



STOP

THE LEGAL LYNCHING OF ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The "rape" and "murder" frame-ups of innocent Negroes are terrorizing the Negro people, and dividing all Americans in their demands for democracy and peace.

It is well known how Negroes are framed in the South and given death penalties when white men, for the same offense, are given only short sentences or let off scot-free. Similarly here, the only time the death penalty is used on a peacetime