100-107111

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 19 1952
FBI - NEW YORK
Harrington

100-107111-A 5715

New York, N.Y.
March 18,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

HNR
100-107111

~~100-107111~~ - 36

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ✓ FILED ____
MAR 19 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

100-107111-D6

New York, N.Y.
April 1,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 27,1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS HAS TO BE FOUGHT FOR

The U.S. - Court of Appeals has confirmed the death sentence by Judge Kaufman against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were charged with a "conspiracy to transmit atomic facts to Russia". The two found guilty - who have been held in the death house of Sing Sing for about a year - which, in itself, is a"brutal and unusual sentence" for humans, and of whose guilt there is a great deal of ground for doubt - have decided to bring their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Those of you who recall last year's trial of the Rosenbergs surely remember how that trial was conducted in an atmosphere of mongering and hysteria, both in the court and outside of court. Very often there was the impression that they weren't actually trying the two defendants and David Greenglass, who appeared as witness against them in order to save his life from danger - but that they were trying the Soviet Union and its government because of the fact that its intellectuals had also discovered the 'secret' of atomic arms. On the other hand, it was clear from the manner in which the defendants were questioned in court, that their political convictions played a determining role in the eyes of the prosecution, and so that by sentencing them they could raise the question of espionage and terrorize all the friends of a peaceful understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This courtroom atmosphere and the death sentence for the defendants have engendered the acute opposition in all those who took the trouble to follow the course of the trial. As a result of this there was created a national committee of prominent Americans to fight for justice for the Rosenbergs who were victims of justice-hysteria. Now that the Court of Appeals has ruled, this Committee has published the following statement:

cc: 100-21 (MORNING FREIHEIT)

HNR
100-107111

100-107111-D-7R
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR - 2 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

"The confirmation of the sentences and of the death sentence for the Rosenbergs is a shocking ignoring of mountains of proof of their innocence. The question has now come up whether the anti-semitic statement by a government official of December 25th, that the absence of Jews and other minorities at the Oak Ridge Atom Plant is a guarantee against sabotage, did not influence the courts. The ruling (by the Appeals Court) must arouse all Americans to protect the elementary human and legal rights by aiding in the efforts to set aside the sentence and the first death sentence which a civil court ever set in an espionage case".

Surely this statement expresses the opinion of a great number of Jewish American citizens, and friends of justice should respond to the appeal of the defense committee.

Translated by SEYMOUR N. SABINOWITZ.

New York, N.Y.
April 1,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS HAS TO BE FOUGHT FOR

The U.S. Court of Appeals has confirmed the death sentence by Judge Kaufman against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were charged with a "conspiracy to transmit atomic facts to Russia". The two found guilty - who have been held in the death house of Sing Sing for about a year - which, in itself, is a"brutal and unusual sentence" for humans, and of whose guilt there is a great deal of ground for doubt - have decided to bring their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Those of you who recall last year's trial of the Rosenbergs surely remember how that trial was conducted in an atmosphere of mongering and hysteria, both in the court and outside of court. Very often there was the impression that they weren't actually trying the two defendants and David Greenglass, who appeared as witness against them in order to save his life from danger - but that they were trying the Soviet Union and its government because of the fact that its intellectuals had also discovered the 'secret' of atomic arms. On the other hand, it was clear from the manner in which the defendants were questioned in court, that their political convictions played a determining role in the eyes of the prosecution, and so that by sentencing them they could raise the question of espionage and terrorize all the friends of a peaceful understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This courtroom atmosphere and the death sentence for the defendants have engendered the acute opposition in all those who took the trouble to follow the course of the trial. As a result of this there was created a national committee of prominent Americans to fight for justice for the Rosenbergs who were victims of justice-hysteria. Now that the Court of Appeals has ruled this Committee has published the following statement:

100-107111-D-8

cc: 100-21 (MORNING FREIHEIT)

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"The confirmation of the sentences and of the death sentence for the Rosenbergs is a shocking ignoring of mountains of proof of their innocence. The question has now come up whether the anti-semitic statement by a government official of December 25th, that the absence of Jews and other minorities at the Oak Ridge Atom Plant is a guarantee against sabotage, did not influence the courts. The ruling (by the Appeals Court) must arouse all Americans to protect the elementary human and legal rights by aiding in the efforts to set aside the sentence and the first death sentence which a civil court ever set in an espionage case".

Surely this statement expresses the opinion of a great number of Jewish American citizens, and friends of justice should respond to the appeal of the defense committee.

Translated by Sr. HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

the following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 28, 1952, on page 3, columns 1-2-3:

The Significance Of The Rosenberg Sentence

Last Monday the Federal Court of Appeals in New York confirmed the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who ~~were sentenced by~~ Judge Irving Kaufman sentenced to death on the charge of giving atom secrets to the Soviet Union. Thus a new page was entered in the Rosenberg story which has no equal in court trials in the U.S.

Never before has a civil court handed down a death sentence in a similar case! After the second World War, In the trials ~~held after the second World War~~ of traitors who openly served the enemy during the war, — in all those trials not a single death sentence was handed down! And in those trials there was not the slightest doubt that the defendants had committed the base crime of betraying their own country. But in the case of the Rosenbergs the situation is different. Here they were concerned with one witness, David Greenglass, who got away with a sentence of 15 years, and who confessed... The defense charges that Greenglass purposely threw the blame on his sister Ethel Rosenberg and on his brother-in-law, in order to build

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sentence for himself, which was waiting for him. He admitted that while he was a sargeant, at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the first tests of the atom bomb were made, in 1944, — he contacted Julius Fuchs, who is now in jail in England for espionage.

The defense points out that there was no corroborative evidence of what Sergeant stated in court, involving his sister and brother-in-law in his shady affairs. It was his word against the word of the defendants, who denied ~~categorically~~ the charge categorically.

They also brought to court that sadly-renowned female provocateur Bentley, who ~~[illegible]~~ has become a 'gee-man' at all kinds of trials. It was her job to confirm that the Rosenbergs were members of the Communist Party. She could not confirm this but, in the manner of all 'stool-pigeons', she let go with the argument that "all communist are potential spies". This was part of the atmosphere which was created in court and which, undoubtedly, influenced the decision of the jury.

Right after they were sentenced to death, the Rosenbergs were taken to the death house in Sing Sing. Some time ago, Ethel a little from there, Mrs. Rosenberg stated that: "We said before, and we say again that we are victims of the worst kind

of political frame-up that ever took place in the U.S."

The Rosenbergs are the parents of two small children. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on the testimony of a brother and brother-in-law. The wife of this same witness said nothing. — And she could not hide that she participated with her husband in shady affairs, but they didn't even try this woman.

The Rosenbergs were processed last March. In April they were taken to the death house in Sing Sing. It is almost a year from the time they heard the gruesome sentence: death! For a year they have been looking death in the face every minute, and for such a long time they are in the death house in the shadow of the electric chair!

Their defense lawyer Emanuel Bloch stated in his appeal that the Rosenbergs were sentenced for their political convictions. He pointed out that even if they were guilty of giving atomic information to the Soviet Union it was an act in favor of an ally of the United States. To this the Judges answered that the Rosenbergs are charged with giving information after 1945, ~~when the~~ during the period of the "cold war." That is precisely what the Judges said — the period of the "cold war".

In their appeal the sentenced point out that the sentence placed upon them is "cruel and unusual". They demand that this sentence be lifted because the 8th amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. specifically prohibits the use of a sentence which may be characterized as "cruel and unusual."

A whole list of prominent people in the U.S., and a whole list of newspapers came out, right after the trial, with sharp criticism of this sentence of the Rosenbergs. The famous journalist I. F. Stone had a number of articles in the New York "Compass" with the sharpest condemnation of the death sentence.

~~M. Danzig was editor of the "Day"~~

((Article quotes from Yiddish "Day" and "Forward".

And this frightful sentence has now been confirmed by the Court of Appeals. For the Rosenbergs the path to the electric chair has been shortened. But the fight to save their lives is not being given up. The defense lawyer has stated that he will appeal to the highest court in the land. Simultaneously, there has been organized a public committee of prominent Americans to fight to have the death sentence of the Rosenbergs lifted. This body calls itself the "Nation

Committee to Obtain Justice in the Rosenberg Case ....

The Committee is calling a mass meeting for March 12th to clarify the entire matter of the Rosenberg Case and to receive the wide support for the demand that the sentenced - the parents of two small children - not be sent to the electric chair.

New York, N.Y.
April 5,1952

[illegible] NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG [illegible]
[illegible] SECURITY - C

The following item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of March 2,1952, on page 2, columns 4-5:

Yesterday the "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE" issued a statement that: "The ruling of the Circuit Court, which approved the death sentence in the Rosenberg case, confirms our fear that blind hysteria and political bad-blood influenced the trial, the decision and the sentence".

"The Judges admit that the charge of communism, which the Rosenberg's denied, may be very inciting at a jury trial", still they accept this unconfirmed charge because "one may conclude that (communists are) more likely to spy...".

The Committee is calling a meeting for Wednesday, March 12thm at Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th Street. Prominent speakers will appear. Admission is 60 cents.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-~~35170~~ 37[illegible] (MORTON SOBELL)

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New York, N.Y.
April 5,1952

MEMO Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-~~35178~~ (MORTON SOBELL)
37158

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New York, N.Y.
April 5,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of March 3,1952, on page 2, columns 1-2:

"The National Committee To Obtain Justice In The Rosenberg Case made public an important statement by Nelson Algurin, winner of the National Association Of Book Dealers prize for his book 'The Man With The Golden Hand'.

"Algurin said that the execution of the Rosenbergs would mean the 'spilling of blood of innocent people'. His statement continued 'the entire matter here...smells of the sacrificing of the blood of innocent people... this is something like in the Middle Ages' ".

The article continued with the statement by the Rosenbergs issued when they learned that the Court of Appeals upheld the verdict against them.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-~~35178~~ 3758 (MORTON SOBELL)

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New York, N.Y.
April 5,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-~~35178~~ 37100 (MORTON SOBELL)

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New York, N.Y.
April 28, 1952

Memo Re: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of March 27, 1952, on page 8, columns 4-5:

The office of the "COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE" advised that tomorrow, March 28th, a delegation would arrive in Washington to request of Attorney General McGrath a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death on the charge of espionage. The delegation will also request a new trial for Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to thirty years on the same charge.

The COMMITTEE calls upon all those who want to see justice done to send telegrams to the Attorney General on Friday requesting a new and just trial for the above-mentioned convicted people.

At the same time it was reported that branches of the COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE have been organized in Virginia, Georgia, Louisianna, South Carolina, North Carolina as well as in all the big cities throughout the country.

Dorothy Day, editor of the "Catholic Worker", has added her name to the appeal by the "friends of the Court".

Translated by SEYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
100-~~35179~~ 37158 (Morton Sobell)

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100-107111

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New York, N.Y.
April 28,1952

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INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
100-~~35179~~ 37158 (Morton Sobell)

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New York, N.Y.
April 30,1952

Memo : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 3,1952, on page 2, columns 1-2-3:

Washington Will Consider Request For New Rosenberg Trial

The Department of Justice has agreed to consider the request for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death on the framed charge of "espionage", and who are now in the death house at Sing Sing, so reported the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case yesterday.

A.F.Ahman, assistant to Attorney General Howard McGrath, agreed to the request for a new trial in an interview which he gave to a delegation consisting of ten people from New York, Connecticut and Washington. In this delegation were Reverend Spencer Kennard, Mrs. Beasie Mitchell, Mrs. Emily Alman, Professor John Kursalko, and other prominent people.

While the delegation was in Washington the various Rosenberg Committees throughout the country sent a wave of telegrams to the Department of Justice for the request for a new trial to be approved.

Translated by SEYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
100-3715. (Morton Sobell)

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New York, N.Y.
April 30,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
100-37158 (Morton Sobell)

HNR
100-107111

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New York, N.Y.
May 6,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 5,1952, on page 2, columns 4-5:

The NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE has issued a report that they have started receiving contributions from all over the country to help cover the expenses incurred in the appeal of the Rosenbergs, who were sentenced to death on the charge of espionage. In the entire history of the United States there has never been an instance of a civil court handing down a death sentence on such a charge.

The COMMITTEE is appealing for additional financial support to be able to prepare the appeal. The COMMITTEE stated: "The response is a moving expression of sympathy for the Rosenbergs, who are in the death house at Sing Sing, and for Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to thirty years. The COMMITTEE will work for a new trial, which will be conducted in an atmosphere which is free of prejudice and political tension."

One working woman brought in her entire week's wages of $36.18. From Oregon we received a necklace and other jewels. A letter from Iowa, with a contribution of $2.00, said: "I am a cripple. My father is also a cripple. I can't send more. My father has written to the President about the Rosenbergs three times..."

A letter from Pittsburgh stated:"I will pray for their vindication, because I believe that they are innocent".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

HNR
100-107111

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New York, N.Y.
May 6,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN
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INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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cc: 100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

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100-107111

100-107111

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New York, N.Y.
May 9,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 13,1952, on page 2, columns 4-5:

The "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE" has expanded its work to get as many signatures as possible on the document which will be submitted to the Supreme Court in the name of the "friends of the Court". Yesterday Joseph Brainin issued a statement concerning the fact that the Court of Appeals refused to reverse its decision in the Rosenberg and the Sobell cases. As you know, the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on the charge of espionage and Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a civil court should hand down a death sentence, particularly in peace time.

Brainin stated that the final decision will be made by public opinion in the United States. He said: "We believe that there are serious reasons to doubt the guilt of the defendants, and there are mysterious matters which have not been answered yet. We will continue to fight for a new trial for these victims of political incitement and brutality.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-~~35178~~ 37158 (MORTON SOBELL)

HNR
100-107111

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MAY 14 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

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New York, N.Y.
May 9,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-~~35178~~ 37158 (MORTON SOBELL)

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New York, N.Y.
May 14,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 15,1952, on page 1, columns 1-2:

Rosenbergs Get 30 Days To Appeal To Supreme Court

Yesterday the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals gave the lawyers for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg 30 days, until May 8th, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a hearing on the case.

Some time ago the Court of Appeals refused a hearing to the two victims of an espionage frame-up who were sentenced to death.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee To Obtain Justice In The Rosenberg Case, said: "While the lawyers for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are preparing to bring an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Committee will bring the case to the great court of American public opinion. Committees To Obtain Justice have been organized in practically every big city in the country, and dozens of big public meetings are being planned in the next six weeks".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)

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100-107111

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New York, N.Y.
May 14,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)

HNR
100-107111

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New York, New York
June 10, 1952

MEMO:

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
Internal Security - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 8, 1952, on page 2, columns 4-5:

Committee Intensifies Fight For Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

"The National Committee To Obtain Justice In The Rosenberg Case" announced yesterday that it will appeal the fact that on Wednesday evening two people were arrested in New York, outside the celebration of Israel's independence, and were fined for distributing leaflets with the facts about the case.

On that evening more than 30 people distributed about 10,000 copies of this pamphlet in the area around Ebbets Field. Two of them were arrested. Thursday afternoon they were found guilty in Magistrate's Court and they were each fined $15.00 for a so-called violation of a Sanitation Department regulation, and $10.00 each for "disorderly conduct". One of those arrested is a 65-year old woman.

The Committee also announced that at a people's meeting in Newark, New Jersey, one hundred people contributed over $1,100.00 to help raise funds for the legal expenses in the Rosenberg Case. The people promised to work tirelessly for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and for Morton Sobell.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

cc: 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
100-35178 (Morton Sobell)

100-107111

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100-107111

New York, N.Y.
June 11,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 11,1952, on page 2, columns 1-2-3:

General And Judge Among The Thousands Who
Demand New Rosenberg Trial

Among the thousands of people throughout the country who have joined the appeal for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and for Morton Sobell are: Brigadier-General in the U.S.Army, Henry Clay Newcomber, of Washington, D. C., who is retired from active duty; Rabbi Ben-Zion Bergman and Rabbi Franklin Cohen, of Los Angeles, California; Judge Norwall K.Harris, of Indiana.

"I believe that they are victims of the current hysteria", General Newcomber wrote to the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, in New York.

Among the others who have recently come out for a new trial are: Reverend Frank Glen White, of New York; Dorothy Day, editor of the "Catholic Worker"; Prof. H.J.Landow, of Chicago University; Reverend Emmet Amos Murphy, of Boston; Reverend Charles William Campbell, of Albany, New York; Reverend Willixard Uphaus, of Connecticut; Reverend Carl L. Crane, of Los Angeles; Robert Kenny, famous lawyer in California and member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Los Angeles; Reverend Stephan T.Fritchman, of Los Angeles; Reverend Harold O. Schmidt, of Los Angeles; Reverend Haywood Matson, of Los Angeles, and others.

In a letter to Rosenberg supporters and committees the COMMITTEE asked the people to send "Mother's Day" cards to Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing, where she has been in the death house for almost a year. The cards should be addressed to "Ethel Rosenberg, 354 Hunter Street, Ossining, New York".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

Note: All names phoenetic.

cc: 100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

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100-10711

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FBI - NEW YORK

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New York, N.Y.
June 11,1952

Memo

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 11,1952, on page 2, columns 1-2-3:

General And Judge Among The Thousands Who
Demand New Rosenberg Trial

Among the thousands of people throughout the country who have joined the appeal for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and for Morton Sobell are: Brigadier-General in the U.S.Army, Henry Clay Newcomber, of Washington, D. C., who is retired from active duty; Rabbi Ben-Zion Bergman and Rabbi Franklin Cohen, of Los Angeles, California; Judge Norwall K.Harris, of Indiana.

"I believe that they are victims of the current hysteria", General Newcomber wrote to the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, in New York.

Among the others who have recently come out for a new trial are: Reverend Frank Glen White, of New York; Dorothy Day, editor of the "Catholic Worker"; Prof. H.J.Landow, of Chicago University; Reverend ~~Emmit~~ Amos Murphy, of Boston; Reverend Charles William Campbell, of Albany, New York; Reverend Willkard Uphaus, of Connecticut; Reverend Carl L. Crane, of Los Angeles; Robert Kenny, famous lawyer in California and member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Los Angeles; Reverend Stephan T.Fritchman, of Los Angeles; Reverend Harold O. Schmidt, of Los Angeles; Reverend Haywood Matson, of Los Angeles, and others.

In a letter to Rosenberg supporters and committees the COMMITTEE asked the people to send "Mother's Day" cards to Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing, where she has been in the death house for almost a year. The cards should be addressed to "Ethel Rosenberg, 354 Hunter Street, Ossining, New York".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

Note: All names phoenetic.

cc: 100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

HNR
100-107111

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUN 12 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

29

New York, N.Y.
June 13,1952

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 16,1952, on page 1, columns 3-4:

Anti-Semites Start Wild Lynch-Mongering Against Rosenbergs

The COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS, who are now in Sing Sing under a death sentence, published a report, yesterday, that anti-semitic mongering to lynch the two victims of the war hysteria are spreading.

The COMMITTEE reported that a sheet is being distributed which says:"If the Rosenbergs should be granted a new trial an aroused people will drag them from their jail cells and hang them". It also threatens the judges not to care grant a new trial, and the lawyers are vilified in the same manner.

The COMMITTEE also mentioned a number of other anti-semitic acts committed because of the Rosenbergs and all Jews. They mentioned a Streicher-like letter which is being sent through the mails. The letter says that "the Jew is not thankful for being permitted to remain in the United States. He is - without exception - a spy, a saboteur, a commie, a leftist, a trouble-maker, not to mention his zionism..."

The COMMITTEE WILL demand that the Post Office take a stand on this inciting material which is being distributed widely now.

Translated by SB HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

cc: 100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

hnr
100-107111

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JUN 13 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

30

New York, N.Y.
June 13,1952

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INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

cc: 100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

hnr
100-107111

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUN 13 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

31

New York, N.Y.
June 16,1952

Memo Re: MORNING FREIHEIT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 17,1952:

Anti-Semitism And The Rosenberg Case

Yesterday we received additional proof that anti-semitism is rampant in the country and that it is using the Rosenberg case.

The case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is in the hands of the courts. There is soon to be an appeal against the gruesome sentence of death, which has never been done before in the history of the United States, on the charge made against them. But the anti-semites want to assist the courts, and they want to scare the judges so that they shouldn't dare to rule according to their conscience and according to the demands of justice.

Yesterday the Committee To Secure Justice For The Rosenbergs published a report that anti-semities are calling for lynching, and are threatening the judges and the defending lawyers. In a leaflet being distributed they call for "action against the Jews". It makes the Streicher-charge that "all Jews are spies".

The above-mentioned Committee emphasizes the fact that ~~that~~ we should not be fooled or delude ourselves into believing that those who spread this kind of anti-semitic poison are few in number or psychopaths. It mentions the report in the New York "Times" of December 26th, last year, in which it said that a government official spoke of the absence of spies in the bomb factory in Oak Ridge, and said that it was due to the fact that it had an overwhelming majority of Anglo-Saxon people from eastern Tennessee.

The anti-semites are doing everything they can to make the Rosenberg case a Jewish case and to use it to spread the flames of anti-semitism. Therefore the statement by the Jewish Council of Los Angeles condemning those who fight anti-semitic poison, which is being spread in connection with the Rosenbergs, is disgusting. Only Jewish traitors can condemn those who fight the anti-semitic snake, rather than fight the anti-semites.

The stand of the servile, that they will court the good favor of the anti-semites, is base and misleading. THERE CAN AND MUST BE ONLY ONE APPROACH TO ANTI-SEMITISM - TO UN-MASK IT AND REVEAL IT AS A DANGER NOT ONLY TO THE JEWS BUT ALSO TO THE WHOLE NATION!"

Translated by SEYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 100-107111 (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 16 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

MR
100-21

32

New York, New York
August 22, 1952

MEMO:

Re: "MORNING FREIHEIT" ASSOCIATION, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of June 20, 1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

The Growing People's Movement For The Rosenbergs

On Tuesday, in Brooklyn, there was a big meeting to demand justice for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death a year ago on the charge of espionage. This is a sentence which has no equal in the entire history of peace time in the United States.

The meeting itself is noteworthy over the fact that it was held at all, after the fantastic incitement raised in the reactionary newspaper, the "Brooklyn Eagle", and, as a result of which, at the last minute, use of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was withdrawn, the place where the meeting was to have been held. In spite of all this 1000 people attended, although there was the problem of advising the people that the meeting place was changed.

Another noteworthy fact is that among the speakers was Rabbi Scharf, who said he volunteered to speak, and that although he opposes communism he believed that, under the cover of hysteria against the "reds", there is made an attempt to take the life of the two defendants. All the other speakers pointed out that the war hysteria is responsible for the frightful sentence. At the same time it is important to note that throughout the country there is a growing movement to obtain justice for the Rosenbergs. This is a sign that broad masses are not overcome by the hysteria and it is a good sign that the people are not losing their head.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

cc: 100-107111 (National Committee to Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case)

100-107111-D-36

J Harrington

HNR:RMB
100-21

New York
September 8, 1952

MEMO

Re: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of July 2, 1952, on page 8, columns 4-5:

Chicago, July: - (By airmail) The prominent local Rabbi Dr. J. George Fox, stated that he supports the movement to win justice for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg because he believes that the death sentence against them is not just and that the scandalous sentence of death was handed down as a result of the raging hysteria prevalent in this country now.

Rabbi Fox made this statement in the latest issue of the "Sentinel", where he treats in detail why he joined the movement to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

In his statement he reveals that because he has undertaken to work for the Rosenbergs he is reviled and threatened and even charged him with "communism". In his statement Fox emphasized that, as a whole, he considers himself an opponent of communism, but that he decided to help win justice for the Rosenbergs because he is profoundly convinced that the death sentence is too brutal and that if he, a spiritual leader for 40 years, would not take a stand and remained silent he would be committing a frightful crime against his own conscience, and that if such people as he would not fight for justice and mercy, who would fight for it?

In his statement Fox sharply condemned the current hysteria in the country and the witch-hunters who are driving the country into the arms of catastrophe. Speaking of those who terrorize public opinion, Rabbi Fox stated, in part:

> "I see that a disgraceful hysteria has been created by men of ill will. This hysteria has started having a mortal affect and that the result of this is the destruction of America. I believe that this poison has wormed its way into the minds of the people without realizing that this condition creates a disgraceful atmosphere which, if it is not soon eliminated, will eventually destroy all our freedoms."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

CC: 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
100-35178 (Morton Sobell)

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SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
SEP 8 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RMB
100-107111

100-107111 - 37

New York
September 12, 1952

MEMO:

- Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of July 9, 1952, on page 8, column 4:

Court Record Of Rosenberg Case Published

The entire record of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial has just been published in 1,800 pages and 8 volumes, was announced yesterday by the "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE".

The COMMITTEE to save the Rosenbergs stated that the Court record shows clearly that the Rosenbergs are entitled to a new trial, and that it was published so that the public can become acquainted with it. The eight volumes can be purchased for $10.00 at the office of the Committee: 246 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - 100-35178 (Morton Sobell)

100-107111-4

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
SEP 12 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RMB
100-107111

38

New York
September 12, 1952

MEMO:

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - 100-35178 (Morton Sobell)

100-107111

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
SEP 18 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RB
100-107111

New York
October 7, 1952

MEMO:

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of August 13, 1952, on page 2, columns 1-2:

Conference To Defend Rosenbergs, In Chicago,
August 16th and 17th

This Saturday, August 16th, a mid-west conference to defend Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will start in Chicago. The conference will last two days, Saturday and Sunday, and will take place at Curtis Hall, 410 Michigan Avenue, under the sponsorship of "The Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case".

Participating in the conference will be prominent social and religious leaders from various groups, such as Rabbi Abraham Cronback, Rabbi S.B. Kampole, of Chicago, Octobiah Hawkins, leader of the C.I.O. automobile workers, Nelson Olgrin, famous American novelist, and others.

On Saturday evening, August 16th, there will be a public meeting at which the public will be acquainted with the facts in the Rosenberg case. Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee For The Rosenbergs, will speak.

The announcement of the conference stated, in part: "Tens of thousands of Americans have signed petitions for a new trial. Members of civil liberties organizations, and a large number of Jewish organizations have expressed great interest in this case... Recently an organization of Negro ministers condemned the death sentence. Newspapers throughout the world have begun reporting about the case in big headlines... The time has come to mobilize these sentiments in the most effective manner to begin a concentrated campaign for a new trial".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - 100-35178 (Morton Sobel)

100-107111

OCT 8 1952

HNR:RMB
100-107111

40

New York
October 7, 1952

MEMO:

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - 100-35178 (Morton Sobel)

100-107111

HNR:RMB
100-107111

40

New York, N.Y.
November 14,1952

Memo Re: MORNING FREIHEIT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C 100-21

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of October 15,1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

VICTIMS OF HYSTERIA AND ANTI-SEMITISM

The ruling by the Supreme Court not even to receive for consideration the Rosenberg case - a ruling which automatically confirmed the death sentence for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg - undoubtedly engendered bitter feelings among great masses in the United States and abroad.

Yesterday the New York "Compass" pointed out, correctly, that in all those countries where there have recently been so-called "spy trials"-for example, in England and Canada - in no instance was the death sentence handed down. The atom scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, in England, received a sentence of fourteen years.

If you consider that publicly known spies, who confessed, spies for the nazis, for Mussolini and Japan - "Axis Sally", Ezra Pound - they got away with relatively insignificant jail sentences, then what is happening now becomes clearer,concerning the Rosenbergs. It isn't for naught that their case is called a new "Drefus Case".

What is more: even in the ~~fax~~ official report by the "Joint Committee" of the House and the Senate, in Washington, the Rosenbergs are called merely "messengers" for Greenglass and the others who testified against them. Therefore yesterday's "Compass" was entirely correct, when in an editorial by Ted O.Thackrey, it pointed out that the Rosenbergs were not convicted because of any terrible act for which they should have received the death sentence, but because of their convictions and in revenge for their refusal to act as traitors - as Greenglass (Ethel Rosenberg's brother) and the others did, and for which they received mild sentences, or no sentence at all.

CC: National Committee To Secure Justice In the Rosenberg Case ✓ 100-107111-D-42
CC: C P Jewish Activities (100-80635

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100-21

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And here we have to add that the Rosenbergs are victims not only of hysteria, but also of anti-semitism. It has been admitted by certain bourgeois writers that Judge Irving Kauffman, who gave the jury wild and inciting instructions, and who later gave the Rosenbergs the death sentence, did so to gain favor among the anti-semites so that they would not be able to charge him with having been too mild. If the Judge were not a Jew, those writers admitted, it is very possible that he would not have handed down such a brutal and gruesome sentence.

We have before us a real "Dreyfus Case" which will lend no respect to the name of the United States throughout the world. We have before us an instance when, for the first time in the history of the United States, the death sentence is handed down for espionage, and in peace time - and against people who were called by an official Washington committee merely "messengers". So it is no wonder that the action of the Supreme Court caused such bitter feelings.

Broad masses, from all strata, who were astounded by the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, will surely gain courage from the announcement that the fight to save them will be continued.

Translated by SE HERMAN E. RASINOWITZ.

New York, N.Y.
November 21,1952

Memo: Re: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of October 20,1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

The Movement For The Rosenbergs

The movement to save the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg is now unfolding with renewed drive, and this should encourage every friend of justice. The Supreme Court ruling that the sentence against the two convicted people should be postponed has lessened somewhat the feeling of fright that was felt when the same court refused to receive the appeal two days previous.

The lawyers for the Rosenbergs have announced that they will continue the legal fight with all their energy. A new appeal is being prepared. Simultaneously, outstanding people from the most varied strata in public life have spoken up clearly that the Rosenbergs dare not be executed, and that President Truman should commute the sentence if only on the basis of purely humane motives. It should be noted here that this is also the stand of the Yiddish press, which is thereby, undoubtedly, expressing the will of the Jewish people in the country.

It has been brought out more than once that the gruesome sentence handed to the Rosenbergs is unprecedented in similar cases. Without going into the details of the case here, with the conduct of the trial, or the circumstances surrounding the entire matter, it is still clear to all that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg dare not pay with their life. This conviction, which goes beyond every political or other border, should now be expressed in the broadest response to every action to save the Rosenbergs.

The COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS, a social body which includes all groups, is now holding mass meetings in New York and in other cities. We believe that every friend of justice should come to these meetings and participate in all other activities for the Rosenbergs. The appeal to Truman by the Yiddish press that he should commute the death sentence should be supported by everyone, with appeals to the White House. The Rosenbergs have to be saved! May the United States not be shamed before the world!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 100-21 (MORNING FREIHEIT)
100-65178 (MORTON SOBELL)
65-15348 (JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

HNR
100-107111

100-107111-N

44

N ew York, N.Y.
November 24,1952

Memo Re: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of ~~October~~ November 21,1952, on page one headlined: Today Judge Sets Date For Rosenberg Execution. The article which followed, column one, was as follows:

Prosecutor Miles Lane announced that he applied to Judge Irving Kaufman, who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death, for him to set a new date for their execution. The Judge is to set the date today.

The Rosenberg appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court for the second time refusing to receive the case at all. The Rosenbergs have been in the death house at Sing Sing since they were sentenced to death in March of 1951. This means that they have been looking death in the face for over a year and a half.

Yesterday, the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE", issued a report about protests which have been received from various parts of the world against the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the framed charge of espionage. The COMMITTEE reports that the "London Trade Council", which represents 600,000 organized workers and other unions in England - have joined the growing world movement to save the Rosenbergs from execution. This news arrived yesterday in a cable from England,

The COMMITTEE announced, further, that the London "North District of the Amalgamated Engineering Union" calls for the pardonning of the Rosenbergs. A division of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fire-men telegraphed to Truman that he should give them a new trial.

It is also reported that British Association of Scientists sent a representative to the London Trade Council, where he stated that in order for the Rosenbergs to have been able to commit the crimes attributed to them they would have had to be experts.

A group of shop workers in London sent the following telegram to the American Ambassador: "We protest the sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and we appeal that they be freed immediately in the name of true democracy".

cc:100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
100-35178 (Morton Sobell)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

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100-107111

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JAN 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
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100-107111-8 45

The following announcement appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of October 21,1952, on page 1, columns 2-3:

November

Appeal By Rabbis In Israel For Rosenbergs

The appeal by twenty outstanding Rabbis in Israel to President Truman to pardon the Rosenbergs should receive the widest response among the Jewish people in the United States.

The religious leaders in Israel point out, correctly, that we are concerned here with ordinary, elementary humanity. Millions of people throughout the world, prominent people from various political camps, are firmly convinced that the Rosenbergs did not commit any crime and do not deserve the gruesome sentence.

In dozens of countries the cry has been raised : Let Truman spare the lives of the Rosenbergs!

LET EVERY AMERICAN JEW TAKE UP THE APPEAL OF THE ISRAELI RABBIS.

FOR THE HONOR OF AMERICA LET EVERYONE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, IMMEDIATELY, WRITE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN BEGGING HIM TO PARDON THE ROSENBERGS.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

New York, N.Y.
November 25,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 23,1952:

The Day Of Execution...

Judge Kaufman has set the new date when Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are to be executed. During theweek of January 12th they are supposed to carry out the cold-blooded legal murder of these two young people who are victims of war hysteria. On that day the parents of two small children are to be burned in the electric chair at Sing Sing, where they have been looking death in the face for over a year and a half.

Great masses of people in the country were astounded by the gruesome sentence which has no parallel in the history of the United States. 50,000 signatures were submitted to the Supreme Court with an appeal for it to review the Rosenberg case. Their appeal was not received. Dozens of mass meetings have been held in various parts of the country, at which the 'purification' of the Rosenbergs was requested, or, at least, a lesser sentence for them. From various parts of the world protests are coming in against the planned execution of the Rosenbergs. Their trial is compared with the Dreyfus Trial. Protests are coming from workers, preachers, teachers, professors. A protest has been received from the Rabbis of Israel. Many newspapers have come out with protests - It is a mighty chorus of disappointment, anger and fright - a chorus which demands that this act of revenge and injustice not be committed, that the life of two innocent people not be taken, people who are the first in the history of the United States to be sentenced to death during peace time on the charge of espionage, while the charges themselves are based on rampant hysteria and not on real proof.

It is frightful to think that something gruesome is connected with the choosing of this date. As you know, the present President will leave office on January 20th. On the same day Eisenhower will become President. The week of January 12th is just before the changing of Presidents. A situation may arise that Truman will do nothing because he is soon to be President no longer. Of course Eisenhower will be unable to do anything because he won't be President yet. Meanwhile the life of these two people will be taken. That dare not happen. SWARMS OF TELEGRAMS, FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE COUNTRY, MUST SUCCEED IN CONVINCING TRUMAN THAT IN THE FINAL DAYS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION HE MUST ERASE THE STAIN FROM AMERICA. EVERYONE SHOULD CONSIDER IT HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY TO HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS.

(Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ)

48

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SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

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100-107111

cc: 100-71 (Morning Freiheit)
100-[illegible] (J.E. Rosenberg)

New York, N.Y.
November 25,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 24,1952, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

Jurists In Israel Call For Saving Lives Of Rosenbergs

Tel Aviv, November (by airmail) - At a meeting of the Union Of Democratic Jurists Of Israel it was decided to send a telegram to President Truman asking him to withdraw the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The League For Human Rights of Israel, sent a telegram to President Truman with the request that he must definitely not permit the lives of the Rosenbergs to be extinguished. A similar telegram has been sent to the League For Human Rights at the U.N.. The telegram to the U.N. requests that it intervene for the Rosenbergs for them to be pardoned.

At a large meeting the Democratic Women's Organization Of Nazareth passed a resolution which strongly condemns the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, and it was decided to send a telegram to President Truman asking that he withdraw the death sentence.

The NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS announced yesterday that famous British ministers, trade unions and famous artists in France, have sent telegrams to President Truman asking him to pardon the Rosenbergs.

Dr. Paul Levertoff, famous minister in England, is among those who sent such a telegram to President Truman. Similar telegrams were sent by the National Federation of Dock Workers Of France, the National Federation of Paper Workers of France, the Federation of Government Workers, and from the Gas and Electric Workers, and from the famous artists of France Jean Lurket, Edward Fignan, Andre Feugeran, Boris Taslitsky and Emanuel Yurikaste.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

HNR
100-107111

100-107111-D

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
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JAN 20 '5
FBI - NEW YORK

49

New York, N.Y.
November 25,1952

Memo. Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of October 25,1952, on page 8, columns 1-2:

1,500 at East Side Meeting Demand Rosenbergs Be Saved

On Thursday evening one of the most impressive meetings to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from execution for so-called 'espionage' took place on the East Side, in two of the Central Plaza halls, in which over 1,500 people participated. The following prominent speakers were received very warmly by the large audience: Professor W. DuBois, B.Z.Goldberg, Mrs. Helen Sobell (wife of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years jail in the same case), Dr. David Kreinkin, the editor of 'Rusky Golos', Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, the sister of Thomas English, one of the 'Trenton Six' Negro victims, and a number of others.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Samuel Schwimmer, chairman of the Lower East Side Committee of the Civil Rights Congress. Dr. Schwimmer warned that "if we do not raise our voices to save the Rosenbergs the freedom of every American will be endangered, and the crimes which have been practiced for so long against the Negro people will be applied to the Jews".

Dr, DuBois, the famous Negro historian and peace-fighter, compared the Rosenberg Case with the crime against Sacco and Vanzetti, who were also victims of mass hysteria created by the reaction of the period. "We do not want to permit any new Sacco-Vanzetti murders. We must save the Rosenbergs", Dr. DuBois ended in a storm of applause.

A large number of those who participated in the meeting cried openly when Mrs. Helen Sobell related how the conspiracy against the Rosenbergs and against her husband was organized; how they tried to influence her and her husband and to force them to become 'witnesses' against the Rosenbergs: "They flooded us with lies, beat us, robbed us, put us in jail and now they are trying to murder us" - Mrs. Sobell said, "if we (the Rosenbergs and Sobell) have to be the first to be put into the gas-chambers, ask yourself whether it will be better for you to be second, or third in the gas-chambers?"

cc: 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
100-35178 (Morton Sobell)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

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Mrs. Elaine Ross indicated a number of facts in the Rosenberg trial which emphasizes the anti-semitic character of the conspiracy against them. The well-known Jewish writer B.Z.Goldberg warned the people not to permit the execution of the Rosenbergs since they were as innocent as Sacco and Vanzetti were 25 years ago.

The big meeting unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that President Truman not permit a legal murder of the Rosenbergs. A few thousand dollars was raised to conduct the fight to save them.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

New York, N.Y.
November 28,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 25,1952, on page 1, columns 3-4:

New Haven: Civil Liberties Union Sends Petition To Truman With Appeal To Pardon Rosenbergs

New Haven, Connecticut, Nov. 24. - The Executive Committee of the local division of the Civil Liberties Union sent a petition to President Truman asking him to pardon the young, Jewish, New York couple Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death on the charge of giving atom secrets to the Soviet Union.

The petition to the President stated: "We call upon you to pardon the defendants for the following reasons:

1) The death sentence is unheard of in this kind of case. The defendants were found guilty of espionage, not of treachery. The basis of the case against them concerned dealings with Russia while Russia was our ally in the second World War. The defendants were not tried nor found guilty for aiding an official enemy. Even in a case of treachery the death sentence has only been handed down twice in our civil courts. This sentence has never been handed out in an espionage case.

2) The Rosenbergs received a more severe sentence than many others who are called co-defendants, and whose participation in the crime was at least as great.

3) There is at least one reason why the Rosenbergs should not have received the severe sentence of death, rather they should have received special treatment. They will leave two, small, innocent children who will be robbed of the opportunity to ever see their parents again.

4) The carrying out of such an unusual sentenee for espionage in the United States will arouse many people in Europe and Asia who consider the United States a leader for the principles of human justice. The many lesser sentences placed upon Emil Fuchs, who was sentenced by a British court, as well asthose found guilty in the Canadian espionage trials, will surely lead to unfavorable criticism against the United States. If the Rosenbergs are thereby to become martyrs in the eyes of

cc: 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
100-— (Civil Liberties Union)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

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many people whose friendship and good will we are seeking, then the executions will not serve our best interests.

5) During the course of the Rosenberg trial, and now, there was; and there is present an atmosphere of fear and hysteria among many people which would tend to find them guilty, and to sentence them for certain crimes more stringently than they would have done if time would have permitted them more ripe consideration. We must have the feeling that there is at xx least one possible chance that the unusual death sentence is, to a certain degree, the result of this very atmosphere, and that to this extent the defendants were robbed of the full measure of justice to which our inhabitants are normally entitled."

Among those who signed this petition were: the chairmen of the Civil Liberties Council of New Haven, Rabbi Robert I. Goldberg; professor of philosophy, Theodore M.Green; corresponding secretary, Nathan H.Weiss; recording secretary, Margaret Nugent, house-wife; treasurer Minna R. Winik; members of the Executive Board: Prof. Thomas I.Emerson, assistant professor Vern Countryman, and David Haber; Rev. Theddore S.Ledbetter, Helen Lane, house-wife; Sindey W.Mintz, of the Department of Anthropology, Yale University; David Hollman, medical student; Louis Zemel, businessman.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.
Note: All names phoenetic.

NewYork, N.Y.
November 28,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 25,1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Must Be Saved From Death

The movement to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from the electric chair, which Judge Kaufman has set for January 12th, has acquired world character. As in a number of similar trials,-like the Dreyfus trial, the Bailis trial, the Sacco and Vanzetti trial, inwhich there was sufficient reason to doubt their guilt,-millions of people throughout the world were saturated with the feeling that the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg must be saved, if only because of the fact that a frightful error in justice, if not a crime, be avoided. In our country the entire Yiddish press has come out for Truman to save the life of the Rosenbergs.

A immediate letter or telegram to Truman with the request that he change the death sentence of the Rosenbergs is now the most urgent duty of every honest man and woman. If you have not yet doneso, do it immediately, and see to it that your friends and acquaintances do so also!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

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New York, N.Y.
December 2,1952

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 27,1952:

2,500 At Meeting In Los Angeles Call Upon President To Pardon The Rosenbergs

2,500 people filled Embassy Auditorium, on Thursday, November 20th, in a mighty protest demonstration against the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The tremendous audience called upon President Truman to withdraw the brutal death sentence, and contributed $3,500.00 for the fight to save their lives.

Prominent labor leaders, social leaders and religious leaders spoke at the meeting. REED ROBINSON, former president of the "Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers Union", stated that "the voice of the unions has not been high enough in this case... It is high time that the union leaders raise their voices". Robinson called upon rank-and-file delegations to call upon such leaders as Jacob Potofsky, president of the "Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union", Ralph Hellstein, president of the "Packinghouse Workers Union, and others, and demand that these union leaders , personally, appeal to the President for a pardon.

ROBERT KENNEY, former Attorney General in ~~Los Angeles~~ California, stated that as a jurist he finds that "in the whole record of the case there is not a single word about physical proof of the guilt of the Rosenbergs." He pointed out that the main witness against the Rosenbergs, David Greenglass, "was the person who worked at Los Alamos atomic factory. The Rosenbergs were arrested a long time after his arrest. Why did they permit them to be free for so long if they are guilty?"

GAIL SONDEGARD, famous Hollywood actress and winner of an Academy award, brought examples from history of how innocent people were sentenced to death.

cc: 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

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Mrs. DOROTHY MARSHALL, a Catholic leader, spoke about the brutality of the sentence against the Rosenbergs, whereas Ilse Koch and the other nazis, whose hands are soaked in Jewish blood, are completely free.

Lawyer WILLIAM E. ISSERMAN, president of the Los Angeles Lawyer's Guild, stamped the sentence "legal lynching".

The meeting, which was called by the Los Angeles COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS, unanimously passed a resolution demanding that President Truman pardon them.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

New York, N.Y.
December 2,1952

Memo Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 30,1952, on page 8, columns 1-2:

The Movement For The Rosenbergs Getting Stronger All The Time

Across the length and breadth of this country the cry has been raised: Do not commit this judicial murder - do not kill the Rosenbergs who were sentenced in an atmosphere of war-hysteria!

The same cry comes from various parts of the world: Do not kill these two young people - parents of two small children! Do not kill Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are the first in the United States to be sentenced to death, on exaggerated charges, during peace time, whereas those who served the enemy during war time were not sentenced to death!

The movement for the Rosenbergs has far surpassed political or other ~~xxxxx~~ boundaries. A great number of famous people in America and abraad have come out for a pardon - union leaders, religious leaders, writers and artists. The demand has come from people with various political philosophies who, though they may not agree on other matters, are firmly convinced that this young couple must be saved from the electric chair; that they did not commit a crime which justifies such a gruesome sentence.

The demand to withdraw the death sentence is aimed at wiping from America the stain that would be placed upon it by the carrying out of this barbaric act of execution in a case which is questioned by world-famous jurists, among them the internationally known British lawyer D.N.Pritt. These demands are a result of a judicial approach, as well as of a purely humane approach. But whatever the motives, they are all important, because the objective is the same - to save the life of these two people who are the victims of a new Dreyfus Case.

Within the past few days an appeal not to execute the Rosenbergs came from three Canadian Jewish-English periodicals, from Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto. These statements should be welcomed, and followed by greater deeds for the Rosenbergs. The demands for pardoning are becoming ever stronger. No one should stay out! Let everyone who loves justice immediately appeal to President Truman, by letter or telegram, asking him to pardon the Rosenbergs!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)
HNR
100-107111

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New York, N.Y.
December 8,1952

Memo

Re: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 6,1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

Why Did The Press Bury The News About The False Testimony Against The Rosenbergs?

It is three days since it was brought out at a court hearing that one of the main witnesses of the Department of Justice against the Rosenbergs testified falsely. The F.B.I. was forced to admit it. Of course this is news of great significance since it concerns confirming the truth upon which depends the life of two people -- the parents of two small children.

This news is of particular importance because it was brought out that while witness Ben Schneider was fabricating his lies at the trial there was seated in the court F.B.I. agent John Harrington who knew that the witness was lying. In a sworn statement the same Harrington admitted all these facts!

Merely from the standpoint of newspaper interest this news should have been printed. ~~But~~ After all, as we stated above, we are dealing with the life of two people. So why did the press in New York have a mouth full of mush? Why was this news buried?

Isn't this the best proof that the conspiracy to bury such important news is nothing but a readiness to assist in burning ~~of~~ the Rosenbergs in the electric chair?

How nakedly the war-press has shown itself here in its perversity and wickedness! This should serve as additional proof as to how little we can depend upon this press, and the value of it when it comes out in the role of a "knight" seeking to fight "injustice" elsewhere. This conspiracy should further intensify the fight so that the Rosenbergs should not be executed!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

cc: 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
HNR 65-15348 (Julius and EthelRosenberg)
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: December 12, 1952

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

- The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 2, 1952, on page 1, column 3-4:

Unions' France Call For Withdrawal Of
Death Sentence Against The Rosenbergs

Paris, Oct. - At a meeting of the Central Trades Union Organization of Paris, which is affiliated with the French Trade Union Confederation, a resolution was adopted calling upon President Truman to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The resolution condemns, in the sharpest manner, the barbaric death sentence against the Rosenbergs, maintaining that they are victims of raging hysteria which was spread by the dark forces which are driving the world to the precipice of war.

The Central Trade Union Organization of Paris represents over 400,000 workers. The resolution declares that the French workers will not rest until the Rosenbergs are free.

Translated by HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: December 31, 1952

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 18, 1952, on page 1, column 1:

Washington, Nov. 17. - Today the Supreme Court announced that it was again refusing to receive the appeal of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death.

Judge Hugo Black voted against this decision. He said that he believed that the Supreme Court is obliged to hear the appeal by the Rosenbergs against the sentence to be burned in the electric chair.

In a supplementary statement Justice Felix Frankfurter said of the defense argument that the death sentence of the convicted was too severe - that it was not within the competence of the Supreme Court to review. He said: "It is not within the power of this Court to review a sentence handed down by a District Court, even if it be a death sentence".

The Supreme Court did not consider the petition submitted to it in the name of 50,000 petitioners who said that the appeal in the Rosenberg Case, - who are the victims of a monstrous "frame-up" in an atmosphere of war-hysteria, - must be considered.

The petition was submitted by the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. The COMMITTEE asked for permission to submit the document as a "friend of the Court", but permission was refused.

The court attendants said that the Supreme Court was now to forward a mandate to the District Court to carry out the death sentence. It is expected that the government lawyers will demand that the sentence be carried out immediately.

The Supreme Court also rejected an appeal by Morton Sobell, who was sentenced together with the Rosenbergs. Sobell received a 30 year sentence.

The defense lawyers will probably look for new steps to postpone the execution of the innocent pair, but it is believed that the only hope of saving the lives of the two young people is in a broad movement asking President Truman to commute the death sentence to a lighter sentence.

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1 - NY 100-35178 (Morton Sobell)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

HNR:RMB

MEMO
NY 100-107111

December 31, 1952

Accompanying this article was a statement issued by instant Committee calling upon all people to ask the President to commute the sentence.

Translated by HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

FILE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: December 31, 1952

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 21, 1952, on page 8, columns 4-5:

Theatre Rally For The Rosenbergs In Manhattan Jammed

"Paul's Gardens", Manhattan, was jammed for the theatre rally for the Rosenbergs. The audience listened tensely and with approval to the speakers and entertainers. Participating were: PAUL ROBESON, JOHN T. MAC MANUS, HERBERT APTHEKER, HELEN SOBELL, LEON BIBB, MILLROY INGRAM, BARY STAVIS, EDWARD ELISCU, and others.

At the meeting there was organized a "Permanent Cultural Committee To Obtain A Pardon For The Rosenbergs", and the sum of $1,000 was raised to wage the fight, in the remaining weeks, to save the lives of the sentenced.

The rally was in the form of a theatrical presentation of a living newspaper, in which the actors presented scenes from the trial based on official records of the Rosenberg Case.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

100-107111-65

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SAC, NY

December 31, 1952

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-21)

MORNING FREIHEIT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of November 24, 1952, on page 8, columns 1-2-3, contained a report, by DEBORAH TARANT, of the Olgin Memorial Meeting, which took place on November 23, 1952, at Webster Hall, in N.Y.C.

According to the report, about 1,500 people attended the meeting. Tarant wrote: "The spirit of Olgin's words and battles against reaction and for a bright future, of his optimism and faith in the final victory of the people and their fight for a better life, prevailed among the large audience."

"PAUL NOVICK, the continuer of M. Olgin's social work and in the leadership of the "Morning Freiheit" as its editor, spoke of M. Olgin's courageous and fighting optimism. In his profound evaluation of M. Olgin's literary and social activity P. Novick quoted from his (Olgin's) collection of essays about 1905 in Czarist Russia, and other works. Olgin describes the frightful reaction, the oppression and persecution under the Czarist power, the wave of pogroms on the Jews; still he is full of optimism and says that after the heavy fog, there will be thunder, and the rains will come which will wash away the reaction and oppression.

"The large audience answered with rousing applause to P. Novick's cry: "We all are continuing his work, with his optimism and his courage. As the heirs of M. Olgin, in his spirit, we must continue the fight now for the main slogans of the moment: an immediate end to the war in Korea, the newly elected President Eisenhower should keep his promise to the people; the repeal of the Neuremberg McCarran-Walter Law, and an end to the deportation hysteria."

Thunderous applause broke out in the large hall when P. Novick called out that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg dare not die and that "together with the best elements in our country and throughout the world, we must demand that President Truman pardon them."

P. Novick spoke of the importance of building the "Morning Freiheit", which continues M. Olgin's work, and of getting additional readers. As an example of this he spoke of the big and rich special issue of the "Morning Freiheit" which was dedicated to American-Soviet cooperation, and which was full of greetings from thousands of people who signed their names under the

1 - NY 100-7918 (Paul Novick)
1 - NY 100-25907 (V. J. Jerome)
1 - NY 100-107111 (Nat. Comm. Secure Justice In Rosenberg Case)

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wish for peace friendship between our country and the Soviet Union.

V.J. JEROME, prominent American-Jewish Marxist writer and cultural leader, author of the well-known book "A Lantern For Jeremy", and one of the victims of the Smith Act, who is being tried in the Foley Square Court, stated:

"If M. Olgin were alive today he would be in the front ranks in the fight for peace, for an end to the Korean war... He would raise his voice high for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg! He would follow the great Emil Zola who came forward with his 'I accuse' in the fight for Dreyfus who was also convicted on a false, anti-semitic charge..."

In his valuable and educational talk Jerome said that Olgin was "a bearer of light" and education. Like Prometheus, in an ancient Greek legend, who brought fire to humanity and was therefore persecuted and punished by the "gods", Olgin too was persecuted by those in power in Czarist Russia and by the reactionaries in the United States; but he was not frightened by it. Olgin revealed "false teachings" and "false teachers" which seek to mislead the people. But he always pointed out the difference between the misleaders and the workers and common people who are mislead, and called for unity among the broad masses in the fight for true democracy, against fascism, for progress, for a better life, for socialism. Olgin saw the approach of a new epoch in the growth of the Soviet Union. He brought to the broad American masses the truth about socialist building in the Soviet Union; how there, for the first time in history, national oppression was done away with and anti-semitism was declared a crime. Olgin saw that without cooperation and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union there could be no peace on earth, and history has shown how right Olgin was, that peace on earth can be established only through cooperation between these two great countries. The audience applauded vigorously when Jerome appealed to them to continue Olgin's fight for peace.

LOUIS DEN, well-known social leader, was chairman for the evening. He opened the evening and called upon those present to build the "Morning Freiheit".

The well-known progressive poets AARON KURTZ, WALDA LEE and DORA TEITELBAUM, who read poems, were received very warmly. The entertainment was provided by: the PHILHARMONIC FOLK CHORUS, directed by Dr. LEO KOPF; MARTHA SHLOMA, LEON BIRB; and EDITH SEIGEL and her dance group.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

SAC, Newark (100-29569) January 6, 1953

SAC, New York (100-21)

MORNING FREIHEIT
MORGEN FREIHEIT, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of November 28, 1952, on page 2, columns 4-5, contained an article by M. ZELTSMAN about the local activities of instant organization.

On Sunday, November 23rd, there was a special "Morning Freiheit" state-wide meeting at the Newark Culture Center. The questions which were taken up will help secure the existence of our newspaper, and will help organize the necessary actions for that objective. Our regular State Chairman, comrade ABRAHAM ROSEN, was chairman of the meeting. A letter from the national management was read calling for the beginning of the 1953 fund campaign. Present were delegates from all the cities and towns in North Jersey.

There was a report by Hy Mandel, manager, which included all the actions we have to carry out to make the money campaign a success.

We also took up the problem of circulation and subscriptions. The comrades promised to get new subscribers.

A resolution was passed, and sent to President Truman, to save the Rosenbergs from death. All the readers of the "Morning Freiheit" in New Jersey are asked to do the same. Write to the President in your own style and in your own handwriting, asking him to save these young parents of two children from the electric chair.

ABRAHAM ROSEN, chairman
MARCUS ZELTSMAN, secretary

The above was translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ and is being sent for your information.

1 - 100-107111 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.)

100-107111-D-69

100-107111-423

HNR:RMB

SAC, Miami

January 6, 1953

SAC, New York (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of November 29, 1952, on page 8, columns 4-5:

Meeting In Miami, Florida, Calls Upon President
To Pardon The Rosenbergs

by MORRIS ROHINSKY

On Wednesday evening over 400 people attended the mass meeting in Miami Beach to help save the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

HYMAN GUREVITZ, chairman of the meeting, asked the people to rise and sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Hatikvah". He reviewed the Rosenberg case.

The Negro Reverend Graham offered a prayer that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs be withdrawn thereby saving the honor of our country.

Reverend Nelson, chairman of the "Miami State Christian Association For Justice", an organization of Christian reverends in Florida, spoke of the profound doubt in the guilt of the Rosenbergs, and about the gruesome death sentence. He said he would send a telegram to President Truman, in the name of his organization and in his own name. He called upon those present to send letters and telegrams to President Truman asking him to commute the sentence.

Then Reverend Graham spoke and emphasized the fact that Supreme Court Judge Hugo Black did not agree with the majority opinion on the Rosenberg Case. He said that in itself should be aid in the movement to pardon the Rosenbergs. Rev. Graham read a resolution addressed to President Truman calling upon him to stop the carrying-out of the death sentence. The 400 people in the room passed this resolution unanimously.

Hundreds of people signed cards to President Truman appealing to him to save the Rosenbergs.

The above was translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ and is being submitted for your information.

100-107111-D-70

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 6, 1953

FROM : LYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 3, 1953, on page 1, contained the headline: "Judge Kaufman Refuses To Alter Death Sentence Against The Rosenbergs". The column one article stated:

"Big churches in Detroit call upon President to pardon Rosenbergs.
"24-hour watch in front of White House continues.
"Pardon delegations in Washington Sunday and Monday.
"Big meeting in Chicago Thursday evening.

"Yesterday Federal Judge Irving Kaufman rejected the appeal to save the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death by him, the week of January 12th.

"Emanuel Bloch, lawyer for the Rosenbergs, said he would ask Judge Kaufman to postpone the execution in order to give him the opportunity to prepare an appeal for a commutation of the sentence to the President.

"Although at the hearing last Tuesday Judge Kaufman indicated that he would postpone the execution to give enough time for an appeal to the President, in yesterday's decision he did not say one word about postponing the execution.

"Kaufman's decision took 29 pages. He said that he reviewed the case and again came to the conclusion that 'their crime is worse than murder'. He did not find proof, he said, that 'they regret their crime'. He indicated that he would lessen their death sentence if they confessed and told about the other people involved, but, he said, 'their lips have remained sealed'.

"As you know, from the beginning Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have proclaimed loudly that they are innocent, and that they are the victims of a false accusation. In their appeal to Judge Kaufman to commute their sentence, last Tuesday, they again stated that 'we are innocent' and 'this is the truth', and that they do not want to buy their lives at the price of bringing upon themselves the disgrace of a crime which they did not commit and which would not permit them to live out their lives 'in honor and self-respect'.

"In his decision Judge Kaufman admitted, the same as he did in the court hearing, that very strong public pressure has been brought to bear upon him, even on the day of the hearing he received a flood of telegrams. As

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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January 6, 1953

you know, hundreds of prominent people, among them Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Harold Uri, Dr. Condon, Dr. Harold Shapley, and others, sent personal letters to Judge Kaufman appealing for a commutation of the death sentence. Public opinion in the United States and throughout the world is aroused against the brutal sentence which the Judge handed down against this Jewish couple, parents of two small children.

"In his decision Judge Kaufman even mentioned the two small children of the Rosenbergs, but he stated that he cannot consider that.

"In yesterday's decision the Judge repeated his earlier charge that the Rosenbergs were the 'leaders' of the 'atom espionage ring', although the facts in the case show that they were not convicted for a committed crime, but for a 'conspiracy to commit a crime'.

"Kaufman compared the Rosenbergs to the nazi spies who landed here in 1943, and who were caught, while the United States was at war with Hitler-Germany, and they were then executed. He said that 'very few voices were heard then about how our government treated them', (that is, the nazi spies).

"Judge Kaufman admitted that the death sentence did not have historic precedence. He said that under the law the death sentence could only be given for espionage in wartime. But he justified his action by saying that 'we are not living in a static world'.

"The Judge also admitted that the Soviet Union was America's ally when the 'conspiracy' (of which the Rosenbergs are charged) was begun. He justified himself in his decision with charges against the Soviet Union.

"The White House advised that the appeal for commutation of the sentence had not yet been received. The usual proceedure in such a case is that when such an appeal arrives it is handed over to the Department of Justice for a recommendation upon which the President bases his decision.

"There has been a death watch in front of the White House since last Saturday, which continues 24 hours a day. This is an expression of the tremendous desire of a great part of the American people that the Rosenbergs be saved from death. Participating in the watch are inhabitants from Washington and delegates from various cities. The watch marches in front of the House carrying placards calling for amnesty.

"Tomorrow and Monday there will be delegations to Washington from New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and a number of other cities to ask President Truman, as well as Senators and Congressmen, to save the life of the Rosenbergs. The delegations are being organized by local Committees to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. All those who want to participate in a delegation from their city should apply to the local Rosenberg Committee.

Page 2, Column 3:

"Chicago: - Only a few days remain before January 12th, the day Judge Kaufman set for the burning of the two people Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"The whole world is aroused at Judge Kaufman's sentence. This murder dare never happen. Only through the cry of millions of people throughout the world: STOP THE MURDER, can the Rosenbergs be saved.

"The Jews in Chicago, and others, will assemble in great masses, on Thursday, January 8th, in the big Welsh Hall, at 1012 North Nobel Street. There prominent speakers will demand that President Truman stop the execution of the Rosenbergs.

"The arrangements committee expects not only to jam Welsh Hall, but that thousands of people outside the Hall will raise their voices and solidify themselves with the demands of the big meeting.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 6, 1953

FROM : HYMAN M. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared on page 1, columns 3-4, of the "Morning Freiheit" of January 4, 1953.

The Last Step - In The Final Days

The gruesome death sentence against the Rosenbergs is still in force. On Friday, Judge Irving Kaufman extinguished the hope that he would listen to the cry of broad masses in the United States and in all corners of the world that the Rosenbergs should not be executed. The Judge washed his hands and ruled that the Rosenbergs must die in the electric chair although never before in the history of our country was anyone sentenced to death in peace time on such a charge as the one on which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

Just one week remains until the time of the planned execution. There remains just one step to save these two young people, parents of two small children - appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentence.

Let there be a stream of letters, cards and telegrams to President Truman with the request: the Rosenbergs should not be executed! Save the lives of the Rosenbergs! Do not permit a blemish on America!

Telegraph and write immediately! Everyone do it! Every minute is dear. Two lives are at stake! The honor of America is at stake!

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FBI - NEW YORK

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 6, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. R BINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 4, 1953, had as its headline: "Delegations From Country In Washington Tomorrow To Save The Lives Of The Rosenbergs". The columns 1-2 article said:

"Rosenbergs two children say good-bye to their parents. "We are innocent" say Ethel and Julius Rosenberg after Judge Kaufman's refusal to change death sentence.

"Yesterday the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE advised that tomorrow, Monday, at 6:45 A.M., a large delegation is leaving for Washington to request of President Truman that he pardon the Rosenbergs.

"This delegation will assemble at Liberty Street, one block from the Cortlandt Street Ferry. The Ferry can be reached by taking the I.R.T. to the Fulton Street Station and by the B.M.T. to Cortlandt Street Station. From there the delegation will leave for Washington.

"Similar delegations are expected from all parts of the country. There will be delegations, in Washington, from California and various other states. No fewer than 2,000 delegates will meet in Washington tomorrow.

"In Washington, the delegates from New York and from the other cities, will assemble at 'Inspiration House', 1367 Kalorama Road. A big meeting will be held there and it will be addressed by prominent people.

"The delegates will visit the Senators and Congressmen from their state and request that they see to it that the Rosenbergs are not executed.

"The N.C.T.S.J.I.R.C. calls upon all those who are amazed at Judge Kaufman's action to join in the national delegation and come to Washington to request of the President that he not permit the execution of the Rosenbergs.

"As reported in yesterday's 'Morning Freiheit', Federal Judge Irving Kaufman rejected the appeal to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This Judge ruled that the Rosenbergs have to die during the week of January 12th.

"Judge Kaufman refused to save the lives of the Rosenbergs in spite of the fact that he received masses of protests from such famous people as Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, John Haynes Holmes, Professor Uri, and others.

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"Due to the frightful action of Judge Kaufman just one single way remains to save the Rosenbergs, and that is - to see that President Truman saves them. That is why the N.C.T.S.J.I.R.C. says that we dare not lose any time and do everything possible to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

"We are advised, further, that the death watch in front of the White House, in Washington, is being continued. This watch is continuing 24 hours a day. Men and women from all parts of the nation are participating in this watch. The pickets are carrying banners appealing to President Truman to pardon the Rosenbergs."

"This Wednesday evening, January 7th, there will be a big meeting at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street, sponsored by the East Side Committee For the Rosenbergs. The meeting will demand that President Truman pardon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Famous people will address the meeting. All the inhabitants of the East Side are invited to pack this meeting."

"The New York Committee To Save the Rosenbergs is calling an emergency meeting for this Thursday, January 8th, at 5:00 P.M., at Strauss Square, at East Broadway and Rutgers Street.

The announcement says that this meeting will be held whatever the weather and all the inhabitants of the East Side are called upon to attend this meeting to demand that President Truman pardon the Rosenbergs. Famous Jewish and Gentile leaders will address this meeting under the stars."

"Ossining, New York, January 3: - Today the two young boys of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg paid their last visit to their parents, who are in the death house and who were sentenced to be executed the week of January 12th.

"Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg defense lawyer who brought the children to visit their parents, said that the two boys, Michael 9, and Robert 5, knew where their parents were all the time and what the situation was.

"The children and the parents acted very bravely at their meeting for the last time. 'There was no crying' the lawyer said. 'The Rosenbergs

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received the children in the jail just as though they were at home! One had to be stronger than iron to witness this scene of farewell between the parents and their two small, beloved children.

"The Rosenbergs had a great deal to say about the statement which accompanied Judge Kaufman's refusal to commute the gruesome sentence which he handed down against these two young people. The Rosenbergs said, in part: 'The Judge's repetition that our so-called crime 'is worse than murder' unmasks his pious pretense at judicial steadfastness... In spite of this ugly remark, which reflects political pressure and force, we repeat that we are innocent before God and man'.

"Lawyer Bloch said that on Monday he would appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals to postpone the execution to give him the opportunity to appeal to the Supreme Court against the ruling of a lower court which approved the death sentence. If this appeal is rejected he will request a postponement of the execution so that he can appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentence."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 6, 1953

FROM : NYT[illegible]. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 5, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

"Rosenbergs Did Not Get Just Trial, Admits Court

But confirms death sentence of Judge Irving Kaufman. - Appeals Court said that behavior of Prosecutor Irving Saypol deserves censure.

"The New York Federal Circuit Court of Appeals admitted that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death, certainly deserved a new trial last year because of the tactics of Federal Prosecutor Irving Saypol - tactics which certainly deserve censure."

"So far not a single New York newspaper revealed this fact to its readers, although the opinion of the Court, signed by Judges Swan, Chase and Jerome Frank, was available since last Thursday.

"In their statement about the behavior of Federal Prosecutor Saypol against the Rosenbergs, the three Judges said that his tactics should be condemned strongly. Still, through a technicality, the Judges refused to permit a new trial which could save the Rosenbergs from the death sentence. The execution of the death sentence has been set for January 12th, 11 P.M.

"The facts upon which the Circuit Court ruled that there was basis for a new trial, are as follows:

"During the testimony of Mrs. Greenglass, wife of David Greenglass, Saypol caused 'big headlines' in the press with the news that he obtained an indictment against a man by the name of W. Pearl. Pearl was indicted for supposedly testifying falsely before the Grand Jury when he said that he did not know the so-called 'spies' who were indicted by the government. Saypol told the New York "Times" that this new witness would confirm the testimony of Greenglass against the Rosenbergs. This is important because there was never any testimony or proof to support or confirm the testimony of Greenglass.

"After all, the Rosenbergs were sentenced only on the basis of Greenglass' testimony.

"But - after Saypol had broadcast widely in the press the story that Pearl had confirmed Greenglass' testimony, he never called Pearl as a/19

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witness and he never had him at the trial."

"The defense lawyers charged that this was part of the silent pact between the government and the press to create hysteria over the trial, and made it impossible for the Rosenbergs to get a just trial."

Translated by SE [illegible] H. RABINOWITZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 6, 1953

FROM : [illegible] RUBINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following poem appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 4, 1953, on page 10, columns 2-3-4.

Ethel And Julius Rosenberg
by PESACH BIRLTSKY (Tel Aviv)

The wind rushes by my window -
I imagine: it is her child crying now...
A cloud gathers in the blue -
I see how Ethel becomes grey.
The leaves fall from the trees -
A cry awakens my dream.
The branches become bare -
The blood freezes in my heart...
Ethel and Julius! You hear?
We are fated to bear your pain!
Oak-like and proud, as you are -
I am freed from fright...
I am prepared to join you
In welcome joy,
Which nurtured our will -
To make the earth more beautiful.
Ethel and Julius: I count
The hours divided into minutes -
The bridge is still whole,
Which leads to Sing Sing...
And like Daniel from the grave
I cry like you and I call:
Whitman's America, hear!
Over your throat hangs a sword...
There is your strength,
Lincoln - Edison land,
To drive off the night,
Which has shut you off?

Wall Street paid off a blood-brother
The thirty old dollars, to the traitor...
Can the world picture
That revenge will not come later?

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This is our consolation:
Revenge for Rekert and Botwin
Has already been taken in anger and heat -
For our martyrs...
No! This will not, this dare not happen -
The devil is not to get these victims!
With fire there will be burned into our hearts
The names of these two.
Until the day of reckoning comes
America, the real one, will awaken!
And the shadow of gruesome Sing Sing
And Wall Street will crash down in ruins.

Translated by SE MYOW N. RABINOWITZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 6, 1953

FROM : [illegible] H. RABINOWITZ, SA (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

According to the "Morning Freiheit" of November 29, 1952, on page 4, column 5, at the second national conference of the NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL, (held in Pittsburgh November 21-22-23) a resolution to save the Rosenbergs was passed.

"When the Rosenberg resolution was put to a vote Paul Robeson stood up on the platform and raised both hands - everyone stood up and there was a thunderous ovation."

Translated by SA [illegible] H. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 100- (Negro Labor Council)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 4, 1952, on page 4, column 1-2:

The "Post" And The "Chicago Tribune" Want Blood!

With a sadism which is tremendously gruesome there has just begun a campaign by dark forces for the Rosenbergs to be burned on the electric chair!

The "liberal" "Post", in New York City, is now going hand-in-hand with the fascist "Chicago Tribune" in a bacchanalia of raging barbarism and thirst to succeed in having the Rosenbergs killed.

While the movement to save the Rosenbergs has encompassed broad strata in our country and resounded throughout the world, and there arrive an ever-increasing number of demands that there not be committed a legal murder in this case, which is called a second Dreyfus Case - at such a time the "Chicago Tribune" howls: "No mercy for traitors". And the New York "Post" has started a series of articles, by an old-time inciter, Oliver Pilot, with the basest attacks on the Committee which is seeking justice for the Rosenbergs, and upon anyone who dares say a word concerning the fact that the blemish of a legal murder dare not be placed upon the United States.

Where was the "Chicago Tribune" when "Axis Sally", "Tokyo Rose" and Ezra Pound, who betrayed America to the enemy in wartime - when these outcasts and real Benedict Arnolds were not sentenced to death? Did the "Chicago Tribune" cry to the heavens that their sentence was too mild? No! That fascist rag in Chicago was very happy over the mild sentence given these worms. But this defender of nazism and fascism wants that there be noted in history that the only ones to be executed on the charge of treachery were Jews. That is the aim of the raging inciters who want blood.

Perhaps the "Jewish" editor of the "Jewish" "Post" wants his newspaper to rant as loudly as possible demanding the blood of the Rosenbergs in order to gain favor with the McCarthy's, so that he will no longer mention his former flirtation with radicalism? Is that the reason that, on Tuesday, the "Post" refused to accept a paid ad by the Committee which is seeking justice for the Rosenbergs? What should we call an act, by the "Post", which incites in a bestial manner and does not permit the other side to have

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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NY 100-107111

January 8, 1953

The blood-thirstiness of the dark forces can serve as additional proof that the fight to have the Rosenbergs pardoned must be intensified further!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

OPTIONAL FORM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : HYMAN R. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 6, 1953, contained as its headline: "Tremendous Mass-Demands In Europe To Save The Rosenbergs; Washington Spreads Propaganda To Justify Death Sentence". The column 1 article stated:

Yesterday the "United Press" cabled from Paris that officials of the U.S. State Department started a strong propaganda campaign, in western Europe, to justify the death sentence against the Jewish couple Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Paris report speaks of big mass meetings in Paris, London and Berlin to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, who were sentenced to death on the charge of revealing atom "secrets" to the Soviet Union. The report says that there is picketting in front of the American Embassy and that about 250,000 leaflets headed: "The Rosenberg Case - a New Dreyfus Case" were distributed in Paris.

The "U.P." adds that "many independent Frenchmen are supporting the campaign to save the Rosenbergs, condemning the sentence and the planned execution of the Rosenbergs.

The report advises that the U.S. Ambassador in Paris, James C. Dunn, alarmed by the growing mass movement to save the Rosenbergs, sent his press attache, Benjamin Bradley, to Washington, last month, to work out, with government officials, a propaganda campaign to justify the death sentence.

The report says that, in the U.S., Bradley conferred with officials who were concerned with the indictment against the Rosenbergs, and, together, they worked out a long statement on the case. This propaganda statement was sent to about forty countries with an order that it be distributed widely. This statement was sent to all the newspapers in France.

The "U.P." report revealed the following facts about the growing movement to save the Rosenbergs: there were night meetings in London and Paris; today, Tuesday, there is to be a tremendous protest meeting in East Berlin where the speakers will be: Professor Gerhart Eisler, former East German Minister of Information, and Assistant Premier Otto Nushke. Newspapers in Rome and Vienna demanded a pardon for the Rosenbergs, and mentioned their two small children.

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Enri Rollin, the famous socialist senator in Belgium, joined the campaign to save the Rosenbergs. In a Brussels newspaper Rollin wrote: "The Sacco-Vanzetti case is being repeated in a worse form".

In Prague, Czechoslovakia, the newspaper "Mlara Fronta" condemned the sentence against the Rosenbergs, stating that they were sentenced "on the basis of false proof".

We are advised from Ottowa, Canada, that yesterday the Canadian National Committee To Save The Rosenbergs started a twenty-four hour watch in front of the American Embassy to demand a pardon for the Rosenbergs.

Rev. Glendon F. Partridge, a Presbyterian Minister and chairman of the Committee, said that about five hundred men and women from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Ontario, Vancouver and British Columbia, would participate in the watch.

The New York Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case received a cable from a group of Scottish workers from Glasgow. In the cable the workers say that they express their "sharp protest against the unjust sentence against the Rosenbergs... We believe they are innocent and hope that justice will be done".

In London the "Jewish Chronicle" editionally called for a pardon for the Rosenbergs. The editorial said that "the conscience of the civilized world will be unnerved if the Rosenbergs should die".

On page 1, column 3, there is a picture of Emanuel Bloch and the Rosenberg children, in Sing Sing.

The following item appeared on page 2, column 4:

After Judge Kaufman postponed the execution the three Judges on the Circuit Court of Appeals heard a proposal by Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg lawyer, that they too issue a stay of execution.

Mr. Bloch explained to the Appeals Court Judges that Judge Kaufman's stay was granted only to permit an appeal to the President. A stay by the

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Appeals Court would make it possible to again appeal to the Supreme Court, the lawyer said. There is an important difference between the two appeals, Mr. Bloch said. The appeal to the President seeks a pardon. The appeal to the Supreme Court seeks complete legal exoneration of the convicted.

The three Judges of the Circuit Appeals Court heard Bloch's proposal and rejected it.

It was pointed out yesterday that the refusal by the Appeals Court did not have legal precedence. It was pointed out that their ruling may lead to a situation in which the President will refuse the appeal for a pardon on the grounds that the defense did not yet exhaust every legal means.

The Rosenberg defense wanted to appeal to the highest court on the basis of what the three Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals stated last week when they refused a new trial for the Rosenbergs. The Appeals Judges refused a new trial although the three Judges admitted that the Rosenbergs were entitled to a new trial last year due to the reprehensible action of the prosecutor Irving M. Saypol. The Judges said the prosecutors action should be condemned, when they gave a technical reason for a new trial.

The following article appeared on page 1, column 4:

Washington, January 5: - (Special to the "Morning Freiheit")

Today 2,000 Americans from 22 states arrived here to participate in the watch and march in front of the White House to appeal to President Truman to pardon the Rosenbergs. The delegates arrived by train, bus and car. They carried flags and placards calling for a pardon for the Rosenbergs whose execution has been set for the evening of January 14th.

During the day over 1,500 people participated in walking back-and-forth on the street opposite the east gate of the White House. Other delegates, visited Congressmen and other officials. The "pardon-train" from New York, which was arranged by the Committee To Secure Justice For The Rosenbergs, arrived at 11:15 A.M.

The marchers walked two and three abreast. They carried placards with excerpts from statements by Rabbis and Priests and various famous people, including atom scientists, which requested a pardon for the Rosenbergs.

At 2:00 P.M. a few hundred marchers formed a small delegation to visit Congressmen and Senators. One delegation tried to arrange a meeting

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with President Truman, through one of his secretaries. This delegation was told to apply first to the "Bureau of Pardons" in the Department of Justice.

The delegations which visited the Congressmen and Senators emphasized that there is a feeling throughout the world that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs is unjust and gruesome. They called upon the Congressmen and Senators to appeal to President Truman to pardon the Rosenbergs.

One delegation, led by union leader Albert Kaplan, of Los Angeles, contacted the State Department.

Translated by SE HYMAN W. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 6, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2.

Court Admits Rosenbergs Did Not Get Just Trial, But....

Last week the New York Federal Circuit Court admitted that the Rosenbergs did not get a just trial. The Court called the methods of Irving Saypol, federal prosecutor of the Rosenberg trial "tactics which certainly deserve censure".

Not a single commercial New York City newspaper reported this statement by the Court. The silence on this fact speaks for itself. The newspapers which continuously rant that those who are fighting to save the lives of the Rosenbergs are communists or communist-followers, and that the aim of these fighters is that the Rosenbergs should be executed (!) - these same newspapers which spread this base charge, buried the statement by the three Judges of a higher court that the Rosenbergs did not get a just trial. The same newspapers try to tone down the fact that the movement to save the Rosenbergs has encompassed broad strata in our country and tremendous masses in all countries in the world.

Due to a technical point, the three Judges refused to make the necessary conclusion from their own statement and order a new trial for the Rosenbergs. So although it was not a just trial, the previous sentence stands. The exact date for the execution has been set - 11:00 P.M. the night of January 14th.

On the one hand a death sentence, which does not have an equal in the entire history of the United States, because until now no one has been sentenced to death during peace time, on a similar charge, and even those who were traitors to the nation during wartime, - like Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose, and others - were not sentenced to death. On the other hand there is the conviction of a sister on the testimony of her brother who is ready to send his own sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair in order to save his own hide. And, on top of that, a ruling by a higher court (as mentioned above) that it was an unjust trial. The conscience of the American

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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HNR:RMB

TO: MEMO
NY 100-107111
FROM :

January 9, 1953

people and of all humanity cannot accept that under such conditions two lives should be taken! The people must demand that President Truman save the Rosenbergs!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

ORIGINAL FILE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : HYMAN H. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 7, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2.

We Must Intensify The Movement To Save The Rosenbergs

After long deliberation Judge Irving Kaufman finally "showed a spark of humantarianism" and permitted postponement of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg until their defense can prepare the necessary request for (clemency ?) to President Truman, and Truman (or perhaps Eisenhower) can make his decision. In this way the Rosenbergs won a little more hope that the death sentence against them, which has engendered growing anger throughout the world, will not be carried out, and the movement to save the Rosenbergs won a little more time to fight the carrying out of their legal murder.

Simultaneous with the protests against the sentence and the planned execution of the Rosenbergs, and the request to save their life, in which tremendous masses are participating, not only in the United States but in 40 other countries in America, Europe and Asia, - the U.S. State Department found it necessary to have its say, and has started a wide counter-propaganda campaign against the Rosenbergs and against those who seek to save their life. The press, the radio, the "Voice of America" and the statements issued by the English press and which sound as though were issued from one center and written by one hand, continuously assure us that: "The movement to save the lives of the Rosenbergs is communist," and... "anti-American".

While, of course, communists do not have less right than any other individual to fight for the victims of injustice and "judicial" conspiracies, and they do so and have always done so and not only for the Rosenbergs, still it is clear that the political leaders of the various parties in the 40 countries, the Priests and Rabbis, the artists and intellectuals, and the millions of honest men and women who want to save the lives of the Rosenbergs are not communists, and are not doing so because of communism, or for any political ideology. When even such a pillar of American atomic science and practice as Dr. Harold Urey finds it necessary to come out with a public statement that "the statement by the Rosenbergs (about their innocence) deserves more belief than the statement by the Greenglasses" (the "witnesses" against them) and that he, Dr. Urey, "does not believe in punishing people unless they commit a crime", then it is clear that this is the natural

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
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expression of common humanity, of the natural human protest against killing -- people of whose "guilt" even bitter anti-communists doubt, on a background of political hysteria.

The movement to save the Rosenbergs has to be further intensified in the time won. Every honest man or woman, particularly in the United States, must do his duty and raise his voice to save the lives of these victims of judicial hysteria, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 7, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

Picketting For The Rosenbergs Continues In Washington

The twenty-four hour watch in front of the White House, in Washington, to save the Rosenbergs was continued after the big demonstration on Monday, in Washington, in which 2,500 people from 22 states participated.

New impetus in the fight to save the life of this Jewish couple came from the news that the Rosenbergs will not be executed this Wednesday, January 14th. On Monday Judge Irving Kaufman acceeded to the defense request and postponed the execution so that they could appeal to the President to commute their sentence. Judge Kaufman gave the defense until Saturday to appeal to the President.

On Monday a death watch, to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, was started in Toronto, Canada. It was also reported that in Ottowa, Canada, dozens of people picketted the American Embassy, demanding a pardon for the Rosenbergs.

Three prominent lawyers in California sent a letter to 1,000 other lawyers in California in which they call upon the members of their profession to appeal to President Truman to pardon the Rosenbergs. The three lawyers are Robert W. Kenney, former Attorney General of California; HYMAN SHAPIRO, prominent Jewish social leader; and WILLIAM S. ESTERMAN, president of the Los Angeles and Beverely Hills Chapters of the National Lawyers Guild.

In their combined appeal to the lawyers the three prominent people

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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analyzed the trial of the Rosenbergs and pointed out that the Rosenbergs were sentenced only on the testimony of the Greenglasses, and that the Rosenbergs have always maintained their innocence.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Cleveland DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : SAC, New York (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 8, 1953, on page 3, columns 4-5.

In Washington - For The Rosenbergs

by A. STRAUSS

...Of steel and iron,
Cold, hard and mute,
Forge a heart for yourself,
Oh man, and come!

These unforgettable words from H.N. BIALIK's "The City of Destruction" came to mind when I joined the big march demonstration, last Monday, a few hundred yards from the White House.

The march began, at 9:00 A.M., with a few hundred people, and by 12 noon had grown to a people's march of fifteen hundred. The crowd became bigger and thicker from hour to hour. Marching were young and old and of all nationalities and colors.

The author of these lines recognized steel workers and coal miners from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and automobile workers from Michigan. Marching were hundreds of Jewish workers from the needle-trades in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities. Marching with them were Jewish intellectuals, poets, writers and artists.

From her sick bed, in Cleveland, the beloved Negro leader Margaret Wherry joined the marchers, and walked back and forth, without stopping, for 4 hours; and later she made a heart-rending appeal to the Congressmen from Ohio for the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Quietly and with bowed head the people marched back and forth from 9:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M. No one spoke. The hundreds of shields and slogans spoke for themselves...

But in this mass silence there boiled and seethed a sea of anger

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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and protest. This honorable demonstration by 1,500 marchers symbolized the awakening of the honest masses in the United States and of all nations, who [illegible] and that the murder of these two innocent parents of two small children, [illegible] not be committed!

The author of these lines joined delegations which held conferences with the Congressmen from Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

With the exception of a few Congressmen, the greater majority listened to the delegations with sympathy and promised they would help influence the President to change the sentence. Finnegan, of Ohio, was the only Congressman who tried to engage in red-baiting.

The delegations from New York, Illinois, and other states had the same experience with their Congressmen.

The spirit of the Washington demonstration should now be spread to every corner of the land. Save the lives of these innocent victims of war hysteria!

The above was translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ and is being submitted for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 9, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4.

"Death Watch" On East Side To Save The Rosenbergs.

Tonight, Friday, at 8:00 P.M., on the East Side of New York there will start a "death watch" to save the lives of the Rosenbergs. The "death watch" will take place on Delancey Street between Essex and Clinton Streets.

The Manhattan Committee to Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case, which organized the "death watch" on the East Side, advised that the watch will continue 24 hours a day, until Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are saved from the death sentence.

As you know, the carrying out of the death sentence was postponed by Judge Irving Kaufman so that the defense of this Jewish couple would have the opportunity to appeal to the President for clemency. The postponement will remain in force until just five days after the President's answer to the plea for clemency.

Ever increasing strata in the United States, Jews and non-Jews, are joining the plea for clemency to the President. Millions of people throughout the world demand they be saved from death. In dozens of countries of Europe and Asia big meetings are being held for the Rosenbergs and letters are being sent to President Truman asking for clemency.

On the East Side the people participating in the "death watch" will hand the passers-by telegrams to be sent to President Truman asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The Manhattan Rosenberg Committee issued an appeal to organizations and individuals in New York to join in the "death watch".

In Washington the "death watch" in front of the White House has

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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been going on since last Saturday, December 27th. Last Monday, when 2,500 delegates from 22 states assembled in Washington, 1,500 people participated in the "death watch". The National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case has issued an appeal for delegates from other cities to come to Washington to participate in the "death watch". The delegates should apply to the Washington Rosenberg Committee, 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W.; telephone Columbia 5-0302 or Columbia 5-2562.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

ORIGINAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 9, 1953, on page 4, columns 3-4-5, contained an article by PAUL NOVICK, editor, entitled: "The Conscience Of The World", concerning the Rosenberg Case.

In this article Novick quotes from letters by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; he reviews recent activities to save the Rosenbergs; he compares the case to the Dreyfus Case and the Sacco-Vanzetti Cases. Novick denys anti-semitism in the Prague trials, because they were conducted in a socialist atmosphere, and he concluded:

"The average Jew must feel that in the Rosenberg Case we are dealing with anti-semitism, if, even, indirectly, - that is so because the Jewish politicians who conducted the trial were under pressure by the 'climate of fear' in our country at present. Therefore it is no surprise that the movement to save the Rosenbergs has encompassed all kinds of strata of Jews in the U.S. and Europe. Perhaps an additional factor is the fact that wherever you find an anti-semite - he wants them to kill the Rosenbergs. It is impossible to fail to see in the Rosenberg Case the broad problems which affect all Jews and all people....

"American reaction is ready to do anything - and we must not forget this for one moment. That is why it is so important to arouse the conscience of America, to do something oneself, to write to the President and do everything possible so that the Rosenbers are not killed.

"The conscience of America, of the whole world, has been awakened. May it be heard ever higher."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100-7918 (Paul Novick)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : HYMAN H. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 8, 1953, on page 2, column 1-2.

Washington, Jan. 7: - Thirty members of Congress promised to appeal to President TRUMAN to commute the sentence of the ROSENBERGS. One Senator promised to have the appeal to save the lives of the ROSENBERGS printed in the Congressional Record. Two women members of Congress promised to join other Congressmen in raising the question in the Congress.

These promises were made by a number of Congressmen and Senators to members of the big delegation which came to Washington from 22 states, last Monday, to demand a pardon for the ROSENBERGS. Among the 2,500 people who assembled in Washington there were delegates from California, Ohio, Illinois, New York and other states.

Rabbi MEYER SCHARFF, of New York, Reverend NOWELL MILLS, representative of the Baptist Church of San Francisco, and JOSEPH BRAININ, chairman of the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case, brought the appeal for clemency to the White House and was received by DANIEL LYONS, government lawyer in charge of all appeals for clemency. LYONS promised the delegation that the President would see the moving petition which was signed by 1,700 inhabitants of San Francisco. The Detroit lawyer ISIDORE STARR, the writer JOHN WAXLEY, and the Los Angeles lawyer WILLIAM ISSTERMAN presented documents to JAMES R. BROWNING, executive assistant of Attorney General JAMES MC GRANERY, which threw doubt on the trial of the ROSENBERGS.

The delegation to the State Department consisted of ALBERT KAHN, prominent Jewish-American author, and AL KAPLAN, of Los Angeles, representative of the International Longshoreman's Union. They warned the State Department that the execution of the ROSENBERGS would start a wave of resentment against the United States throughout the world.

Later, at a meeting of all the delegates, ALBERT KAHN reported that a number of assistants of DEAN ACHESON in the State Department are very much concerned about the situation. He also reported that there was a mass meeting

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1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-10017 (Albert Kahn)
1 - NY 100-89673 (Joseph Brainin)

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in Montreal from which 2,000 letters were sent to President Truman asking him for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Berlin, Jan. 7: - Yesterday there was a mass meeting of several thousand people in East Berlin which raged with the demand that the Rosenbergs not be killed.

Among the main speakers at this protest meeting were Gerhart Eisler, who received the position of Professor of Social Science in Berlin University, East Berlin; and Otto Nushke, vice-premier of the East German democratic people's republic, who reported that he sent a letter to the Pope in Rome in which he asked the Pope to raise his voice to save the Rosenbers. At the meeting there were read letters from the German author A. Zveig to Professor Albert Einstein, and from the dramatist Bertold Brecht to Ernest Hemmingway.

The speakers stated that the Rosenberg trial was a repetition of the Dreyfus false trial.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

SAC, NY

January 13, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 9, 1952, on page 8, columns 3-4-5.

The C.I.O. Shoe Workers Union, Local #65, the C.I.O. Furniture Workers Union, Local #140, and A.F. of L. Jewelry Workers Union, Local #1 have joined other unions in an appeal to President Truman to pardon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, was announced yesterday by the "National Labor Committee For Clemency For The Rosenbergs".

Abe Weissbard, secretary of the Labor Committee, announced that the New York branch of the national union of "Marine, Cooks and Stewards" sent an appeal to the White House through its port agent Irving DVORIN, asking the President to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

Simultaneously the Labor Committee called upon all unionists in the country to appeal to President Truman for clemency.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 13, 195

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of Decemb 9, 1952, on page 8, columns 3-4-5.

The C.I.O. Shoe Workers Union, Local #65, the C.I.O. Furniture Workers Union, Local #110, and A.F. of L. Jewelry Workers Union, Local #1 have joined other unions in an appeal to President Truman to pardon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, was announced yesterday by the "National Labor Committe For Clemency For The Rosenbergs".

Abe Weissbard, secretary of the Labor Committee, announced that the New York branch of the national union of "Marine, Cooks and Stewards" sent an appeal to the White House through its port agent Irving DVORIN, asking the President to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

Simultaneously the Labor Committee called upon all unionists in the country to appeal to President Truman for clemency.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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January 13, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-7732)

NOISE KATZ
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of December 1, 1952, on page 4, columns 3-4-5, contained an article by NOISE KATZ, political analyst for the "Morning Freiheit", about the Prague trials.

Katz says that all the incitement against the people's democracies and the Soviet Union are pure lies. The reason the American press, particularly the Yiddish press, vilifies the socialist countries is that they want to hide the anti-semitism in the United States and the plans by the U.S. to overthrow the socialist countries. The article concludes with:

"This phoney gang doesn't even take the trouble to answer all these questions. This false cry of 'anti-semitism' is supposed to explain all questions, and justify their silence about the real anti-semitism in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, which was organized and exploited against innocent people on a poisonous background of undoubted anti-semitism, which is tolerated and coddled in our country..."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 100-107111 (National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 13, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 10, 1953, on page 3, columns 1-5, contained an article by NATHAN BUCHWALD entitled: "Cruelty And Degeneracy In The Incitement Against The Rosenbergs". In this article Buchwald quotes from sources against the Rosenbergs. Concerning these statements he says, in part:

"...Normal, respectable Jews are amazed at the monstrous 'justice' which was displayed against the Rosenbergs, and they demand that these two victims of war-hysteria be given clemency so that they can later - in a calmer atmosphere - have the opportunity to prove their innocence.

"The vicious people who write such bestial letters in the 'FORWARD', were raised in the spirit of the 'Judenrats', of the Zaifman lawyers, of the atom-maniacs, of the vicious war-mongers who set the tone of the 'FORWARD'. The vicious letters in that licentious newspaper are only an echo, a result of what these letter writers learned from the 'FORWARD'.

(Buchwald denies that the communists want the Rosenbergs to die, and that the movement to save them is communist led.)

"...The expression 'justice is blind' is made to order for the Rosenberg case. No one is so blind as a judge, prosecutor and jury who do not want to see or who make believe they are blind. And the fact that a Jewish Tammany politician was the prosecutor of the Rosenbergs and that a heartless Jewish judge, with the urge to find favor in the eyes of a certain kind of non-Jew, sentenced them to death, has certainly lent an unusual, a Jewish color to this black piece of injustice."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100-7801 (Nathan Buchwald)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 13, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 11, 1953, on page 3, columns 1-5, contained a report by SARAH FEL-YELLIN about the Rosenberg demonstration which took place in Washington, D.C. on January 5, 1953.

The article is a "human-interest" story about Sarah's experiences. It tells of the meeting at A.L.P. headquarters on Second Avenue near 14th Street; of the organization which took place on the train; of the picket-demonstration across the street from the White House; about the Negro discrimination in the Washington restaurants; of the collection taken up on the return trip; of the planning of future moves in the campaign.

Sarah said 4,000 people participated in the picket demonstration, and "Everyone knows that here on the street the people are writing their judgement of the Rosenbergs".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 13, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 12, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2:

The "Death Watch" To Save The Rosenbergs

Within the past few days a "death watch" was started on the East Side of New York - to demand that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should not be executed. Such a "watch" has been going on in Washington since December 27th. The "watch" in New York - on Delancey Street between Clinton and Essex Streets - will continue 24 hours a day to remind the passers-by about the duty which falls upon everyone in the United States to demand that the country not be besmirched and that the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg not be taken. The "death watch" in Washington has as its aim to continually remind people that the life of these two young people - the first in the history of the United States to be sentenced to death in peace-time on the charge of espionage - that these lives are in the hands of the President who can lessen their gruesome sentence.

The movement to save the Rosenbergs - parents of two small children - is becoming, increasingly, a mass movement in our country and throughout the world. Joining the movement are ministers and professors, workers and students, rabbis and social leaders, union leaders and famous jurists. There is a cry by millions: don't kill the Rosenbergs!

This cry should rise higher and mightier because the time to save them is limited. Truman's term as President ends on the 20th, when Eisenhower will take office. There is the danger that Truman may decide to do nothing about the Rosenbergs because he is leaving office. And the danger is very great that if he acts in this manner Eisenhower will do nothing also because he may consider the Rosenberg case something belonging entirely to the Truman period. Due to this change in administration the executions may take place with little fanfare, and the U.S. will be besmirched before the whole world by an act which can never be corrected in the future, even if the strongest proof about the innocence of the executed should come to light. That is why the Rosenbergs dare not be killed! The "death watch" should be supported by all the people.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY-65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 13, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 12, 1953, had as its headline "Prayers Said At White House For Clemency For The Rosenbergs". The columns 1-2 article said:

Washington, Jan. 12 (United Press): - Today a group of men and women stood in the bitter cold and rain near the White House and offered prayers for President Truman to give clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

About 50 people stopped the "death watch" near the White House and offered prayers. The prayers were led by the well-known spiritual leader Reverend Harold S. Williamstone, Pastor of the "Church of the Round Cross", in New York.

Among the placards carried by the pickets was one which said: "For the honor of America, Clemency for the Rosenbergs".

Paris, Jan. (by mail): - The K.R.I.F., the Jewish community of Paris, with which most of the Jewish organizations and bodies in the capitol of France are affiliated, at its last meeting voted to send a telegram to President Truman in which the President is asked to give clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The telegram begs the President not to permit the execution of the Rosenbergs.

"The Jewish Frontier", the English organ of the American "Poale Zion" published an appeal to President Truman to use his right to give clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The directors of that magazine are Dr. Hyman Greenberg and Murray Sirkin. In a special editorial which appeared in the magazine the President is asked to act beyond the confines of the law and commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs.

Dr. Bernard Loumis, dean of the School of Divinity of the University of Chicago, appealed to President Truman to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

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1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY ~~100~~-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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MEMO
NY 100-107111

January 13, 1953

The appeal to the President gives a long list of facts about the manner in which the Rosenberg case was conducted. In it the charge is made that the Rosenbergs are, undoubtedly, victims of hysteria and that in such a loaded atmosphere of prejudice as was prevalent at the trial, the Rosenbergs could not get a just trial.

Therefore the N.L.G. appeals to the President that he not permit the extinguishing of the lives of these two people whose guilt is so questionable.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 15, 1953

FROM : HYMAN M. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 13, 1953, on page 4, column 1-2:

The Fate Of The Rosenbergs In Truman's Hands

Last Saturday the Rosenberg lawyer submitted an appeal to President Truman to use his power to commute the death sentence of the two young people who are the first in the history of the United States to be sentenced to death, during peace time, on the charge of espionage. Truman has the opportunity to satisfy the mass-demands, which come from all parts of the country and from all corners of the earth, that the Rosenbergs not be executed. In the final days of his administration Truman has the opportunity to erase from the United States the stain which would be placed upon it by the execution of the Rosenbergs. There is upon Truman the duty to act in this matter because the trial took place during his term and because famous jurists and atom scientists have questioned both the manner in which the sentence was handed down, as well as the seriousness of the "information" which the two convicted people are supposed to have revealed - according to the indictment.

This Tuesday Truman's term ends. The petition by the Rosenberg lawyers can be treated with a formalism of a lengthy proceedure consisting of "investigations" by the Department of Justice, of questioning the Judge and the prosecutor in the case. Such a proceedure may drag out more than the one week Truman will still be in the White House. That would mean that Truman could not act on the matter. But there is another course. The President can take the matter into his own hands immediately, and act immediately in accordance with the power his office gives him. He can change the death sentence against the Rosenbergs and avoid an execution which may be called the result of raging war-hysteria, and which would, without doubt, have unfavorable response throughout the world.

The list of those who cry out: "don't kill the Rosenbergs," has been extended in the last few days... This demand, if supported by broader masses, can result in having Truman act before he leaves the "White House"

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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MEMO
NY 100-107111

January 15, 1953

this coming Tuesday.

The days are numbered, only a storm of telegrams, letters and cards can result in Presidential action before it is too late!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 15, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 12, 1952, on page 4, column 1-2:

Only 30 Days Remain To Save The Rosenbergs!

On Wednesday Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan rejected both the appeal, by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to commute their death sentence and the request to postpone the execution which was set for January 12th. This means that the chances for a court fight against their death sentence have been lessened and that there remain numbered days - no more than one month - until the day set for the execution of these two victims of reactionary hysteria and a brutal frame-up.

This means that every honest American, every Jew whose conscience doesn't permit him to be indifferent toward this unjust sentence and the threatened execution of the Rosenbergs, must, during the remaining month, not merely double but multiply manifold every possible effort to save them from the electric chair and to secure for them the possibility - when the current, raging hysteria is past - to prove their innocence.

Even those who permitted themselves to be influenced by the murder-press must know and understand that the trial of the Rosenbergs took place in an atmosphere and under conditions of rampant mongering under which they could not have had a just and objective trial, and they were actually sentenced even before they entered court, and that there is sufficient cause for doubt of their guilt. Under these conditions the execution of the death sentence against the Rosenbergs would not only rob them of the opportunity to prove their innocence, but it would be one of the bloodiest stains upon American justice, which can only be compared with the Dreyfus Case, the Bailis Case and the Sacco and Vanzetti execution 25 years ago.

And let no one deceive himself that everything is lost; that nothing can be done; that nothing will avail. It is the duty of every person, of everyone with a speck of conscience and humaneness, not to rest but to demand, by letter and telegram, and to request all our friends and acquaintances, to write to President Truman to use his power to stop the execution of the Rosenbergs in order to avoid a frightful judicial crime, and to give them the opportunity, later, to prove their innocence.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 15, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of December 15, 1952, on page 5, columns 2-5, contained an article by N. Koenig, French communist who the government of France tried to deport, about the Prague trials.

In this article Koenig explains how Slansky became a spy in 1930 and continued to be one until caught. In his position of leadership in the government he was able to get fellow-spies into high places and he was on the verge of a "court-revolution" to reestablish capitalism in the interest of American and British imperialism when he was unmasked. The reason Slansky and his co-conspirators confessed is that the proof against them was so strong. In the case of Georgi Dmitrov, Gabriel Perri and other revolutionary fighters they did not confess because they were innocent.

"We see now in the United States how Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are behaving. They are ready to die on the electric chair rather than buy their lives through false statements."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 20, 1953

NY 100-107111

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 18, 1953 had as its headline: "Rosenberg Committee Calls For Strong Campaign For Clemency". The columns 1-2 article stated:

Yesterday the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case called for a greatly intensified campaign so that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should not be executed. The appeal calls upon everyone to, immediately, send letters and telegrams to the President appealing to him to commute the death sentence against the Rosenbergs.

At the same time the Committee advised that the 24-hour watch near the White House, in Washington, which has been going on for the past 21 days, was stopped at 3:30 P.M. yesterday, in respect to the swearing in of President Eisenhower.

The watch ended with prayers for him to have pity on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, parents of two children. The watch lasted 500 hours and over 30,000 men and women from all parts of the country participated in it.

The statement by the Committee pointed out that with the 24-hour watch, which lasted for 21 days, they succeeded in postponing the execution of the Rosenbergs, which was set for January 14th, and it made it possible to continue the fight to save the Rosenbergs from death.

Another statement by this Committee says that the watch was discontinued in respect to the inauguration of the new President.

A United Press report, yesterday, revealed that Attorney General James P. McGranery reported on the Rosenberg case to President Truman last Friday. Later the Attorney General told reporters that the case would be treated in the usual manner, without any haste. From this it is understood that President Truman will not act on the case before he leaves the White House.

The National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case announced that this Monday, January 26th, there will be a big clemency and prayer meeting, in front of the White House.

The announcement said that it is expected that thousands of men

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and women from all parts of the nation will again come to Washington to appeal to the President to commute the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

At the first demonstration of its kind, on January 5th, over 3,000 delegates from all corners of the country came and demanded that the President extend clemency to the Rosenbergs... The announcement points out that the thousands of delegates who will come to Washington on January 26th will visit Congressmen, Senators and other government officials and submit to them memoranda and petitions that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should not be executed.

Simultaneously, the Committee points out that if the President commutes the sentence of the Rosenbergs before the 26th, the meeting will be recalled. However, in the meantime, all individuals and organizations interested in helping save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair, should make all necessary preparations to come to Washington on January 26th.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 20, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 18, 1953, on page 8, column 1-2:

Tomorrow Is The Last Day...

Tomorrow is the last day that Truman can act for the Rosenbergs - before his term in the White House ends.

Tuesday afternoon Eisenhower will be sworn in as the new President of the United States. Today and tomorrow Truman can still use his power to remove the death sentence which hangs over the head of these two young people.

Tomorrow is the last day when Truman can, by his signature, remove from the United States the stain of a sentence which was handed down in an atmosphere of hysteria. Not only can Truman save the life of the Rosenbergs - parents of two small children - but he can also show, by his action, that the appeal by millions throughout the world not to execute the Rosenbergs, did not fall on deaf ears and that it is not a question of merely executing these two people, although never before in the history of the United States has anyone been executed during peace time on the kind of charge the Rosenbergs were convicted.

Only the dark, reactionary forces would rejoice at the death of the Rosenbergs. Their death would be greeted only by those who care little about the honor of America. The death of the Rosenbergs would bring joy only to those who are heartless and sadistic. But to everyone who reveres America's honor and who has human feelings - the death of the Rosenbergs would bring sadness, pain and disgrace.

The life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg dare not be taken away! This is demanded by Rabbis and Priests, students and professors, workers and labor-leaders, social leaders and such stars in the world of science as Professor Einstein and Urey. This is a chorus of the most beautiful section of humanity - a chorus which calls and begs and demands: don't kill the Rosenbergs!

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
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And tomorrow is the last day that President Truman can act on this appeal. Let there be a stream of telegrams to Washington with appeals to Truman that on the last day of his Presidency he not fail to carry out the act on which a large part of humanity looks forward to - the act of saving the life of the Rosenbergs!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 20, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following news item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 16, 1952, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

2 Children Played In Sing Sing...

Sing Sing Jail, Ossining, New York, Dec. 15: - Two small boys, who come here from time to time and play in the jail corridor, are under the impression that it is a hospital and the jail guards are hospital attendants, according to jail officials.

The small visitors, who believe their parents are here for medical treatment, are the children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to die on the electric chair during the week of January 12th.

9-year old Robert, and 5-year old Michael do not know that they are sentenced, by Judge Irving Kauffman, to become orphans during the week of January 12th, if President Truman does not commute their sentence, as millions of people in the United States and throughout the world, demand.

The two small children are brought here from time to time by relatives to see their young parents, the Jewish couple who were sentenced in an atmosphere of war hysteria, witch-hunting, atom-bomb scares and anti-semitism. They hope their parents will soon get "well" and will come home...

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 20, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following news item appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 16, 1952, on page 8, column 1-2-3:

Detroit, Dec. 15, (Special to the "Morning Freiheit" by A. STRAUSS): - Today the General Council of Ford Local #600, C.I.O. Automobile Workers Union, called upon President Truman to commute the sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Local #600 consists of 57,000 workers in the River Rouge Plant.

CARL STELLATO, president of Local #600, speaking of the resolution for clemency, said that the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death because they are Jews. He said: "The death sentence was handed down to the Rosenbergs because they are Jews, just as the death sentence was handed down and carried out against Willie McGee because he was a Negro".

The proposal for clemency for the Rosenbergs was made by PERCY LEVELLIN, one of the pioneers of Local #600.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 22, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 18, 1952, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

A Judge With A Heart Of Gold...

The day before yesterday, Judge Irving R. Kaufman - who accompanied his death sentence for the Rosenbergs with his blood-thirsty, sadly-renowned speech from the bench - agreed with the waterfront racketeer Edward J. Florio, that the "bad atmosphere", created by the newspapers in Jersey City, would make it difficult to get a jury which is not influenced by newspaper propaganda. Judge Kaufman noted that the morning Florio's trial was to have begun the press called him "a gangster and former prisoner". After that he agreed to Florio's request for the trial to be transferred to Washington, D.C.

Last month the defense lawyers for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg submitted to Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan 1,200 newspaper articles published before and during the Rosenberg trial. Everyone of the newspaper articles called the Rosenbergs "Soviet spies", or said that "communists are spies", or maintained, although it was not proven, that the Rosenbergs were members of the Communist Party.

The "Morning Freiheit" of December 19, 1952, on page 4, columns 1-2, editorialized, concerning the above:

"...The Judge is none other than Irving Kaufman who did not object to the atmosphere of true hysteria in which the Rosenbergs were tried. This is the same Judge who handed down a death sentence against the defendants - the first death sentence in such a trial, during peacetime, in the United States! In doing so Kaufman delivered an angry speech from the bench.

"Wonder upon wonder how a judge's heart can beat differently at different times. It only depends upon whether they are trying Rosenbergs on a frame-up or a racketeer - for his beautiful actions!

"Recently, when the Rosenberg lawyers brought to Judge Sylvester Ryan 1,200 excerpts from newspapers to prove that before the trial and during

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the trial there was incitement against the Rosenbergs, the Judge rejected it as absolutely no proof that the air was poisoned against the defendants and he refused to order the postponement of the execution of the two young people. But Judge Kaufman stated that due to the fact that the newspapers called Florio a mobster his trial should be transferred to another city. That's how it goes!

"This is additional proof that the fight to save the Rosenbergs must be intensified. As part of this fight there is being organized a 'clemency train' which will go to the Rosenbergs. The Defense Committee - justly - asks that this train be as big as possible."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 23, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following reprints (apparently translations from English articles) appeared in the "Morning Freiheit":

The "Morning Freiheit" of December 10, 1952, on page 5, columns 2-3-4-5, contained a book review of "The Cold War Murder: The Frame-Up Against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg", pamphlet by Richard A. Boyer; published by the Civil Rights Congress; with an introduction by William L. Patterson.

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 14, 1953, on page 3, columns 3-4-5, contained a letter from an Israeli citizen to President Truman, asking for mercy for the Rosenbergs.

The "Morning Freiheit" of December 17, 1952, on page 5, columns 2-5, contained excerpts from "The Cold War Murder" by Richard Boyer.

"Morning Freiheit", December 19, 1952, Page 1, Columns 3-4

The Executive Board of Local #1, A.F. of L. Bakery Workers Union, sent a telegram to President Truman calling upon him to extend clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A copy of the telegram was sent to the "LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS".

"Morning Freiheit", December 21, 1952, Page 2, Column 3

Guatemala City, Dec. 20: - 22 members of the Guatemala Congress sent an appeal to President Truman to commute the Rosenberg death sentence.

"Morning Freiheit", December 21, 1952, Page 2, Column 3

ABE WEISSBARD, secretary of the Labor Committee, received a copy of a cable, from the Manchester Federation of "Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers", in England, to President Truman, asking him to commute the sentence.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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JAN 28 1953
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 23, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 22, 1952, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

Julius And Ethel Rosenberg Dare Not Be Executed

800 on clemency train cry out in Ossining

Ossining, New York, Dec. 21: - Today, in a pouring rain, 800 men and women from the "clemency-train" marched up Hunter Street, which leads to Sing Sing Prison, where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are jailed. The streets resounded with the powerful cries of the marchers "The Rosenbergs Dare Not Be Executed"!

The big delegation arrived at Ossining at 12:15 P.M. The train was jammed. Many had to stand in the aisles. Marching in the street behind a banner which said: "Save The Rosenbergs", the delegates sang "The Battle Hymn Of The Republic". This is the American hymn which contains the words: "the truth is marching on", which Ethel Rosenberg sang courageously after Federal Judge Irving Kaufman handed down his barbaric sentence which shocked the whole world.

The jail officials went back on the agreement they had made with the Civil Rights Congress, which organized the "clemency train". They did not permit the delegation to approach the jail wall. But later, after the delegation had marched back and forth on Hunter Street, the jail officials permitted a delegation of six to bring to the jail the greetings brought for the Rosenbergs by the delegation.

The men and women in the "clemency train" marched behind the leadership of Mrs. ROSALIE MC GEE, the widow of the Negro martyr Willie Mc Gee; Mrs. BESSIE MITCHELL, sister of Collis English, one of the Trenton Six; the film actress KAREN MORLEY; WILLIAM PATTERSON, executive-secretary of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS; and O. GROSSMAN and ELAINE ROSS of the C.R.C. After the march they assembled in the plaza near the railroad station where they held a mass meeting in the pouring rain.

In their speeches the leaders of the delegation promised to continue to fight to save the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Many in the audience cried. Someone in the audience led the signing of "Never Say Die".

1 - NY 100-80675 (Civil Rights Congress)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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NY 100-107111

January 23, 1953

About 30 reporters, photographers and film news cameras were present and recorded the activity of the "clemency train".

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Mrs. MC GEE, Mrs. MITCHELL, KAREN MORLEY, ELAINE ROSS and GROSSMAN brought a big bouquet of flowers, with the words: "To Ethel and Julius Rosenberg From the People", to the jail door. They also brought a number of smaller bouquets and greetings to the Rosenbergs, brought by the delegates. Under the eyes of 20 guards the delegation of six placed the greetings near the jail wall.

Later William Patterson reported, to the big crowd which waited for the return of the delegation at the railroad station, that: "Although we could not see the Rosenbergs, I promise, in your name, that we will continue to fight for the life of the Rosenbergs, for peace and democracy. Millions of people in Europe, Asia and Africa, and throughout the world, as well as in the United States, are determined that this cold-blooded crime shall not take place. The people of America have in their hands not only the life and death of the Rosenbergs but also the fate of our country".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 23, 1953

FROM : HERMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 23, 1952, on page 1, columns 3-4:

Appeals Court Postpones Decision On New Request
For Postponement Of Rosenberg Execution

Yesterday a Federal Court of Appeals of three Judges postponed its decision on a new request by the defense to postpone the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, which was set for the week of January 12th.

Emanuel Bloch, lawyer for the Jewish couple sentenced to death, asked the Appeals Court to postpone the execution and set a date for a hearing, in Federal District Court, on three points dealing with the law and the facts and which were previously rejected by Federal District Judge Sylvester Ryan.

Bloch said Judge Ryan committed a legal error when he refused to permit a hearing for the Rosenbergs. Bloch told the Appeals Court that there is now proof that:

1) The atom bomb information which the Rosenbergs are charged with revealing to the Soviet Union, was actually not secret information, but was freely published in scientific magazines and was well-known to scientists in all countries.

2) Two witnesses testified falsely at the Rosenberg trial.

3) The newspaper publicity, inspired by the U.S. prosecutor and the Department of Justice, prejudicial to the Rosenbergs, made it impossible to have a just and impartial trial.

Judges Thomas Swan, Harry Chase and Jerome Frank, of the Appeals Court, heard the new appeal for the Rosenbergs. When the hearing ended the Judges postponed Court until January 5th.

Bloch told the Court that he now has proof that scientists here and abroad were acquainted not only with the theory of the atom bomb but with its technical construction when, according to the indictment, the Rosenbergs are supposed to have given it to the Soviet Union.

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1 - NY 100-80675 (Civil Rights Congress)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
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All a scientist had to do was to go to the Library of Congress and read the scientific magazines. In them the scientists could get full atom bomb information which the Court which conducted the trial called "secret".

The lawyer told the Court that David Greenglass and Ben Schneider, a photographer, lied in the courtroom when they appeared as government witnesses.

Scientific witnesses testified that it would have been impossible for Greenglass to make a drawing of the atom bomb from memory. Such a drawing was the main "proof" introduced by the prosecution against the Rosenbergs.

Schneider who pointed out the Rosenbergs as the people who paid him for passport photos, testified falsely. Schneider testified that he saw the Rosenbergs last when they "supposedly" paid him for the photos. But a statement, which the defense lawyer got out of an F.B.I. agent, revealed that the agent had brought Schneider to the courtroom secretly to take a look at the Rosenbergs the day before he testified.

A movie of the "clemency train" to Ossining, where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are in Sing Sing Jail, will be shown for the first time tonight, Tuesday, at a reception for the participants in the delegation, at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76th Street, New York City. The reception is arranged by the New York Civil Rights Congress, and will start at 8:00 P.M.

William Patterson, national executive secretary of the C.R.C., which sponsored the "clemency train", will report to the meeting. KAREN MORLEY, Hollywood actress who was one of the leaders of the "clemency train", will participate in the program. Also appearing will be MARTHA SHLOMA and LILLIAN GOODMAN, vocalists. Among the speakers will be Rev. REGINALD BASS, Mrs. ROSALIE MC GEE, BETTY GANNETT, LEON STRAUSS, CARL MARZONI, and others.

The meeting will also be a farewell to the delegation of Negro and White women who are leaving, on Christmas day, to visit Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, at the jail in Redville, Georgia, to demand her liberation.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 23, 1963

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 21, 1953, on page 8, columns 1-2-3:

Paris, January 20: - 150 famous French lawyers sent a telegraphic appeal to the President asking for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

They point out in their appeal that the Rosenbergs received an unheardof sentence and that they dare not be executed. Simultaneously these lawyers sent a cable to Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg's lawyer, in which they praise his fight to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair. They state that the fight for clemency is humanitarian and heroic. The leader of this group of lawyers is the famous French lawyer, Paul Willard.

Automobile Parade for the Rosenbergs In New York

A few days ago there was a big automobile parade through the streets of Newark, New Jersey, which demanded that the Rosenbergs be given clemency. In the procession were dozens of cars with placards which appealed to the President to commute the death sentence against the Rosenbergs.

In Newark the movement to win justice for the Rosenbergs is led by Dr. Leonard Tushnet, who was the head of the New Jersey delegation to Washington, a week ago.

Dr. Tushnet has the support of thousands of inhabitants of New Jersey who are doing everything possible to help the fight so that the Rosenbergs not be executed.

Special committees have been organized in various towns in New Jersey which are working to influence the President not to permit the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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JAN 23 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 23, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 22, 1953, on page 4, column 1-2:

The Fate Of The Rosenbergs In Eisenhower's Hands

Last week, when the 24-hour-vigil in front of the White House was discontinued, it was done, as was explained, in respect to the inauguration of the new President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was the result of not wanting to introduce any dissonance in the festivity of an historic ceremony. But this certainly did not mean that the fight to save the life of these two young people was being given up or weakened. The reverse is true. Every day that passes demands that this fight be further intensified so that the appeal by millions of people throughout the world be heard so that the life of the Rosenbergs will be saved, thereby saving the honor of the United States.

Truman did not act on the Rosenberg case. Now there is a new President in the White House. To him we should appeal: Save the Rosenbergs who are the first in the history of the United States to be sentenced to death during peacetime on the charge of espionage! A broad campaign in every union, and in every religious and social organization should demand of President Eisenhower that he do what Truman failed to do - to commute the death sentence against the Rosenbergs!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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JAN 23 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RMB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 26, 1952, on page 8, columns 1-2-3:

89 Prominent Inhabitants Of Chicago Call Upon Truman For Clemency For Rosenbergs

89 prominent Chicagoans - professors, doctors, priests, union leaders, rabbis, writers, social leaders, lawyers and various other outstanding men and women appealed to President Truman, in an open letter, in which they beg him to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs by executive clemency. "You, Mr. President", they write in their open letter, "can save the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg through an act of benevolence, by executive clemency, as you did a few months ago when you pardoned a man who tried to kill you. The appeal to you, as the President of the United States, to use your power and act quickly to extend clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg".

Last Tuesday Julius Rosenbergs mother, Sophie Rosenberg, his two married sisters and a brother spent 15 minutes in Judge Kaufman's court begging him, without success, to change the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Judge Kaufman remained cold to all arguments and answered that "if the Rosenbergs wanted to help themselves they could do so by talking (that is by saying what they are told to say...)"

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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JAN 27 1953
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 27, 1952, on page 8, columns 1-2:

"Flora J. Cook, Professor at Idaho State College and a famous educator, sent a letter to President Truman asking him to commute the Rosenberg sentence. In her letter Miss Cook points out that the Rosenbergs were convicted in an atmosphere of hysteria and prejudice and that they are entitled to a new trial.

She maintains that the execution of the Rosenbergs would be a frightful American tragedy and against the American tradition of democracy and freedom.

Professor John Granville Rideout (ph) of Idaho, sent a similar letter to President Truman. In his letter Prof. Rideout said that even if we accept that the Rosenbergs are guilty they do not deserve the death sentence because never before in the history of the United States has a person charged with espionage in peace time been sentenced to death.

The movement to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair, the "National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case" announced, is encompassing ever broader strata in all parts of the world. Every day statements arrive from various prominent individuals and organizations which ask clemency for the Rosenbergs. Recently a letter arrived from Sydney, Australia, from the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, in which President Truman is ordered not to permit the execution of the Rosenbergs.

In the "Jewish Cronicle", which is published in London, there was published an article with an appeal to President Truman to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs. The newspaper maintains that in principle it is against the death sentence and that America would be disgraced if this gruesome death sentence against the Rosenbergs were carried out.

Among those who wrote to President Truman to pardon the Rosenbergs is also Rabbi Asher Kirshbloom of the Jewish Center in Kew Gardens Hills. Rabbi Kirshbloom maintains that even though he believes that the Rosenbergs are guilty nevertheless he is of the opinion that under no condition should they be executed and he asks President Truman to pardom them.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

HNR:RMB

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JAN 27 1953
FBI, NEW YORK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 25, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

Yesterday three prominent spiritual leaders in Canada announced that they sent an appeal to President Eisenhower asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The names of the three spiritual leaders are: Rabbi L. Feinberg of the "Holy Blossom", in Toronto; Rev. James Finnelly, of the Carlton Street United Church, Toronto; and Rev. William P. Jenkins, of the First Unitarian Church, Toronto.

In their appeal to the President they state that they join the 15 hundred ministers in the United States who recently sent an appeal to the President to commute the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

In their appeal to President Eisenhower they point out that the execution of the Rosenbergs would be a fearful blow to the fabric of justice and that dare not happen.

Simultaneously, it was learned, yesterday, that among the locals of the Electrical Union, better known as the "U.E.", there has started a broad movement to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

A large number of electrical locals, the statement says, sent telegrams to the President calling upon him not to permit the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100-13648 (United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union)

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HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 26, 1953, on page 8, columns 1-2:

The influential Israeli newspaper "The Jerusalem Post", which appears in English, has come out with an appeal to President Eisenhower for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

It would be a catastrophe for the substance of democracy, the newspaper writes, if the Rosenbergs were executed. Such prominent Israelis as the famous actress Hannah Ravina, musician Paul Ben Chaim, Prof. Martin Buber and Yugo Bergman, writers Moshe Smilansky and Yekob Fichman, and the famous social leader Dr. Yitzhok Greenbaum and Dr. David Werner came out with appeals to the President for the Rosenbergs.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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JAN 27 1953
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO SAC, NY

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 26, 1953, on page 4, columns 1& 2.

"They Want The Blood Of The Rosenbergs."

Reports come in from all parts of the country and from all corners of the globe that people with a conscience are aroused at the gruesome death sentence against the Rosenbergs. This frightfulness is due to that fact that the sentence was handed down in an atmosphere of war-hysteria. People are aroused over the fact that, whereas other defendants in the U.S. were not sentenced to death for serving an enemy during wartime - as in the case of Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose and Ezra Pound - the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death although they were not charged with serving an enemy. Even if they were guilty of the charge against them - and which they denied categorically - the sentence is still monstrous because this is the first time in the history of the United States that such a sentence should be handed down in peace time.

The world is aroused over the fact that in the trial and in its conclusion there are elements that indicate very strongly that anti-semitism was a factor and that a Jewish judge was afraid of inciting anti-semitism because he was not strict enough in his sentence against the Jewish defendants. The people are aroused also because we are dealing with the lives of two young people who are the parents of two small children - people who were sentenced on the testimony of one who appeared against his own sister and brother-in-law just to save his own skin.

In a word, there are many elements which aroused the conscience of millions who demand that the lives of the Rosenbergs be saved. The best part of humanity - workers, professors, ministers and social leaders, rabbis and students, demand this. But against them are dark forces who insist on the blood of the Rosenbergs. Let there be remembered for all times that among

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these dark elements there are the "FORWARD" - sheet, the "NEW LEADER" and an editor of the "COMMENTARY" Nathan Glazer. They are playing into the hands of those who want to kill the Rosenbergs and who insist that these two young lives be sacrificed. Every right thinking man will condemn this in the sharpest terms!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE January 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

From All Corners Of The Globe The Appeal:
They Dare Not Kill The Rosenbergs!

At a meeting in Paris, recently, five thousand people under the chairmanship of world-renowned Pablo Picasso, after hearing speeches by a number of the finest sons of the French people, decided to appeal to President Truman that the Rosenbergs not be executed because they were sentenced in an atmosphere of war-hysteria.

In our country the number of people who demand that the Rosenbergs not be executed is ever increasing. To this growing chorus there has now been added the voice of a group of Methodists in whose name Rev. Jack Mac Michael, executive secretary of the "Methodist Federation For Social Action", appeal, by letter, to President Truman, to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs. In his letter Rev. Mac Michael writes that such clemency "would be a confirmation of the strength of American democracy and would add a great deal to the moral prestige of our country".

The conservative French newspaper "Le Monde", on December 11th, came out with an appeal for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Two U.N. representatives - Renee Cassin and George Boris - came out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. One of the greatest atom scientists in France, Farnick Ferrin, joined the ranks of those who ask for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

In China and in India, in England and in Italy, in far-off Africa and in Australia - everywhere there is heard the demand: don't take the life of these two young people - parents of two small children!

It is, literally, a united chorus of the finest sons and daughters of all people. It is an appeal that comes from millions of hearts that there not be committed the act of execution of these two people who, for the first time in the history of the United States, were sentenced to death in peace time on the charge of espionage.

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Not only would such executions be acts which would be difficult to justify, because real traitors against the U.S., who served the enemy during wartime, were not sentenced to death, but such executions would place a stain on our country. Let us not have this stain - humanity cries out!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 29, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 31, 1952, on page 4, columns 1-2:

200 Letters For The Rosenbergs

Yesterday the Rosenberg defense presented to Judge Irving Kaufman an appeal for a lessening of the death sentence against these two young people, who are the first in the history of the United States to be sentenced to death during peacetime on the charge of espionage. Together with the appeal there were presented to the Judge 200 letters from a number of prominent people in the United States and in various parts of the world.

By means of these letters we hear the words of Dr. Harold Urey, of Chicago University, world-renowned atom scientist and winner of the Noble Prize. We hear the words of Rabbi Hillel Silver, of Cleveland; the writer Waldo Frank; and the Director of the Harvard Observatory, Dr. Harlow Shapley. We hear the words of prominent people in England, France, Japan, Mexico, Australia, Italy and other countries. They all express the same feeling expressed by scientist Urey about the death sentence against the Rosengergs - astonishment and disappointment.

In the appeal by the defense there is again emphasized the fact that such spies and traitors during wartime as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, were only sentenced to jail terms. This reminder and the letters from the 200 prominent people are an additional step in the long fight to save the life of the Rosenbergs who are victims of war hysteria.

The eyes of the world are on the outcome of this matter which is called a new Dreyfus Affair. The conscience of humanity is against the sentence which was dictated by political considerations. The execution of the Rosenbergs would place a frightful stain upon the United States. They would be legal murders which could never be corrected. The honor of the United States is in the balance, not to mention the life of the parents of two small children. It is against this that the world protests! Everyone must protest again this. Every honest person must appeal to Truman to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO SAC, NY

DATE: January 29, 1953

FROM HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of December 31, 1952, had as its headline: "Appeal By 200 Famous Personalities: Rabbi Silver, Urey, and Many Others Demand Clemency For The Rosenbergs". The column 1-2 article said:

It was learned yesterday that Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Harlow Shapley are among 200 prominent people who sent letters asking for commutation of the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The 200 letters from world-renowned scientists, ministers, union officials, educators, and others, were submitted to the Federal Court, at Foley Square, in New York City, in support of the appeal by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for their death sentence to be commuted. As you know, the hearing on their appeal took place yesterday, before Judge Irving Kaufman.

After the hearing Judge Irving Kaufman postponed his decision on the Rosenberg appeal for a milder sentence. The hearing took place in a jammed courtroom. The convincing arguments by defense lawyer Emanuel Bloch made a profound impression on the large audience.

In the course of his arguments with the defense lawyer Judge Kaufman indicated that he might permit postponement of the execution. He said that if the defense wants to bring the case to the final authority of the President of the United States, and if he, the Judge, should ~~[illegible]~~ reject the appeal by the Rosenbergs for a lighter sentence, then he would give the defense sufficient time to bring the appeal for clemency to the President.

One of the letters was written by Dr. Harold Urey, famous atom-scientist of Chicago University and winner of the Nobel Prize. His letter, dated December 16th, says that he read the transcript of the trial and that the government charge "is based on testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass. I find the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than the testimony of the Greenglasses".

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David Greenglass is the brother of Ethel Rosenberg who appeared against her and her husband in the courtroom. His wife Ruth also appeared against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

In his letter Dr. Urey said that "accepting the sentence as correct, I am (amazed?) at the unprecedented sentence they were given". The scientist declared that he believes the Rosenbergs were communists or "sympathetic to communist ideas", and that he has an unfavorable opinion about communists, "but I do not believe in sentencing people unless they committed a crime".

Among the 200 letters that arrived from the United States and from abroad, like England, France, Australia, Japan, Italy and Mexico, there are letters from such prominent people as Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory; Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, from Cleveland, and the American author Waldo Frank.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 29, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 30, 1952, on page 2, columns 4-5:

Yesterday the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case announced a diversified plan of action to help save the life of the Rosenbergs. The Committee proposed the following plan which was adopted at an emergency meeting held on December 17th:

1) All groups and persons active in the clemency movement should carry out their actions, in whatever form - meetings, delegations or newspaper advertisements - in such a manner as to attract the cooperation of a larger number of people.

2) It is necessary to make the greatest effort to get as many religious, labor and professional organizations to participate in the national clemency delegation to Washington, on Sunday and Monday, January 4th and 5th.

3) Every city and town should send delegates to the vigil now going on in Washington near the White House. Additional information about this can be obtained from the Washington Rosenberg Committee, 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., telephone: Columbus 5-0302.

4) Letters and telegrams should be sent to Congressmen and Senators. Delegations should be sent to the Mayors and other city officials to join the appeal for clemency.

5) We have to contact the spiritual leaders of all religions to have them send clemency appeals to President Truman.

6) We have to contact every prominent person in town - lawyers, doctors, social leaders, to have them appeal for clemency.

7) In every city and town that has a clemency committee every effort should be made to place paid advertisements in the local newspapers with appeals for clemency.

8) There should be door-to-door canvassing of the city and neighborhood to call upon the inhabitants to join the clemency movement.

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MEMO
TO: 100-107111

January 29, 1953

The National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case emphasizes that the clemency movement has nothing whatever to do with the question of their guilt or innocence. A number of people who believe the Rosenbergs guilty have come out for clemency from a humane standpoint.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 29, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 29, 1952, on page 1, columns 2-3:

Twenty-Four Hour Vigil Near White House To Save The Lives Of The Rosenbergs

Last Saturday afternoon a 24-hour vigil was begun near the White House to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The participants in the vigil march slowly, back and forth, across the street from the President's home on the east side of the White House. They came to participate in the vigil in response to an appeal by the Committee To Secure Justice For The Rosenbergs.

The pickets carry signs which quote appeals from famous people against the sentence of the Rosenbergs. They call upon the President to give clemency to the couple who were sentenced to be executed during the week of January 12th.

The 24-hour vigil will continue for 14 days, or until the President will respond with clemency.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: January 29, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 28, 1952, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

League For Human Rights Demands Clemency
For The Rosenbergs

Paris, Dec. (by mail): - The League For Human Rights, which was founded in 1898 during the Dreyfus affair, in an appeal to President Truman asked for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

The appeal says, in part: "The League For Human Rights is unanimous in asking you for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." (The letter lists members of the League.)

"From what the League knows about the trial of the Rosenbergs it doubts the basis of the charges."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 3, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
Internal Security - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 29, 1953, on page 2, columns 1-2:

Sentence Against Rosenbergs Too Gruesome, Says Famous French Writer

On January 23rd the Washington "Post" printed an answer, by Henri Pierre, famous French journalist and political writer for the newspaper "Le Monde", to an editorial which appeared in the "Post" criticizing "Le Monde" for requesting clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In that editorial the Washington "Post" argued that Pierre "fell for the international, communist-inspired propaganda campaign".

In his answer Pierre raised the question whether it was not correct that Judge Kaufman, during the Rosenberg trial, spoke about the "communistic ideas" of the Rosenbergs thereby influencing the jury.

The French journalist also pointed out that the death sentence is too gruesome. He said: "as concerns the extreme harshness of the sentence, it is sufficient to read the Judge's summation, before handing down the sentence, to realize that he wanted to portray the Rosenbergs as a frightful example of people, and I repeat that it was not established that they were the leaders of a conspiracy, or that they transferred important information".

The "Chicago Daily News", in Illinois, in an editorial, stated that "perhaps another Judge would have considered 20 or 30 years jail sufficient punishment, and he would probably not have been criticized if he had done so".

A big mass meeting to ask for clemency for the Rosenbergs will take place in New York, on February 4th, at Paul's Garden, 306 West 52nd Street. Martha Shloma and Leon Bibb will participate in the program.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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HNR: RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 3, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 31, 1953, on page 2, columns 1-2:

Joseph Brainin Calls For Intensified Fight
To Save The Life Of The Rosenbergs

Yesterday Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case, called for a renewed and intensified movement to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs. He said that the spirit of mutual interest which has united so many people of various beliefs and opinions on the question of clemency, should be continued.

Simultaneously, the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case, advised that Joseph Brainin asked that his answer to a question concerning his opinion about Shlomo Mikhoels, be clarified; that it was his personal answer and that he was not speaking for the Committee.

In its statement the Committee said that it always respected the right of Committee officers to state their opinions on various matters, with the condition that they do so as individuals, and not in the name of the Committee nor as officers of the Committee. "Mr. Brainin made this clear in his statement of January 28th" the Committee statement said.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 3, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Labor Rally To Free The Rosenbergs At Paul's Garden
This Wednesday

This Wednesday, February 4th, at Paul's Garden, 52nd Street and 8th Avenue, there will be a big mass meeting sponsored by the "Labor Committee To Secure Clemency For The Rosenbergs".

The speakers at this meeting will be: Mr. John Cadington, famous chemist and member of the executive board of the New York section of "The American Association of Scientific Workers"; Stephan Kravat, chairman of Shoe Workers Local #54; Victor Rabinowitz, famous labor lawyer.

Participating in the program will be the well-known folk singer Martha Shloma. An announcement asks all the trade unionists in New York to attend the meeting.

Translated by HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 4, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 2, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2:

Let Us Not Have A Repetition Of The
Sacco-Vanzetti Chapter!

On Tuesday lawyer Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg defense lawyer, asked Judge Irving Kaufman to commute the gruesome death sentence which he gave the Rosenbergs. The lawyer emphasized that it was a sentence that had no parallel in the history of the United States, because even traitors whose guilt is unquestioned, as in the cases of Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, who, during the second World War served the enemy - even they were not sentenced to death. The lawyer called upon Judge Kaufman not to follow the path of the sadly-renowned Judge Webster Thayer who closed his ears to the appeal by millions in all parts of the world not to execute Sacco and Vanzetti.

Humanity will never forget the execution of these two martyrs. August 22nd, 1927, when these two people were burned in the electric chair in Massachusetts, is recalled with shame throughout the world. May such a day not be repeated with the execution of the Rosenbergs, the defense demanded. He mentioned the protests against this cruel sentence from all parts of the world, and he asked: "What influences millions of people in the world to interest themselves in this matter and to demand that the Rosenbergs not be killed?". And he answered himself: "The protests are a result of the fact that the Rosenberg case is considered a new Dreyfus Affair.

The Judge was angry over the protests and against the mass demands to save the life of the Rosenbergs. But why this anger? After all it is everyone's right to petition and to cry in protest against injustice. The Judge had to admit - if only by inference - that the protests did have effect and that he would possibly postpone the day of execution. The stronger future protests the greater the possibility that the Rosenbergs will not be killed!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NY

DATE: February 4, 1953

FROM: HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 2, 1953, on page 3, columns 4-5, contained a copy of a letter which JOSEPH KARDANSKY sent to Judge Irving Kaufman.

(This letter was translated for Judge Kaufman, on a previous date, by Hyman N. Rabinowitz, SE.)

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 5, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 5, 1953, on page 4, columns 3-4-5, contained an article by MOISE KATZ, political analyst for the "Morning Freiheit", entitled: "Where Hysteria Does Not Reign".

In this article Katz defends Dr. Allan N. May who the "provocateur" Guzenko revealed to the Canadian police as an atom spy. Katz says that now that May has served his sentence the British government is treating him with respect and will permit him to leave the country. Then Katz turns to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, in the United States.

"In conjunction with this we must recall, with shame and pain, how here, in the United States, in 'the land of the free and the home of the brave', Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the two victims of the Washington 'atomic' spy-mania, are being treated.

"To begin with, let us remember a few basic facts: Whereas, at his trial, in England, Dr. May 'confessed' that he shared his atomic knowledge with a Soviet scientist, from the very beginning to the end Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have denied, categorically, that they had anything whatever to do with 'atomic secrets' or that they told anyone anything about it. The Rosenbergs were not 'caught in the act' of revealing any secrets; no one was caught with the secrets they were supposed to have given him; they did not catch, nor present in court anyone who received secrets from them. In other words: at the Rosenberg trial absolutely no facts were presented sufficient even to sentence a person to a fine for violating any insignificant law.

"The only 'proof' against the Rosenbergs was the 'testimony' of Ethel Rosenbergs' brother, former Sargeant David Greenglass, and of his wife Ruth. The result was: The Rosenbergs were sentenced, not on the basis of facts, but on the basis of rampant prejudice which was aided by a man who had his own interests at stake. David Greenglass, who 'confessed' to supposedly

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1 - NY 100-7732 (Moise Katz)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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J. A. Harrington

February 5, 1953

participating in stealing 'atomic secrets', about which he knew absolutely nothing, was sentenced to 15 years in jail; but the Rosenbergs, who were sentenced, primarily, for their progressive sympathies, were sentenced to death, and have been kept in the death-house at Sing Sing for almost two years, and all their appeals against execution, which was set for the week of January 12th, have, so far, been systematically ignored or rejected.

No Crime Was Committed!

"In his last appeal for the Rosenbergs, their lawyer Mr. Emanuel Bloch pointed out the very significant fact that the atomic material, which the Rosenbergs were charged with having given to the Soviet Union, was not even 'classified', this means 'secret material', but that it was publicly known - so that one could not even speak about the commission of a crime. Secondly, in all trials of spies and traitors who were caught in the act and who did not deny their guilt, they were given lesser sentences.

"Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner and one of the greatest atom scientists in the United States, in his letter protesting against the death sentence for the Rosenbergs, stated, in part, that the transcript of the Rosenberg case convinced him that the Rosenberg indictment was based on the evidence of David and Ruth Greenglass, and 'the statement by the Rosenbergs merits more belief than the statement of the Greenglasses'. Dr. Urey ended this letter, in which he came out against communism, with the very significant statement: 'I do not believe in sentencing people unless they commit a crime'.

"In spite of this the Rosenbergs are still being kept in the death-house and the shadow of death hangs over the head of two innocent people whose only fault consists of the fact that that war-reaction need human sacrifices.

"This is possible in the United States only because reaction has succeeded in flooding the country with fear and raging hysteria.

"To save the Rosenbergs is to win the first victory over this hysteria which endangers the rights, the interests and the security of all the American people."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 11, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

The following editorial, by MOISE KATZ, political analyst for the "Morning Freiheit", appeared on January 14, 1953, on page 5, column 1:

Those Who Don't Fit

The 24-hour vigil, which is calling upon President Truman to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs, day after day marches back and forth in front of the White House in Washington. It consists of the most varied people: men and women, young and old, workers and wealthy people, artists and people with progressive philosophy, and people who have come to beg that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg should not be killed, because they have serious doubts of their guilt, or in the justness of the sentence against these two people, who have been insisting on their innocence even in the shadow of death.

These people, who are now marching around the White House represent the watchful conscience of the United States - the best part of the American people who do not permit themselves to become a part of the hysteria, or to be frightened by threats or persecution. They are prepared to submit to the greatest personal inconvenience in order to do what their conscience demands of them, and they are trying to help these victims of war-blinded justice.

Of course, such people deserve the greatest respect and recognition by every honest person. If there were medals for honesty and conscientiousness they should receive them. What can the most rampant reactionaries say about them - they are communists? But it is clear even to the hysterical reactionaries that not only would such a "charge" be false, but that it would, rather, increase the prestige of communism in the eyes of the common, honest people.

So what can they say against them to vilify them in the eyes of the American people? So there came forward a smearer, in a newspaper, who figured out something new. The newspaper is the reactionary New York "World Telegram", and the smearer is some kind of a Tom Donnolley who went there especially to take a look at the vigil and came back with the report: those who are marching in front of the White House are... "misfits", those who don't fit. And he has iron proof of this. He noted that most of them are too short, or too tall, too fat, or too thin, their chins too prognathous, their hair wild and their clothes fit poorly...

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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February 11, 1953

What can one say about such a "discovery"? We can say but one thing: that the filth on t hes shoe of any of the marchers is nicer, richer and has more humanity than the entire physiognomy of that bought smearer, together with his bosses. With such smears they will not deter nor fight in those who are marching around the White House to save the life of the Rosenbergs and, thereby, the honor of the United States.

We salute you, noble "misfits", who are not bed-fellows of reaction!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 13, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 10, 1953, on page 1, columns 1-2-3:

It is reported, from the Soviet Zone of Vienna, Austria, that yesterday a former American soldier revealed, to a press conference, that American espionage officials warned him that he could choose between "being a Rosenberg or a Greenglass".

David Greenglass is the half-educated Army Sargeant who was caught in Los Alamos by the F.B.I. and who helped sentence his sister Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-in-law Julius, to death, stating that he gave them a drawing of an "atom-bomb". By helping sentence his sister and brother-in-law to death he received a 15 year jail sentence, concluding, as observers report, a "deal" with the prosecution.

All along the Rosenbergs have been saying that they are innocent. They have refused to make any "deals" to save their life.

The former, wounded American soldier who astounded public opinion in Austria by his press interview, is WALTER LAUBER, 34 years old. He said that he was detained by American officers for 10 days, together with two others, Kurt L. Ponger and Otto Verber who were indicted for espionage.

Lauber, who came with his wife and two children to the Soviet Zone of Vienna, said: "I was questioned for ten days, often 24 hours continuously, by as many as eight officers of counter-espionage. They beat me and insulted me." Lauber said he came to the Soviet Zone "because it was clear to me that there would be no other place to tell the truth about Ponger and Verber and about my own case and to explain what happened". "I am not a communist," he said. He said that the American officers continued saying to him that he had the choice between working for them by "pointing" out victims or to be sentenced to death.

Lauber was arrested by American officers on January 14th. Since that time Verber and Ponger have been brought to Washington by plane. As reported in the press, they deny their guilt. The government demanded that I.V. Novikov, Soviet attache at the Soviet Embassy, be sent out of the country for supposedly having engaged in dealings with these people. As is the diplomatic custom, the Soviet government agreed, but it denied that Novikov

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1 - N.Y (Otto Verber).

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did anything outside the realm of his regular, diplomatic duties.

Lauber's sensational revelations about the attempts to recruit him as an informant to get victims for the political police of the F.B.I., recalled a similar case which happened not long ago in Japan.

This was the case of Wataru Koji, a well-known figure in progressive circles in Japan. He astounded the Japanese parliament when he charged that American Army officers kept him in jail for 18 months in attempts to recruit him as a political informant. Army officers admitted that Koji "was detained for a short time". But they did not say what "a short time" was.

In a letter sent from Sing Sing Jail, in November, 1952, Julius Rosenberg said that they tried to use pressure on him to participate in a political conspiracy if he wanted to save himself from the electric chair.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 16, 1953

TO : SAC, NY

FROM : HYMAN W. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of January 18, 1953, on page 10, columns 2-3-4, contained a poem entitled "A Train Through The Night" by DORA TEITELBAUM.

This poem describes the "clemency train" to Washington, and concludes:

"They want to kill you, together with freedom!
We will not rest for a moment, nor be silent,
Until justice becomes the judge of the land."

Translated by SE HYMAN W. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 17, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

"Eisenhower Refuses To Grant Life Of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg". The column 1 article stated:

Washington, Feb. 11. - Today President Eisenhower rejected the appeal to grant the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death in an atmosphere of war hysteria.

Eisenhower did not reckon with the demands coming from all corners of the land, and from all parts of the world that these two young people - parents of two small children - not be executed, because they were sentenced only on the evidence of one person who was ready to send his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair just to save his own skin.

Eisenhower issued a statement that the Rosenbergs "received their full share of justice".

On February 16th Judge Irving Kaufman, who handed down the original sentence, will set the date of execution.

Eisenhower said that he "carefully examined the record" and that he considers it his "duty" in the "interests of the people" not to change the sentence.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

The above appeared as the headline and column 1 article in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 12, 1953.

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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J. A. Hampton

HNR:MB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 17, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 13, 1953, had as its headline "Rosenberg Vigil Renewed At White House Tomorrow". The column 1 article stated:

Committee calls for appeals to President Eisenhower to reconsider clemency. - New legal steps taken to postpone execution.

Yesterday the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case announced that starting tomorrow, Saturday afternoon, February 14th, the vigil near the White House, in Washington, would be started again in order to demand of President Eisenhower that he revise his previous decision and commute the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This vigil, the statement says, will continue 24 hours a day and men and women from all parts of the world will participate in it.

The decision to renew the vigil at the White House was taken at a special meeting of the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case right after President Eisenhower rejected the appeal to grant the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Simultaneously, the Committee sent an urgent appeal to all trade unions, to members of churches and synagogues and to the members of various other organizations in the country, to immediately send letters, telegrams and petitions to President Eisenhower asking him to change his decision and commute the Rosenberg sentence. The masses are asked to telephone the President personally and ask him not to kill the Rosenbergs.

"It is clear", the Committee statement says, "that the fate of the Rosenbergs now lies in the hands of the American people and that the American masses should let the President know, immediately, that it is the urgent desire of the American people that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs not be carried out and that it is the desire of the American people, that the Rosenbergs not be killed".

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J. A. Harrington

HNR: RMB

MEMO
FBNY 100-107111

February 17, 1953

The ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE announced that it is calling an emergency meeting for tonight, Friday, at the Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, in conjunction with the decision by President Eisenhower not to grant the life of the Rosenbergs.

The speakers at this meeting will be VICTOR RABINOWITZ, famous labor lawyer; MILTON WOLFF, national commander of the A.L.B., and a number of other prominent people.

President Eisenhower's statement, last Wednesday, that he would not commute the sentence of the Rosenbergs made a frightful impression on millions of people both in this country and throughout the world.

Millions of people everywhere are determined to do everything possible to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair. As you know the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death in an atmosphere of wild hysteria, and it is the opinion of such personalities as Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Urey, and hundreds of others, that the Rosenbergs dare not be sentenced to death and that it would be a fearful crime against humanity if this unjust death sentence were carried out.

It became known yesterday that Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg lawyer, will ask the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to postpone the execution so that the United States Supreme Court can review the Rosenberg case.

Emanuel Bloch also declared that he tried to contact Judge Thomas W. Swan of the Appeals Court, yesterday, in order to arrange a hearing on the postponement of the execution. He also said that he was trying to get permission for the Rosenberg children to be able to see their parents tomorrow.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 18, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 14, 1953, had as it's headline: "Vatican Reveals That Pope Asked For Clemency For The Rosenbergs". The column 1-2 article stated:

"White House Vigil In Washington, Today"
"Justice Department Buried Pope's Appeal, Says Washington Report."
"Defense Lawyer Bloch Will Appeal To The President To Change His Decision On Execution Of The Rosenbergs."
"Train With Delegation To White House Leaving New York at 8:00 A.M."
"Judge Kaufman Decides To Set New Date For Execution On Monday."

Vatican City, Feb. 13. (U.P.) - Pope Pius XII made known to the United States his support of the appeal for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, before President Eisenhower rejected their appeal to save their life, became known today.

The Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" stated that the Pope interceded due to "motives of pity", without regard to the value of the case in which the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for giving secrets about the atom bomb to Russia.

Vatican sources said that the Pope took steps some time before President Eisenhower, on Wednesday, rejected the appeal for clemency by the Rosenbergs.

In Washington the White House said that the President did not receive a request from the Pope to change the sentence against the Rosenbergs.

"Neither the State Department nor the White House received any communication in this matter", press secretary Haggerty responded to questions. He said he could not tell whether the Truman Administration received any communication.

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HNR:RMB

MEMO
NY 100-107111

February 18, 1953

Yesterday, the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case announced that today, Saturday, at 8 A.M. a special train would leave Pennsylvania Station for Washington to demand of President Eisenhower that he revise his previous decision and that he extend clemency to the Rosenbergs, who were sentenced to death in an atmosphere of raging hysteria.

Round trip fare to Washington is $12. It is expected that hundreds of men and women will take this special train.

As soon as this train arrives in Washington, the statement says, the passengers will break up into delegations to visit Congressmen and Senators, the Department of Justice and the White House and ask them not to permit the execution of the Rosenbergs in the electric chair.

At exactly 12 o'clock noon the 24-hour vigil in front of the White House will recommence. It is expected that men and women from all parts of the country will participate in this vigil.

Yesterday the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case expressed astonishment and disappointment over the fact that the President refused to extend ~~the~~ clemency to the Rosenbergs.

The Committee's statement reads as follow, in part: "Only a few hours after he received the appeal for clemency President Eisenhower announced his decision in which he completely ignored the desire and the urge of millions of people throughout the country that the Rosenbergs be pardoned.

"The appeal for clemency was motivated by patriotism and pity. We should not want it to appear to our own people or to the people of the world that our government did not act justly or ethically. However, if the President's decision is not changed two Americans will be executed for having helped a country which played a deciding role in the destruction of our common enemy in the second World War. Two Americans will be executed whose guilt has been strongly questioned by famous lawyers and jurists and whose sentence has raised great doubts.

"The implementation of such a sentence will greatly hurt the good will which our government is anxious to win in its relations with the rest of the world.

"We believe that the Rosenbergs can still receive clemency from the President, but this will only be achieved if millions of our citizens will express their sentiments by sending telegrams, letters, and appeals to President Eisenhower to revise his decision and grant the lives of the Rosenbergs."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. TABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 18, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 15, 1953 had as its headline "Defense Lawyer Demands Investigation of Department of Justice For Burying Pope's Appeal." - "Pope Sends New Appeal For The Rosenbergs to Eisenhower." The columns 1-2-3-4, article stated:

Washington, Feb. 14, (U.P.) - It was announced today that the Pope sent direct to the White House a report about "many new demands" that the Government display mercy to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

However, it was indicated at the White House, that President Eisenhower will remain firm in his refusal to save the New York pair from execution in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison.

Yesterday a White House statement revealed that last evening the Apostolic delegate in Washington, Arch-Bishop Amletto Sikonani, forwarded to Sherman Adams, the President's assistant, a letter which announced formally that "many new demands arrived at the Vatican that the Holy Father intercede to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs".

The Arch-Bishop stated that he was writing direct to Adams because there were newspaper reports that the White House was never informed about a similar appeal from the Pope which was sent to the Department of Justice in December.

James Haggerty, White House Press Secretary, told reporters that Eisenhower's decision of last Wednesday was "final" and "spoke for itself".

There has been no official response by Church authorities but the probable aim of the new communication is to bring the original appeal to the attention of the White House formally, pointing out the "large number of appeals" which have arrived since December criticizing the Pope for not interceding.

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FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RMB

DECLASSIFIED

February 18, 1953

Washington, Feb. 14, (U.P.) - Former Attorney General James P. McGranery stated today, in Palm Beach, Florida, that the original appeal by the Pope was handed to him by a representative of the Apostolic delegate in Washington.

McGranery, a Catholic, who received an award by the Vatican, maintained that he never received any direct appeal for clemency, but rather an appeal which stated "not being able to go into all the details of the case His Holiness felt that it is desirable to direct the attention of the American Government officials to the information that the Vatican received urgent appeals for it to intervene in favor of the Rosenbergs".

McGranery said that he did not receive any written material from the Apostolic delegation and that he did not report to former President Truman nor to any other authority that the Pope took an interest in the case.

"I acted on the value of the case. Anything else would have been outside of my jurisdiction."

McGranery made this statement in answer to Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg lawyer, who demanded an investigation to confirm why the White House was not informed about the Vatican's appeal for clemency in December.

The news that Washington surpressed the appeal by Pope Pius XII to the President of the United States to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs, has started a wave of protest and anger throughout the world.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense lawyer for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, demanded that the Justice Department be investigated to determine why the Pope's appeal of last December was not submitted to the White House in Washington. Such an investigation is necessary "in the interests of justice and for the good name of the United States" the defense lawyer stated.

Bloch said that such an investigation should establish whether the Justice Department withheld from President Truman or President Eisenhower the Pope's appeal or any other important information in the case.

The news about the Pope's appeal to commute the death sentence against the Rosenbergs became known on Friday, three days after President Eisenhower rejected the Rosenberg appeal for clemency.

When Bloch requested the Judge to postpone the date of the executions, last Friday, Judge Kaufman said that since President Eisenhower rejected the

February 18, 1953

appeal for clemency last Wednesday the campaign to save the Rosenbergs had been intensified.

The Judge said that he is simply surprised and astounded by the wave of telegrams and telephone calls to his office requesting that he save these two people sentenced to death.

The Judge complained to the defense lawyer: "It is the most astounding thing how telegrams and telephone calls come into my chambers. You, Mr. Bloch, are well qualified to defend these defendants and I am very much amazed that these groups feel that they must help you".

To this Bloch answered: "I am a lawyer and only a lawyer. People throughout the world have become interested in the case, and neither you nor I can stop this".

The Judge then attacked the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case. He complained that this Committee made incorrect statements in its pamphlets on the case.

Bloch said that he received funds from this Committee to print the appeal records and as partial payment for his work, but that he does not represent the Committee.

In requesting postponement of the execution for at least one or two months, Bloch stated: "After all these two people are in the death house and cannot run away".

Federal prosecutor Miles J. Lane objected to Bloch's request. Lane requested that the execution of the Rosenbergs "take place no later than two or three weeks from today".

Lane argued that "in the interest of justice" the execution dare not be postponed for more than two or three weeks. He said the defense request was "an additional tactic of postponement".

The Judge argued with the defense lawyer "it seems to me that so far the hand of justice has been held back long enough". He said further: "I will decide the new date for the execution of the sentence, but it will not be four or eight weeks. You will be able to use every judicial means open to you, but you will have to act fast".

The Judge postponed the hearing until tomorrow, Monday, when he will set the new date for the execution. The Rosenbergs have been in the death house at Sing Sing since April, 1951.

Translated by SE HYMAN M. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 18, 1953

FROM : BRYAN H. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 16, 1953 had as its headline "Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Declare In The Death House: We Charge That A Conspiracy Was Made To Murder Us". The column 1 article stated:

"We charge that there is a conspiracy to commit murder against us," Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who have been sentenced to death, stated in Sing Sing on Saturday.

The two Rosenberg children - Michael, 9 and Robert, 5 - visited their parents in the death house at Sing Sing, Saturday. This was their 2nd visit this year. The boys brought Valentine gifts for their parents. As in previous visits during the past two years, both boys were accompanied by the Rosenberg lawyer Emanuel H. Bloch.

Later the lawyer told newspaper reporters that the boys saw their mother, Ethel, first. Both boys gave her Valentine gifts. Then they visited their father in a cell in the men's section of the death house. The Rosenbergs kissed their children and again told them that they are innocent. The visit lasted from noon until 3:20 P.M., when Mr. Bloch came out of the big stone building leading the two children. Photographers took pictures of him and the two Rosenberg children.

The lawyer read two statements: a statement by the Rosenbergs, and a telegram which he sent to President Eisenhower requesting clemency for this Jewish couple. Mr. Bloch reported that during the visit in Sing Sing Michael asked his parents "are you guilty or innocent?". To this Mrs. Rosenberg answered "of course we are innocent. Would we suffer so much if we were guilty".

The lawyer read a statement by the Rosenbergs to the newspaper men in which they state that if they die in the electric chair the nation will "forever remain in shame". "We recognize with profound modesty and thankfulness the Pope's appeal to the President to pardon us. We express our cordial thanks to all the millions of people throughout the world who gathered to defend us. It is obvious that President Eisenhower was misled when he said that we 'used every right of appeal'. The truth is that at this

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BHR:RMB

February 18, 1953

very moment we are preparing an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court against rejecting our application for a reversal of the sentence of 'guilty' against us because this sentence was achieved through the premeditated used of false evidence and other illegal means. We charge that there is a conspiracy to commit murder against us. The truth will shatter this conspiracy. We hope that President Eisenhower reverse his decision and that he will sentence those who use these illegal means. The revelation that the sentiments of Pope Pius were purposely hidden from President Eisenhower and former President Truman, confirms, in a dramatic way, the swindle which, from the very beginning, has been practiced against us at our trial. If we die we will die with proud hearts and with a pure conscious, knowing, that we are completely innocent."

Mr. Bloch stated that copies of the telegram which was sent to the President on Friday, were also sent to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.; to General Walter Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State; and to Senator William Langer, Republican from North Dakota, member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In both the Rosenberg statement and the lawyer's telegram to the President, Government officials are charged with surpressing the Pope's appeal for clemency and with failure to forward the appeal to President Eisenhower and to former President Truman.

On Saturday morning a thirteen car train took 700 people from New York's Pennsylvania Station to Washington to hold a picket demonstration in front of the White House to demand clemency for the Rosenbergs. Eisenhower, who had gone to play golf, did not see the demonstration in front of the White House.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 25, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 18, 1953, had as its headline: "Rosenberg Execution Postponed; Fight Continues". The column 1 article stated:

Yesterday the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals postponed the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg so that they could again appeal to the Supreme Court to consider their case.

The Court's decision is considered a significant victory in the fight to save the life of the convicted Jewish couple, and a development which will make it possible to further expand the movement for a change in the sentence and their final exoneration.

The Appeals Court gave defense lawyer Emanuel H. Bloch until March 30th to submit a new appeal to the Supreme Court to consider the sentence. The Supreme Court rejected two earlier appeals.

Bloch said that if the Supreme Court again refused to review the case, he would try to obtain another postponement so that he could again appeal to President Eisenhower for clemency.

(The article quoted from the Judges statements.)

The movement to save the Rosenbergs has encompassed the widest strata in the U.S. and throughout the world. It was reported only yesterday that 2,300 spiritual leaders appealed to President Eisenhower to reverse his decision on clemency for this Jewish couple.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 25, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 18, 1953, on page 4, columns 3-4-5, contained an article by Moise Katz, political analyst for the "Morning Freiheit", entitled the "Conscience of Humanity".

Since President Eisenhower refused to save the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Judge Kaufman again set a date for their execution during the week of March 9, these two martyrs have been before my eyes all the time. Everything about me is automatically tied in with a picture of these two innocent people who are kept in the death house at Sing Sing for almost two years and are waiting for death because those who kindled the fires of the cold war need human victims.

I feel like I am having a terrible dream in which two young innocent people are being murdered; I feel that I must save them; I try to scream, to call for help, but the murders go on...

I know that this is not my feeling alone. Thousands, hundreds of thousands of people in the United States and throughout the world feel this way.

(Katz quotes from Jean Paul Sartre.)

Not everyone had the opportunity to read the full report of the trial or to have a clear concept of what took place there. The American war-press convicted the Rosenbergs even before they entered the court, and anything which in the slightest way hinted at their innocence, was purposely hidden from the world. Even before the verdict was brought in the press tried to hook onto them the name "atom spies", and this name accompanies the Rosenbergs to this very day every time they are mentioned in the press.

The question arises: if they were convicted as atomic spies how is it that so many people, who have absolutely no relation or interest in spying, people who did not know the Rosenbergs before and who do not know them now, people of various classes and strata, of various political convictions and beliefs, (even the Pope himself!), from various countries, people who know practically nothing about the details of the trial, should so take to heart the fate of the Rosenbergs and do everything they can to save their life?

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100-7732 (Moise Katz)

100-107111-D

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February 25, 1953

The answer is: people have felt that the Rosenbergs are innocent victims of a judicial conspiracy, and their conscience does not permit them to remain calm and to observe how they are going to kill two people, cold bloodedly, whose only crime consists of the fact that they were chosen as victims.

In the same manner, over a half century ago, humanity felt the innocence of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus in the false spy accusation which French military reaction tried to attach to him. The fight to free Dreyfus divided first France, and then the whole thinking world into two sharply delineated camps of "Dreyfus-ites" and "anti-Dreyfus-ites".

The same thing happened in 1911-1913 in the Czars bloody-false accusation against Mendel Bailis. The same thing happened in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two labor martyrs who, cold bloodedly and premeditatedly were made sacrifices on orders by frightened Wall Street. The same thing happened in the case of Tom Mooney, with the Scottsboro boys, with Willie McGee.

It certainly was not necessary for all those who fought for their lives to be acquainted with all the legal details of their trials. One simply felt, that it was "clear of itself" that in these instances we were not dealing with criminals but with victims of a crippled, demoralized justice, - and people with a conscience could not be silent and observe how they were killing innocent people.

All these defendants in these trials, which aroused the world, had one common aspect: they were all simple people (even insignificant Capt. Dreyfus), people of the people, definitely not heroes. However they all had one special characteristic: they insisted on their innocence until their last breath and they could not understand how they could buy their lives at the price of "confessing" to crimes which they did not commit.

To this moral category of the martyrs, in which the conscience is stronger than the fear of death, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg belong.

It is impossible to read, without being moved to tears, one of the last letters which Ethel Rosenberg wrote to her defense lawyer after her mother visited her and begged her to try to save her life by writing what they asked her to and confirming the bloody-false accusation of her blood brother David Greenglass, who received fifteen years jail after he "confessed" to atomic espionage and agreed to participate in a bloody-false accusation against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

(Katz repeated Ethel Rosenberg's letter to her lawyer concerning the above.)

Read and re-read this conversation between a daughter, who placed

the truth higher than her life, and her mother who is only thinking how to save her child, and ask yourself: are these the words of a criminal? Can a person who feels the slightest guilt feel this way?

All along the press has been calling these two convicted martyrs "atom spies" but this name calling is, in itself, part of the bloody-false accusation against the Rosenbergs, because they weren't even tried for any act of espionage. Just like the defendants in the two Foley Square trials were sentenced for a so-called "conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government", and not for any acts they might have committed, so too Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted and tried not for any proven acts of espionage but for a so-called "conspiracy to commit espionage". Neither upon their person, nor upon the person of anyone else was there found any material that could tie them to this "espionage"; nothing was presented in court which could confirm a relationship between the Rosenbergs on the one hand and any atomic bombs on the other hand; or with anyone who was interested in the "secrets" of the atom bomb; they did not even try to hint at when, where or how they supposedly gave a "Soviet representative" any material about the Atom Bomb.

The entire charge against the Rosenbergs was based solely upon "the testimony" of David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, who, in this manner, hoped to save their own life (Mrs. Greenglass wasn't even indicted) and upon what atom spy Harry Gold said, that he was supposed to make contact with someone who would answer to the name of Julius. But he never said and it was never confirmed that this secret Julius was Julius Rosenberg.

(Katz quotes from Professor ~~Horbert~~ HAROLD Urey.)

It appears that David Greenglass merely said what he was told to say when he drew from memory a picture of part of the atom bomb (and this a few years after he is supposed to have seen it!).

(Katz quotes from James H. Wolfe, Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah.)

The conclusion from all this is that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are innocent. The conscience of humanity tells us this. This is clear from the trial itself which was conducted in an atmosphere of raging war hysteria and incitement. Therefore, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg must be saved from death, not only for themselves but also so that their innocent blood will not fall upon those who feel their innocence and remain an eternal bloody stain upon the United States.

We dare not give up the fight to save their life as long as the weakest spark of hope remains!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following poem appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 25, 1953, on page 10, columns 2-3-4.

Two Children

By SARAH FEL-YELLIN

Two children between jail walls,
Wait, holding hands...
Someone has closed the door,
Someone is watching the door...

Lovingly, as though nothing had happened,
Parents enter.
The mother kisses their eyes,
The father questions the children.

The children dare not suspect
The steps and death behind the door...
The mother and father look at each other
And their eyes beg: "Be strong, beloved".

The children tell about everything that happened
But the mother and father count the seconds...
A voice warns: "Enough, it is late".
A squeeze, a kiss, a final pat.

They accompany the children to the door -
"Wonders will happen for your sake...
The world will present our pure lives,
Oh children, to you as a gift!".

The door is shut... the walls silent...
Two children wave their hands...
Two lonely hearts at the jail gates
Are flooded with sadness.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

100-107111-

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 20, 1953, on page 1, columns 3-4:

For The Life Of Julius And Ethel Rosenberg:
Clemency Train From New York To Washington On Monday

At 8:30 A.M. a clemency train will leave New York City for Washington with thousands of delegates who will participate in the clemency vigil near the White House. There will also be delegations from other cities.

The New York delegates will meet Monday morning near the Liberty Street Ferry which will take them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Rosenberg Committee has issued an appeal to organizations and individuals to join this important mass action to save the Rosenbergs.

On Tuesday delegations will visit Senators, Congressmen and government officials to obtain their aid in the campaign to save this Jewish couple.

Douglas Hyde, columnist for the widely-read Catholic newspaper in London, "Catholic Herald", has come out for the Rosenbergs in an article recently published.

Stating that he was not going into the question of their guilt or innocence, the Catholic writer emphasized that "it appears certain that they are victims of the cold war, without which, we can say with certainty, they would not have been sentenced to death". His column appeared before the revelation that Pope Pius sent an appeal for clemency to Washington. He said that a "clemency act by President Eisenhower would help strengthen democracy".

"This is not only an American issue. The current fight, which we determine the fate of future generations, is a world-wide fight."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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J. A. Harrington

HNR:RMB

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following statement appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 21, 1953, on page 1, column 1:

For The Life Of The Rosenbergs

Quick action by broad masses will not permit the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, to be burned in the electric chair on a "frame-up". To save them from execution means to save the honor of the United States!

There is needed a stream of telegrams to President Eisenhower to again take up the question of granting the Rosenbergs their life.

We must go to unions, synagogues, all kinds of social organizations and churches. Everywhere we must bring the appeal so that those who love justice will join in the fight against the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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J. A. Harrington

HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article, by MOISE KATZ, appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 21, 1953, on page 5, columns 2-3-4-5:

At The Picket Line For The Rosenbergs By MOISE KATZ
(An impression of Washington)

I spent a day in our "crown-city" and went to see the most interesting and most important thing in Washington today.

What? The House of Congress, the Senate, the various official institutions and big buildings which fill the center of the city?

No, the most interesting and most important thing in Washington today is, in my opinion, the picket line around the White House - a picket line which seeks to save the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Day and night, two abreast, the members of the picket line march on the street in front of the entrance to the White House. Their number is not very big - only about a dozen at a time, in accordance with a police order. But this dozen changes every hour, or every two hours. And every time there are new faces on the picket line: young people, parents, middle-aged people, men and women. They come from all corners of the country: from New York and from Los Angeles, from Chicago and Detroit, and from other cities and towns; there are Jews and Gentiles; white and negro. There are people who can afford to pay their own expenses for a few days in Washington, and there are those who have to be provided with food and lodging. The progressive people in Washington provide these things. And at a lecture which had no bearing on the Rosenberg case, when the picket line was mentioned the people spontaneously contributed about $250.00.

The sun is shining. It is cool. The pickets march back and forth in front of the entrance to the White House. Without tumult, without words. Their placards speak for them demanding one thing: "Clemency", - to save the life of the Rosenbergs, of two people of whose innocence a growing number of people throughout the world are becoming increasingly convinced.

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-7732 (Moise Katz)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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MEMO
NY 100-107111

February 27, 1953

Back and forth, back and forth the pickets march. And running after them like a black shadow, or like a mad dog is a "anti-picket". This "anti-picket" against people who have come to beg for the life of the Rosenbergs, they tell me, was provided by the American Legion, or some other reactionary organization.

There were days when the "anti-picket" shadow consisted of four hired characters who jumped - so they told me - like monkeys, incited and insulted those participating in the picket line, seeking to provoke them. The time I came to the White House the picket line of the American conscience was accompanied by only one "anti-picket" character. He was dressed like a clown, in a white coat, short, tight pants, a wild hat on his head, and a face with charcoal whiskers. This character jumped around in front and in the back of the picket line, made himself crazy, made faces and gesticulated, and twisted every way, with a dirty, paper placard with hysterical writings against the Rosenbergs and against the "reds".

The pickets continued their holy march without paying any attention to the clown: like to a barking dog... People walked by and drove past, stopped for a while, looked at the picket line, and continued on.

No large group of sympathizers assembled near the picket line. That's a shame. That is the tragedy of America today, in which people have become accustomed to so much crying injustice that it doesn't even make them stop for a second.

There is no doubt that many of those who only glanced at the picket line in front of the White House, and continued on their way, did so because reaction has succeeded in throwing fear into them and they are afraid to show their feelings openly.

But this lends added weight to the role of those who came from near and far to do the duty of their conscience and march in the picket line in front of the White House which asks that they permit the Rosenbergs to live.

The participants in the picket line represent the pure conscience of America, the conscience of the world. They represent the best in America today, the America of the future. Very few such people can be seen in the official institutions in Washington today. You can see them on the picket line.

And when you see them you recall Gorky's unforgettable words: - Man - it sounds proud! It is an honor to be on this picket line...

Translated by SEYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 22, 1953, on page 1, columns 3-4:

Thousands Come To Washington Tomorrow To Help The Rosenbergs

Several thousand Americans, from all parts of the land, will come to Washington tomorrow, Monday, for two days, in conjunction with the campaign to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs, was announced by the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case.

Representatives from religious organizations, trade unions, fraternal organizations and neighborhood groups, will come from the whole country to express, to government officials, the growing demand for clemency and for a new trial.

As soon as the delegations arrive in Washington the delegations will join the clemency-vigil in front of the White House and then they will visit government officials. The vigil has been continuing day and night, since Saturday, February 14th.

The Rosenberg Committee advised that a stream of appeals for clemency has been arriving in Washington from all parts of the world.

In a cable, from Basel, Switzerland, 34 university professors and teachers appealed to President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence. The "Frei Yugnt" of Lusanne, Switzerland, repeated its appeal to President Eisenhower to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Members of the "Democratic Women's Organization of Germany" of Rodebel, near Dresden, appealed to President Eisenhower to save the Rosenbergs.

In Manchester, England, a group of women representing the "National Assembly of Women" and other women's organizations, left a letter at the American Consulate, requesting that their clemency appeal be forwarded to Washington. The women reported that the Consul told them that many similar appeals arrived from citizens of Manchester.

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J. A. Harrington

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

HNR: RMB

February 27, 1953

In Argentina inhabitants of the city of Mendoza made an appeal for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Leading newspaper in France editorially criticized President Eisenhower for refusing to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. The conservative newspaper "Le Monde", in an editorial of February 13, stated: "The sternness of Ike, who we know as a soft-hearted person, frightens us, and makes us unbelieving... clemency would not injure the security of the United States"...

The same day "Figaro", a leading conservative newspaper, with the biggest circulation in the country, had an article by Remy Rur, a Catholic and rightist member of the French opposition movement, which said that "refusing to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs is a mistake ... should we not say that the question of guilt or innocence is no longer important; for many months voices from the whole world called and begged for clemency...."

An anti-communist newspaper "Franc Tireur" printed an editorial: "Until the last minute we hoped that the President would begin his term with an act of clemency... the free people of America have the right to tell about their profound fear, and to cry out that freedom does not need the services of an executioner"...

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 23, 1953, had as its headline: "Delegations From Nation In Washington Today To Save The Rosenbergs". The column 1 article stated:

Today, Monday, thousands of delegates from the whole country will arrive in Washington in conjunction with the campaign to save the life of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Yesterday dozens of delegates left New York for Washington, by car. At 8:30 A.M. today, a clemency train will leave New York for Washington with thousands of delegates.

This morning the New York delegates will assemble at the Liberty Street Ferry, which will take them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Today the thousands of delegates from the whole country will participate in the "clemency vigil" in front of the White House, in Washington. Among the delegates will be representatives from trade unions, religious bodies, fraternal organizations and neighborhood groups.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, the delegates will contact Senators, Congressmen and various government officials, to ask them for assistance in the campaign to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs. The delegations will point out the growing number of mass-appeals to save the Rosenbergs and for a new trial.

(The "Freiheit" quotes, at length, from a New York "Times" report of Rosenberg activity in Germany, France and Italy.)

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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J.A. Harrington

HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: March 2, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 17, 1953, had as its headline: "Eisenhower Called Upon To Receive Delegation From Two Thousand Ministers Concerning Clemency For The Rosenbergs". The column 1 article said:

Chicago, Feb. 16. - 2,300 ministers sent a special appeal to President Eisenhower to reverse his decision to refuse clemency to the Rosenbergs. Today they waited for an answer from the White House on their request to speak with the President personally about the matter.

Dr. Bernard M. Loumer, head of the School of Religion of the University of Chicago, sent the new appeal to President Eisenhower. The appeal "seriously questions the political and spiritual wiseness of the sentence" of death against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

A group of leading ministers, who signed the appeal, are ready to go to Washington as soon as they are advised, Dr. Loumer said.

(The article quoted from Dr. Loumer's letter.)

The following article appeared on column 2 of the same article.

Yesterday, New York Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death, should be executed in the electric chair, in Sing Sing, the week of March 9th.

The Judge signed the order in his chambers in the absence of defense lawyer Emanuel Bloch or any member of the prosecutor's office.

Federal Marshal William A. Carrol said that he would go to the State Prison at Ossining, New York, today, to decide with the chief warden of the jail, the exact date and the exact hour for the execution. He said he would propose March 12th, unless a state prisoner has to be executed on that day.

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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J. A. [illegible]

HNR:RMB

March 2, 1953

The Judge set the date for the execution of the Jewish couple after he rejected the request by defense lawyer Bloch to postpone the execution for from four to eight weeks.

The Rosenbergs, who have been in the death house at Sing Sing for almost two years, have not yet been advised of Judge Kaufman's order, which gives them only three weeks and a few days to live.

Today, Tuesday, Bloch is to ask the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for a new postponement of the execution to give him time to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a new trial.

The Supreme Court has already rejected two appeals, and other courts have rejected four appeals. In addition to this, Judge Kaufman has rejected a petition to change the death sentence.

If the Court of Appeals should (approve) the request to postpone the execution, Bloch will be able to apply to the Supreme Court for a similar postponement of the execution.

The defense lawyer will also be able to appeal to the President again to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Last Wednesday Eisenhower rejected the defense appeal.

The jury sentence against the Rosenbergs was brought in March 1951. Judge Kaufman sentenced them to be executed in the electric chair January 14, 1953. On January 5th the Judge permitted the postponement of the execution so that they could request clemency of the President. In spite of the masses of appeals throughout the nation and the whole world to save the life of the Rosenbergs, Eisenhower rejected the appeal to save them.

The following editorial appeared on page 1, column 1-4, of the same issue of the "Morning Freiheit".

"Why Was The Pope's Appeal For The Rosenbergs Buried?"

Yesterday Judge Irving Kaufman again set a date for the execution of the Rosenbergs. Simultaneously the two convicted people issued a statement from the Death House: "We charge that a conspiracy was made to murder us".

What else is a death sentence which is based upon the testimony of an individual who is ready to send his own sister and brother-in-law to death in order to save his own hide?

March 2, 1953

What else is a trial in which the F.B.I. admitted that it permitted a witness to testify falsely?

What else is a death sentence which does not have a precedent in the history of the United States, during peace time?

And even if it were during war time? Here is a list of common traitors who, during the last war, served the enemy and tried to knife their own country. What was their sentence?...

But during peace time, on the charges the Rosenbergs were convicted - no one before was sentenced to death!

And now the news has arrived that an appeal by the Pope for the Rosenbergs has been buried. The excuse, by former Attorney General McGranery that the appeal was minor, and that's why he did nothing about it, is phoney!

The appeal, which has just been repeated, tells of masses of demands that are sent to the Pope that it not be permitted for the Rosenbergs to be burned in the electric chair. The mass pressure influenced the Pope to send his appeal. The burying of this appeal, the failure to make this known to the press, the failure to forward it to former President Truman and present President Eisenhower - to a very great extent this is additional cause for the Rosenberg cry: "A conspiracy has been made to murder us!"

Recently Judge Kaufman stated that he would rush through the date of execution, because he did not want to "drag out the agony of the convicted". One has to be able to talk this way! The only way to end the agony of the defendants is to do what millions of people in this country and throughout the world demand. Don't kill the Rosenbergs!

The 24-hour a day vigil near the White House, is a reminder to all to join the ranks of those who want to save the Rosenbergs in order to save America's honor.

Telegrams, a mighty stream of them, to the White House and to the Supreme Court - this is the duty of everyone who wants justice, and who wants to remove a stain from the United States.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: March 6, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 24, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4, contained an article about the activities of instant committee which stated, in part:

"Washington, Feb. 23 (special to the "Morning Freiheit"): - This afternoon more than 2,000 men, women and children stood in front of the doors of the "White House" and held mass prayers for the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

"The prayers were read by Reverend HAROLD S. WILLIAMSON and Cantor JACOB KANINSKY. With these prayers were ended the clemency vigil which continued day and night for 243 hours".

(The article quoted a statement issued by instant committee concerning the discontinuance of the vigil.)

(Members of the Committee brought an appeal to the White House.)

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: March 6, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

According to the "Morning Freiheit" of February 26, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4, on January 2nd the office of the Rabbinate of France sent an appeal to President Truman to extend clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The above office has not received confirmation that the appeal was received, was stated by HAROLD C. WILLIAMSON, Pastor of a church in New York City.

The revelation of the clemency appeal by the Rabbis in France took place when Rev. WILLIAMSON, and a delegation of 15 religious leaders, visited the Department of Justice. Williamson took the matter up with Kenneth Harvey, assistant to the government prosecutor concerned with clemency.

The article continued: "The Vatican revelation on this matter (failure to publicize the Pope's appeal for clemency) has proven that the Department of Justice pays absolutely no attention to an appeal by a religious leaders of millions of people throughout the world".

"Rev. Williamson said that his group advised Mr. Harvey that, 'they hope that the Department of Justice would not display any opposition to an appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial for the Rosenbergs."

"Simultaneously, another delegation of fifteen visited the State Department and called upon Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to help get a new hearing for a clemency request of President Eisenhower."

JOSEPH BRAININ, chairman of instant committee, issued a statement, on Feb. 25, 1953, concerning the Department of Justice's burying the appeal by the Rabbis of France. This statement read, in part:

"The unsatisfactory answer given by the Department of Justice to the question about the clemency appeal by the Rabbis of France, which was made after the revelation that the Pope's appeal was not sent to President Truman nor to the new President Eisenhower, raises the serious question whether it was not the result of a premeditated conspiracy by highly-placed government officials to hide the facts in the Rosenberg case from the President's attention."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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FBI - NEW YORK

J. A. Washington

HNR:MB

SAC, Los Angeles March 6, 1953

SAC, New York (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of February 19, 1953, on page 1, columns 2-3-4:

3,600 At Rosenberg Meeting In Los Angeles

Last Thursday evening 3,600 people jammed three big halls of the Embassy Auditorium for mass meetings to save the life of the New York Jewish couple, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Hundreds of people had to be turned away because there was no room in the Hall.

The 3,600 present promised to make every effort to carry out the following:

1) To set up 500 Rosenberg Committees in various parts of the city;

2) To collect 250,000 signatures on telegrams and letters to President Eisenhower calling upon him to extend clemency to the Rosenbergs;

3) To send delegations to churches, synagogues and Congressmen to get their support for an appeal to the President to reverse the death sentence against the Rosenbergs;

4) To distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of the circular "You Are Wrong, Mr. President" - an answer to what President Eisenhower said last Wednesday when he rejected the Rosenberg appeal;

5) To send delegations to County and State Republican Party Committees, to the Mayor, to Gov. Warren and to newspaper editors.

The audience listened to a number of moving speeches for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Among the speakers were: Rev. Stephan Pritchman, Rev. Glenn Randolph, Ann Revere, actress, Averill Berman, commentator, Janette Stevenson, author and drama teacher, Daniel J. Marshall, lawyer, who was chairman for the evening.

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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The audience also heard a recorded speech by Professor Harold C. Urey, atom scientist, who demanded clemency for the Rosenbergs on the basis of the fact that weak, illogical and insufficient "proof" was used to convict them. The meeting listened to this appeal in spite of the fact that Urey sent a telegram that his speech not be used at the meeting.

In his recorded speech Dr. Urey questioned the testimony against the Rosenbergs. He emphasized: "Everyone, who testified against the Rosenbergs was either a criminal, who confessed, or a perjurer". "If I were President Eisenhower, I would order the Department of Justice to try all the 'spies' who confessed, such as Elitcher and Mrs. Greenglass".

In his telegram Dr. Urey said: "I believe the meeting should not be held, and I don't want my recording to be used. The case is now going to be used by communists to embarrass the United States, and I don't want to help them".

Catholic Lawyer Daniel J. Marshall, chairman for the evening, explained to the people why the Rosenberg Committee was ignoring Dr. Urey's telegram, and why the scientist's recording would be heard at the meeting.

Marshall read Dr. Urey's telegram, which the Committee received last Thursday morning, and he said: "Dr. Urey's telegram means that he wants the Rosenbergs to go to their death quietly, although he, himself, has stated continuously, that they do not deserve death. The refusal to grant a pardon cannot rectify what was unjust yesterday. The injustice remains. His telegram means that he wants this Committee to join his belief that this injustice be wiped out by permitting it to run its course without further protest, by premeditated, conscious murder of its victims. This Committee considers Dr. Urey's approach immoral, and, as such, destroys every noble aspiration of justice-loving people in this country and throughout the world. This Committee will not join Dr. Urey in a conspiracy of silence."

The above was translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ and is being submitted for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: April 29, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of March 23, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2:

The Demonstration To Save The Life Of The Rosenbergs

On Wednesday, in New York City, there was an impressive demonstration to demand that the Rosenbergs not be executed. It was a demonstration by eleven hundred people at a banquet made up of the most diverse elements in the population. Many of these present represented groups and organizations. It was the voice of hundreds of thousands of people which was heard at this gathering, demanding that they not take the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are victims of the war drive.

They had to turn hundreds away because there was no more room. The big crowd came in spite of the atmosphere of McCarthyism, in spite of the fact that the commercial press did not mention the banquet. After the banquet this same press either overlooked this big demonstration, or lied about it. The following day the New York "Times", on its front page, spread an inciting story against the Rosenbergs and, at the end of this story, shoved in a few lines that it was a banquet. But even these few lines were omitted in some editions of the same newspapers. The "World Telegram" gave a false and inciting report of the banquet - all in order to pour oil on the flames to burn the Rosenbergs....

Such sentiments and such determination, which must be further intensified, can result in having President Eisenhower listen to the demands that he reverse his stand on the Rosenberg sentence. The Rosenbergs can be saved! We can avoid the stain their execution would place on America!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 30, 1953

TO : SAC, NY

TO :

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of March 18, 1953, on page 4, column 1-2:

They Want To Throttle Those Who Want To Save The Rosenbergs

Tonight, at the Hotel Capitol, in New York City, a very important affair will take place, the "Rosenberg Clemency Banquet". This banquet deserves the attention and support of everyone who feels that we should not fail to employ the slightest possibility to save the life of the two victims of the "atomic" witch-trial, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Sidney Silverman, the famous Jewish Labor Deputy in the British Parliament and member of the executive committee of the World Jewish Congress, was supposed to appear as one of the main speakers at tonight's banquet, speaking for aroused public opinion in England. But he has not yet received a visa from the State Department. The excuse used is the black McCarran-Walter Act, which prohibits the granting of visas to "anarchists, atheists and communists", (but which keeps the doors wide open for fascists and nazis).

How the State Department could place the Jewish Labor Deputy of England in the category of "anarchists, atheists and communists" is difficult to understand. But it isn't hard to understand why they don't want to let him enter the country, where he would appear at the banquet to save the Rosenbergs. Deputy Silverman, who plays an outstanding role in the British Labor Party and in Jewish life in England, a few months ago publicly rejected the disgusting accusation made against him by the New York "Post", and those who back it, that he agrees with and is satisfied with the death sentence against the Rosenbergs. At the time Mr. Silverman stated, categorically, that the facts are the exact opposite, and that he believes that the Rosenbergs must be saved. His appearance at tonight's "Rosenberg Clemency Banquet" was supposed to add the voice of aroused public opinion in England, Jewish as well as non-Jewish, to the fight to save them.

That is why the State Department refused him a visitor's visa. This should be additional reason why every honest person should help in the fight to save the Rosenbergs, victims of a modern witch-hunt.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: April 30, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 1, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2:

The New Appeal For The Rosenbergs

The 30th of March was the last day to hand in a new appeal to the Supreme Court against the sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This appeal was handed in, and among its important points there are two which point out, firstly, new facts about the innocence of the Rosenbergs which the Court, which sentenced them, did not consider, and, secondly, that the government indictment employed "disgraceful tricks" the aim of which were to sentence the Rosenbergs under all circumstances.

As you know, the entire court proceedure against the Rosenbergs during the past year has been discussed publicly throughout the world. World-famous jurists in England, France and other countries, have stated publicly, that, on the one hand, the indictment is full of holes, through which can be seen the "disgraceful tricks" of the prosecutor; and, secondly, if, according to the facts introduced by the prosecutor, even if the Rosenbergs were found guilty, under no circumstances should they have been sentenced to death. However, even in the shadow of the electric chair, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg insist on their complete innocence and that they are victims of a disgraceful false accusation and had absolutely no connection with any kind of espionage.

As you know, the Supreme Court twice rejected the Rosenberg appeal to review the trial. When the New York Court of Appeals gave them the right to appeal again, it did so because there was sufficient grounds, not only technical, but also such which touch upon the basic facts. Therefore, it is hoped that this time the Supreme Court of the United States will grant more attention to the case which concerns the danger of killing two people who insist on their innocence and who do not want to buy their lives at the price of signing what they are told to.

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
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MEMO
NY 100-107111

April 30, 1953

It is also important to mention that on April 26th, in the Big stadium on Randall's Island, in New York, a colossal people's meeting is being arranged by the committee to save the lives of the Rosenbergs. Every friend of justice and every social organization must, immediately, adopt means so that this people's meeting will fulfill its objective by being a great success.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

OPTIONAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: April 30, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Rush To Throttle The Rosenberg Appeal

On March 30th the lawyer for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg submitted to the Supreme Court a new appeal against the death sentence of these two young people. The Department of Justice had 25 days in which to answer the points presented in the appeal, and on the basis of which it is requested that the Supreme Court act on the whole Rosenberg case. But on the 3rd day the Department of Justice was ready with its answer.

They ignore the very strong charges made in the appeal - charges that it was not a just trial and that in the atmosphere that was created a just trial was impossible. The charge is made that one witness perjured himself. It reveals the black incitement which the commercial press conducted during the trial, which poisoned the air. To all this the Department of Justice has one answer - "this is no new issue - it could have been presented before".

This means that they pay no attention to the statement by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which, on December 31st, actually admitted that the Rosenbergs did not get a just trial. That decision also said that the prosecutor, Irving Saypol, "deserved censure" for the tactics he employed to win a verdict of "guilty" against the Rosenbergs. They also ignore the fact, which is very striking, that the appeals by the Pope and by the French Rabbinical Union requesting clemency for the Rosenbergs, and which pointed out that such were the sentiments of broad masses in the world, were buried.

The Department of Justice was too much in a hurry with its request that the Supreme Court reject the Rosenberg appeal, and that the two, who have been looking death in the face for almost two years, be burned in the electric chair. This hurry is characteristic. This will have to intensify the determination of all friends of justice to save the Rosenbergs.

The above editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 5, 1953, on page 8, column 1-2, and was translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ.

1 - NY 65-15340 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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FBI - NEW YORK

HNR:NB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: May 20, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 16, 1953, on page 8, columns 1-2:

Defense Submits New Proof Of Innocence
Of The Rosenbergs

A sworn affidavit by a staff member of Macy's Department Store revealed that another piece of "evidence", which the government used against the Rosenbergs, burst like a soap bubble, according to a statement issued by the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case.

The affidavit made public by the Rosenberg Committee proves that the table, which the prosecutor maintained the Rosenbergs received as a gift from the "Russian government", was bought in Macy's department store, as the Rosenbergs stated in court.

The F.B.I. agents maintained that this table was a valuable gift by the "Russian government" to the Rosenbergs. But they did not bring this table to court. David Greenglass and his wife Ruth in their testimony against Greenglass' sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and her husband Julius, swore that the table was a gift from the "Russians", as the F.B.I. agents maintained.

The sworn affidavit, by an employee of Macy's Department Store, who examined the photograph of the table, stated that the table and the markings on it appeared to be similar to a table sold in the furniture department of Macy's. The markings F 4-997 - NG 4046-760, which the defense called secret code symbols, are markings placed on furniture by Macy.

At noon today there will be a street meeting in the furriers market, 29th Street and 7th Avenue. This is one of a number of street meetings to take place this week and next week in preparation for the big meeting at Randall's Island, Sunday, April 26th, at 2:00 P.M.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

HNR:RMB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: May 20, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 26, 1953, on page 8, column 1-2:

For The Life Of The Rosenbergs

Today, Sunday, in the stadium at New York City's Randall's Island, which can hold tens of thousands of people, there will be held a tremendous meeting to save the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

A great deal has already been written concerning the Rosenbergs, who, two years ago, as a result of hysterical newspaper propaganda, were sentenced to death for "conspiracy to commit an act of espionage". Here we should just like to mention that these two young people, who insist on their innocence under the gruesome shadow of the electric chair, have been in the death house at Sing Sing for the past two years - which, in itself, is an unusually brutal sentence even for a severe crime. And they were not sentenced on the basis of any material proof but only on the basis of information supplied by people who, in doing so, hoped to save their own life and security. It is certain that in absolutely no democratic country, in absolutely no courtroom, would such proof be acceptable as the basis for a death sentence; it would, most probably, be thrown out of court.

But at the Randall's Island meeting for the Rosenbergs we will not be concerned with either side of the trial against them. We will be concerned only with saving their life and, simultaneously, saving American justice from the stain of a murder, which it is preparing to commit, which is the profound conviction of hundreds of thousands, of millions of people in the United States and abroad. Since last year, when the details of the trial became known abroad, the death sentence against the Rosenbergs has become an international issue. Protests against the death sentence, and demands and requests that their life be saved, have been arriving from everywhere, even from Deputies and Senators in foreign parliaments, and even from the Pope, in Rome!

The rescue meeting on Randall's Island must express clearly the desire by every conscientious American that the Rosenbergs not be executed, thereby making it possible for them, in time, to prove their innocence. The least you can do, and must do to save the Rosenbergs, is to attend the Randall's

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1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

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HNR:RMB

Island meeting and help it achieve its noble objective.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

TO :

FROM :

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: May 21, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of March 29, 1953, on page 8, columns 1-2:

TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

Tonight, Sunday, at Carnegie Hall, in New York City, there will be an important meeting for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, called by the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS. Speaking at this meeting will be a number of famous ministers, artists and scientists, who feel that they cannot and dare not remain silent while the government is preparing to execute two people whose 'guilt' an increasing number of people throughout the world doubt very seriously, and who are the victims of an exaggerated, reactionary hysteria.

The people behind this hysteria are doing everything possible to weaken the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs. They try to label all those who fight for the lives of the Rosenbergs "subversive" and "communist". Of course those who are called "subversive" have no reason to be ashamed of the fact that they are trying to clear the conscience of America of an unnecessary bloody stain, of the blood of two innocent victims of hysteria justice. Still it is important to remember that one of the main speakers at to-night's meeting in Carnegie Hall will be Dr. Bernard Loomer, one of 2,500 Protestant Ministers who sent a petition to Eisenhower to pardon the Rosenbergs.

Tonight's meeting in Carnegie Hall is a kind of preparation for the grandiose people's meeting for the Rosenbergs being prepared for April 26th, at Randall's Island, in New York City. It is the duty of all to attend to-night's meeting and help strengthen the saving-action for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100- (Arts, Sciences & Prof.)

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SAC, NY

May 22, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-7732)

MOISE KATZ
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of April 7, 1953, on page 5, column 1, contained an editorial by "M.A.K." (MOISE KATZ) in which he defended the Soviet Union against the charge of anti-semitism. This editorial stated, in part:

"I believe that justice was on the side of the Soviet Union which made a detailed investigation of the charges against the doctors, discovered that they were false, and, therefore, not only freed the doctors and publicly stated their innocence, but also took steps against those who made the false charges. Were to God that the Washington government had the courage to do the same thing in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death, and are in the shadow of the electric chair, then I would say the Eisenhower-government is right."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 100-107111 (National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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SAC, NY

May 22, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-7918)

PAUL NOVICK
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of April 10, 1953, on page 4, columns 3-4-5, contained an editorial by PAUL NOVICK entitled "The Liberated Jewish Doctors". This editorial, in praise of the Soviet Union, stated, in part:

"Under the capitalist system the complete rehabilitation of defendants is impossible, especially political defendants, and the punishing of their prosecutors (unless it concerns bankers, who accidentally fall into the hands of the law - and who are punished very mildly)...

"... it will be sufficient to mention the Rosenberg story - a story of the present day. After all, justice demands that not only should these two people who were sentenced to death be freed, but that their prosecutors and vilifyers should be called to justice. Even a higher court in New York admitted - that there were 'irregularities' in the indictment and at the trial of the Rosenbergs!

"No, under capitalist justice we have seldom seen, or there has never occurred an instance when a defendant, particularly a political defendant, should be freed on order of the central government and when the prosecutor, or the vilifyer, should be punished. This has just happened under socialist justice: the fifteen doctors in Moscow were freed and exonerated, and the prosecutors and vilifyers have been held accountable!

"This fact should be properly appreciated!...

"Those who wonder why the Soviet government came out so openly in the case of the doctors, are committing the same mistake as that committed by those who never understood the methods of the bolsheviks. How often have we heard that they 'discredit' themselves? But always the result has been the opposite: the self-criticism, or public criticism, was an expression of power.

"The reasoning behind it is that a country which is weak, which is afraid of its people, could not come out so openly and reveal an act of injustice by one of its divisions, as was just done by the Soviet government in the case of the doctors. The further reasoning behind this is that we are not concerned here with a maneuver, but with a fundamental matter....

(The editorial repeats the official statement of the S.U. re anti-semitism.)

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

100-107111-D

1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100-107111 (National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case)
1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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MAY 25 1953
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: May 26, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 13, 1953, on page 4, column 1-2:

Atom Scientists Do Not Believe In "Guilt" Of Rosenbergs

Most of the scientists and engineers in the highest French atomic body, the governmental Bureau For Atomic Energy, organized into a committee to defend Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to try to save them.

This committee of French atom physicists and engineers expresses its certainty of the Rosenberg innocence, and calls "fantastic and unbelievable" the testimony of David Greenglass, who, supposedly, drew at home on a scrap of paper, the "atomic secrets", which he supposedly learned by eavesdropping behind doors at the Los Alamos atom laboratory; and they categorically reject the idea that there is such a thing as an atom secret which can be stolen.

On this point the French atom physicists say the same thing, publicly stated, by such intellectuals as Prof. Albert Einstein and Prof. Harold Urey, who participated in the project which made the atom bomb possible.

And when the French atom scientists, just as the American before them, state that the "proof" against the Rosenbergs, in the courtroom, was "fantastic and unbelievable", and that they could not be tried and sentenced for "stealing" or "conspiring to steal" atom secrets - they do not say so because they know the Rosenbergs and do not want to believe in their guilt, but because they know the whole subject of atomic energy, and they know that it is not something which can be stolen. Therefore the appeal, by the French Scientists, to save the Rosenbergs has a distinct importance and must be heard even by those who stuff their ears so as not to hear the truth.

An appeal for a review of the Rosenberg case is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Department of Justice rushed their answer to the appeal with the request that the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be carried out as soon as possible. We must not permit this. The conscience of America, the conscience and the intelligence of the whole world protests against it. The life of the Rosenbergs must be saved in order to keep the possibility open for the triumph of justice, when the falsity of the charges against them will be proven.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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FBI - NEW YORK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY DATE: May 28, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 5, 1953, on page 4, columns 1-2:

Astounding Facts About The Conspiracy To Kill The Rosenbergs

On Sunday, a cold, wet day, with rain threatening to fall at any minute, over 10 thousand people assembled in the open air in New York City. These thousands of people came to Randall's Island to hear the facts about the conspiracy which was concocted in order to take the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The things brought out at this meeting surpass the imagination! One could never imagine such baseness, such degradation in an attempt to weave a net to kill two innocent people, parents of two small children.

At the meeting a letter was read from that character Greenglass, who helped tighten the rope around his own sister's neck, Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-in-law's, Julius Rosenberg. The letter is a damning letter against the Greenglasses and against those who coached this character to repeat what they wanted him to say - so that they could dig a grave for the Rosenbergs. The letter by Greenglass, in his own handwriting, is a revelation which destroys the whole indictment. The letter was made public by two conservative newspapers in Paris. A handwriting expert has confirmed that the letter was written by Greenglass. In the letter, which was written a year before the trial, Greenglass writes about a whole list of points which later played an important role in the trial - "I did not remember that, but I permitted it to remain in the statement". Why did he do this? Because..."they told me to do so..." You can imagine who the "they" is.

Greenglass was not only a lying witness, but he was also - according to a statement by his wife - subject to hysteria and hallucinations, and a pathological liar. He is also a black-minded, stupid person, and he was unable to understand, draw or transmit any points about atomic production - in the opinion of that famous atom scientist, Prof. Harold Urey.

When these facts were brought out they aroused the thousands of people at the meeting last Sunday. And they will surely arouse the whole world which will condemn this foul frame-up even stronger than heretofore.

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)

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MEMO
NY 100-107111

28, 1953

TO :

FROM :

The ten thousand people at New York City's Randall's Island promised to intensify the fight to save the Rosenbergs. The masses everywhere will surely come to the same conclusion - to fight ceaselessly, for the liberation of these two innocent people.

The prayers the Judge said before he handed down his frightful sentence will not hide the fact that the Rosenberg case cries to the skies because it is a conspiracy which was woven with the aid of a character who tried to save his own skin at the expense of his sister and brother-in-law.

It was an historic meeting, last Sunday, and it will surely contribute toward helping win justice for the Rosenbergs.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: June 17, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of May 4, 1953, had as its headline: "Innocence Of The Rosenbergs Brought Out At Meeting Of 10 Thousand In New York". The columns 1-2 article, by DEBORAH TARANT, staff writer for the newspaper, stated:

Yesterday afternoon, at an enthusiastic meeting on Randall's Island, over 10,000 people demanded that the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be commuted and that they not be permitted to die in the electric chair.

In spite of the fact that the weather was not favorable, and that it was very cold at Randall's Island, the tremendous audience sat as though glued to their chairs and enthusiastically received every call to fight against the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The men and women present at this unforgettable meeting promised not to rest one minute until they won justice in the Rosenberg case.

Mrs. EMILY ALMAN ran the meeting.

At the meeting the speakers brought out astounding facts about the innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The revelations were made in the speeches by JOSEPH BRAININ, chairman of the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case; Prof. STEPHAN LOVE, famous Chicago lawyer; Mrs. SOPHIE ROSENBERG, mother of Julius Rosenberg; Rabbi MEYER SCHARFF; and JOHN MC MANUS, editor of the "National Guardian".

In his speech Joseph Brainin related astounding facts of how David Greenglass, who was the main witness against the Rosenbergs, is a pathological liar, and that everything he said at the trial was completely and totally false.

1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)
1 - NY 100-21 (Morning Freiheit)
1 - NY 100-37129 (D. Tarant)

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June 17, 1953

Brainin said that these facts about Greenglass were revealed by the anti-communist newspaper (_____?) which is published in Paris. This newspaper printed a letter, in David Greenglass' handwriting, about talks with the F.B.I., and from, what he writes, it is clear that Greenglass was not his own boss, and that everything he said and did was in accordance with the coaching he received from the F.B.I. Later this letter was also published in "Le Monde" which is known to be a conservative newspaper.

The documents these newspapers published, Brainin said, prove that Greenglass lied and that the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on the basis of fabricated stories. The above-mentioned newspapers also printed a letter by Ruth Greenglass, in which she describes her husband as a pathological liar whose words cannot be depended upon. In her letter she says that her husband always suffered from hallucinations and that he was always a frivolous person.

Dr. HAROLD UREY, the famous atom scientist, sent a statement, to the meeting, in which he demanded a new trial for the Rosenbergs. Dr. Urey said a new trial would clarify many things not clear now and it would help dispel the doubts which the first trial engendered. Dr. Urey dwelt, particularly, on the testimony of David Greenglass, who helped sentence the Rosenbergs to death. He maintained that Greenglass is no more than an ordinary mechanic without any concept of atomic science. He stated, further, that at the Rosenberg trial absolutely no proof was submitted to confirm that the Rosenbergs were really guilty of revealing the secrets of the atom bomb.

In an impressive speech, Prof. LOVE, of Chicago, said that he, personally, is profoundly convinced that the Rosenbergs are innocent. Millions of people throughout the world feel that the Rosenbergs did not receive a just trial and they demand that they be given the opportunity to prove their innocence. He appealed to President Eisenhower that he consider the sentiments and the desires of tens of millions of people throughout the world and commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs.

WALDO FRANK, the famous American writer, sent a message to the meeting in which he warned against the execution of the Rosenbergs. He said that if they execute the Rosenbergs it would be a catastrophic mistake and a frightful blow to the conscience of man.

Also read at the meeting was a new statement from the Vatican which was published in "L'Osservatoro Romano". In this statement the Vatican appeals to Pres. Eisenhower to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. The statement dwells, particularly, on the fact that the Rosenbergs have two small children, and that it would be a frightful crime to make them orphans.

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100-107111

June 17, 1953

FROM :

The meeting also witnessed a pageant called "The Rosenberg Story", in which there was presented the fight to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

SAC, New York

July 31, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-0-

SOLOMON DAVIDMAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 23, 1953, on page 5, columns 2-4, contained an article, by SOLOMON DAVIDMAN, about the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, which stated, in part:

"... They will live for hundreds and thousands of years, eternally; they have become a great legend; they are part of history as two great heroes. They have become part of world literature and art. Their spirit has become one with the people of the world. They have become the bearers of the great truths and pure conscience of honest humanity!

"The power of the war-mongers is wavering. The owners of the money-bags and accumulated stolen wealth are afraid. They are maintaining their power with the aid of lackeys and traitors and sold-souls. They rule with the help of throwing fear into the people. They are looking for victims from among the people, without the people asking for justice. This time Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are their victims.

"But nothing will avail them. The people cannot be held in darkness forever. The light from the sun of truth drives off sleep.

"The whole world, the whole earth, is moving faster than at its natural pace. The heroic sons and daughters of the great, old, wise Chinese nation, are now setting an example of liberating struggles. The great Soviet Union, with its inexhaustible power, is building a model society. The people's democratic countries are rebuilding and reeducating themselves. The Italian and French people are struggling against their rulers. The honest part of the German people are fighting to wipe out the stain which the Hitler-event placed upon them. And the faithful Jewish sons and daughters in Israel are fighting so that the Jewish people in Israel will follow the path of the free nations.

"It is these truths those in power quake over and that is why they needed the victims Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: July 31, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of June 20, 1953, on page 1, columns 4-5:

The Crime Which Humanity Will Not Forget

The world's cry of anguish fell on deaf ears in Washington. Those who have the last word remained heartless. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed. The date June 19th, 1953 has been marked in history in bloody letters.

From now on, and for generations, the Rosenbergs will remain a symbol - a symbol of martyrdom, with hardly an equal. These two young people, parents of two small children, went to their death with head raised high. Such behavior can only be performed by people who know in the depths of their soul that they are innocent.

A gruesome, bloody crime has been committed. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg fell victims of raging hysteria. They fell, victims of a political, reactionary-political, war-political sentence, which didn't even have any relation to dry law. The statements by Justices Douglas and Black, at the fateful session of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, brought this out clearly.

The Rosenbergs were arrested, tried, sentenced, and, finally, their lives were extinguished in an atmosphere in which every vestige of logic was eliminated. Thus, for the first time in the history of the United States, two people, parents, under the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, were sentenced to death in time of peace, and were executed.

Real enemies of America, real traitors, who served Hitler, Mussolini and Japan, did not receive a death sentence. Tokyo Rose, Ezra Pound, Axis Sally and Robert Best - open agents for Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese Pearl Harbor murderers - are alive today. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are dead.

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Until the final fateful minute the world did not stop asking: Let the Rosenbergs live! The answer was - an arrogant spit in the face of the world.

Those who killed the Rosenbergs will now try to cleanse their hands. Reaction, and the whole war-mongering clique will maintain that the case is closed. But no - the legal murder of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will not and cannot be forgotten by the world. Their spilled innocent blood will not stop seething.

An aroused, pained humanity will never forget nor forgive this crime, which was committed in Sing Sing yesterday.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

SAC, NY

August 12, 1953

HYMAN H. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-7732)

MOISE KATZ
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 24, 1953, on page 5, columns 2-5, contained an article, by MOISE KATZ, political analyst for the newspaper, about the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Katz calls their execution a great American tragedy and compares it with the Mooney and Billings, the Sacco-Vanzetti and other trials. Katz says, in part:

"One more aspect, which played a tremendously important role in all these American tragedies, and which transformed them into a kind of permanent tragedy of the America of today, is the frightful, criminal role of the greater majority of the press. The American capitalist press which has always, in its greatest and most influential majority, reflected not the sentiments and the voice of the people, but the interests and the desires of its rich bosses, has always played a big role in helping reactionary class-'justice' to build up false charges and to create the necessary atmosphere for dead sentences against innocent people who were chosen as victims. However, - if there were to be found any honestly-edited newspapers with single, honest writers, who felt that they could not remain silent and could not permit American justice to commit a frightful crime against innocent people, before their very eyes, - the names of such newspapers and of such writers became less and less with each American tragedy. The above-mentioned victims of class justice were tried and convicted in the press even before they were tried in court and were sentenced, - and, after the sentence, this same press raised such a cannibalistic-cry and licked its lips over the coming executions to such an extent, that it made the fight to have the trial reviewed and the sentence lessened or reversed tremendously difficult...

"Charging the Rosenbergs with 'stealing', or with 'conspiracy to steal' the 'secret' of the American atom bomb had as much basis and sense as charging them with a conspiracy to steal the Washington Monument or the Brooklyn Bridge. The indictment against the Rosenbergs was a class bloody-false accusation, similar to the kind bloody false accusations made during the middle ages without the slightest basis, based entirely on exaggerated, stupid prejudice against Jews.

"And the fact that, in our times, in spite of protests by atom-scientists, by broad masses of the people throughout the world, by the

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French Parliament, by the Uruguayan Congress and even by the Pope in Rome, such a bloody-false accusation could have led to the murder of two innocent victims in the electric chair, - makes this perhaps the greatest of all American tragedies, the most tragic expression of the great American tragedy.".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: August 12, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 18, 1953, on page 4, column 1-2, contained an editorial entitled: "The Rosenbergs Remain Alive For The Time Being; The Frame-Up Must Be Reversed Entirely". This editorial stated, in part:

Yesterday Supreme Court Justice William Douglas postponed the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, which was supposed to take place tonight.

Millions of hearts in our country, and in all countries throughout the world, were filled with joy because that frightful act was not committed, which would have placed the stain of a legal murder upon the United States, for eternity.

The mighty fight to secure justice for the Rosenbergs brought results and, for the time being, the lives of these two young people, upon whom a monstrous frame-up was committed, were saved. The demonstrations, mass-meetings, picket-lines, millions of petitions, distribution of throw-aways, resolutions, telegrams, letters and telephone calls - to Congressmen, Senators and to the White House - they all had an effect.

It was not permitted that the question of the Rosenbergs should pass unnoticed. The conscience of the best part of America and of tremendous parts of the people throughout the world has been aroused. The cry - don't kill the Rosenbergs - has been heard mightily in all corners of our country and in all parts of the world. This cry has just brought results and, for the time being, the planned executions have been cried down.

Everyone who, in whatever manner, made the slightest contribution toward this fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, can feel happy for having contributed even a little bit toward the thunderous chorus of voices which had to be heard.

Special recognition is due the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - for the tirelessness with which it worked, without

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being stopped by any obstacles and not being frightened by any threats made against it. It was the one which brought the case to the attention of Justice Douglas. Surely the Committee will continue to work until it wins complete exoneration for the Rosenbergs. For this work the Committee deserves to receive the same unlimited and faithful support as it has received heretofore from so many people in various fields, who were influenced by one urge - to secure justice, to save innocent people, and not to permit the name of America to be disgraced....

The road for new legal steps has been opened. Additional work by the broad masses is necessary in order to support these new legal actions. There are necessary all forms of help and mass expression in order to achieve the final victory of complete vindication for the Rosenbergs, who are victims of the cold war.

The fight for their liberation is a dual one - a struggle to put an end to the cold war and to a secure peace on earth, and a fight by all legal means to prove the innocence of the two convicted people.

This struggle, which has just brought a temporary victory, can and should lead to complete victory!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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TO: SAC, NY

August 12, 1953

FROM: HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-21)

MORNING FREIHEIT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 23, 1953, on page 2, column 1-2, contained a report, by SARAH FEL YELLIN, of the funeral of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The article condemned the police handling of the funeral and stated:

> "... Everyone felt that part of us remained there, (on the cemetery), the finest, the most courageous and the most humane of the truly great America! Although dead, the Rosenbergs will encourage and strengthen the fighters for tomorrow! A great responsibility rests upon us all for the two Rosenberg children, and for all the children in our country!"

The report notes that the automobiles in the funeral procession flew white handkerchiefs "to symbolize peace". It is also noted that in the prayers Cantor JOSEPH MIZRACHI said of the deceased "who were killed, murdered and burned by the rulers of the United States".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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1 - NY 65-15348 (Julius & Ethel Rosenberg)

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August 13, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-7786)

IRVING GREENBERG
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 21, 1953, on page 11, columns 1-5, contained an article, by "Ber Green" (IRVING GREENBERG), about an album of poems and songs "Give Us Your Hand!" by EDITH SEGAL, put out by "People's Artists", N.Y. 1953 (24 sides). Greenberg's article stated, in part:

The people of the world will never forget the Rosenbergs - the two martyrs, the two innocent victims of raging reaction and war-hysteria. Poetess, dancer and musician EDITH SEGAL wrote the poems which make up this album during the past few months, at the very height of the fight to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death. Some of these poems have already been used by singers and actors at meetings to save the lives of this Jewish couple from New York.

The poems in the album are about, and to the Rosenbergs - "The Conscience Of Our Times" - about their deep suffering and painful experiences in the death cells in Sing Sing where they languished for over two years. Some of these warm, moving poems are about and for the two small children of the Rosenbergs. The book also has fine prose dedicated to "the purity and the honor of the love" between the Rosenbergs.

The whole collection is a fighting cry, a poetic warning to save these two young people who reaction killed. The poems also tell about their cordiality and soulfullness, about their hope for a bright morrow, about their honesty and courageousness, about their faith in humanity and the final victory of freedom and humaneness, because - "the people and we, we shall fight until we are free, my beloved".

The poems also tell about their dreaming about freedom while in jail, in the shadow of death, about dreams, which are also a weapon in the struggle:

"Armed with our dreams, we rush forward to _____ (?)".

The poems tell about the growing mass protest in the country against the death sentence, and about the growing mass-movement by peoples and countries to save the lives of the Rosenbergs. There is engraved on your mind the picture of the "clemency-watch" in front of the White House, in Washington.

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MEMO
100-7786

August 13, 1953

"The clemency watch
Walks about in a circle
Day and night, day and night."

And the reader can see and hear how "standing in respect, humanity gives its answer!"

And the reader can also hear the sharp warning which forces its way through the stone and steel of the death house:

"We want to live to see our children grow
But if we should perish in flames,
Part of them and part of you will turn to dust,
And death will lurk over our homes, our land....

With flames of anger are reddened the poetic-calls against the frightful injustice, against the determination of raging reaction to kill these two innocent people. With a pained heart the poetess speaks about the great Rosenberg tragedy which is, truthfully, "an American tragedy". The powerful poem "Give Us Your Hand" ends with a sharp reminder and warming: "Death is in our land"...

The fight to save the Rosenbergs was also a fight to erase the disgrace from our nation; a fight to save the real America, to save progress, to save poetry.

May the poems in this small collection find, as the poetess wished, "new ears, new hearts, new hands" in order to bring the dawn, which "will open the doors to peace for all of us".

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: August 13, 1953

FROM : HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of June 21, 1953 on page 8, columns 1-2:

The Fight To Exonerate These Martyrs Must Continue

The two Rosenberg-martyrs are dead. But their name lives, and will continue to live, so long as the aroused conscience of man will refuse to make peace with a cold-blooded, premeditated legal murder of two innocent, young people, whose only crime consisted of the fact that raging, obstreperous reaction, for its dark purposes, needed a human, two human victims.

And, because the names Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will live and demand an answer for their prematurely extinguished lives, the fight to exonerate their names, which took place while they were alive, must be further intensified now, when there has been added to the false accusation of espionage, their cold-blooded murder in the electric chair.

The continued fight for their exoneration is the least we can do in memory of these martyrs, even if the only thing that mattered was their names. But we are concerned with much more. We are concerned with the reason for which these two martyrs were killed.

The reason is that those who are preparing for a new world war, by a war against the Soviet Union, were in great need of a sensational trial which would picture the Soviet Union as the worst enemy of the United States, as a conspirator which is ready, at any moment, to attack the United States and destroy our country. Those who build all their plans and hopes on an atomic war and on atom bombs, which, they believed, only American science and technique could accomplish, were in need of a victim upon whom they could throw the blame for the fact that Soviet science and technique also succeeded in freeing atomic energy for civilian and military use.

And, since the planners of a new atomic, world war belong to the most reactionary elements, who are saturated with anti-semitism, the fact that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were Jews, played a particularly large role in their great determination to picture these two martyrs as "atom spies" who, supposedly, brought us closer to a new, atomic, world war. The

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fact that the prosecutor, Mr. Saypol, and the Judge, Irving Kaufman, and the witness against the Rosenbergs, their kin Greenglass, were "Jews", merely helped reaction to present to the world the entire "atomic conspiracy" as an almost entirely "Jewish" matter, which the open anti-semites in this country, and throughout the world, have been using to the greatest extent, for their poisonous, fascist anti-semitic propaganda.

To all this must be added the fact that during the entire case the government prosecution tried to create the impression that the so-called "theft of atomic secrets" was tied in with a "communist conspiracy" - even though the government did not have a single false witness to confirm this. Taking into consideration that the McCarthys and McCarrans, and their followers, call everyone who does not kneel before fascist reaction, a "communist", and that the sentencing and execution of the Rosenbergs as "atom spies" throws a poisonous shadow on every progressive person and organization, on every progressive thought, which anyone here dares to utter.

These are the important reasons why these two martyrs, without any fault on their part, were snared and killed. These are the reasons why no honest person in the world, particularly in the United States, cannot rest, and dare not rest until the names of the two executed martyrs are exonerated, until all the details of this unhumane conspiracy are uncovered; until those who fabricated the false accusation and conducted it to its tragic end, receive their just reward by a court sentence, or by the decision of history.

Hundreds of thousands of people, from all strata, progressives and conservatives, religious and free-thinkers, men and women, sought to save the two innocent victims from death, and the honor of America from a new, bloody stain. The defenders of the two martyrs displayed wonderful courage, energy and conscience. All this accumulated social energy must be further expanded and intensified in the fight for the rehabilitation of these martyrs' names and for a complete revelation of the false case against them.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

TO

SAC, NY

October 6, 1953

FROM

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-21)

"MORNING FREIHEIT"
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following poem, by MOISHE KAHN, of Brooklyn, N.Y., appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of September 4, 1953, on page 6, column 4:

I May there be inscribed
With blood and tears,
Julius and Ethel,
On our list!

II The exact time;
The grey jail;
That bloody Friday,
The frightful pain.

III The hour before dark,
To kill two people,
While the world argued:
They are innocent!

IV The judges, like stones,
And each one
Who, in flames,
Burned father - mother!

V Let us never forget,
Let us never forgive,
But call for purifying
The Rosenberg name!

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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Freiheit

Sunday, October 27, 1963

EVENTS AND TRENDS

By Will Nion

Does Eisenhower Have Misgivings About the Rosenbergs' Execution?

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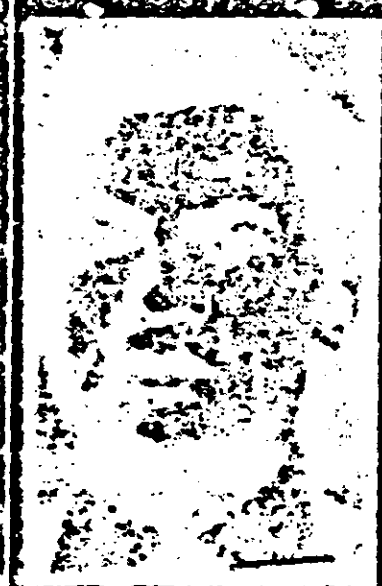

MORTON SOBELL

CLIPPING FROM THE

NY Morning Freiheit

EDITION

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FBI — NEW YORK

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To: SAC, N.Y. (100-[redacted])
FR: SA [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
Re: Committee To Free Morton Sobell
IS-C
ISA, 1950

The following report appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 13,1967, on page 8, columns 4-5:

Big Meeting Hears Appeal By Intellectuals For Sobell's Liberation

On Tuesday evening about 2,000 people filled Hunter College Auditorium, in New York City, at a meeting held to mark the 50th birthday of Morton Sobell. The speakers at the meeting were: DR. Harold C.Urey, famous atom scientist and Noble Prize winner; Dr. Philip Morrison and Dr.Henry Lifshitz, Professor of Chemistry at the University of California.

Morton Sobell's wife and his mother, Mrs. Rose Sobell, also spoke. The meeting was under the chairmanship of the two writers Walter and Miriam Schneir - authors of the book "Invitation To An Inquest".

In their talks the scientists pointed out that Sobell was innocent. Dr. Urey declared that "Morton Sobell is in jail for a crime which he did not commit". Among the dozens of telegrams and statements which were sent to the meeting from many countries, there was a message from the British philosopher Bertrand Russell.

The "Committee For The Freeing Of Morton Sobell", which sponsored the meeting, advised an an appeal to free Morton Sobell would be submitted in June.

Sobell has been in jail for 17 years.

above translated by [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

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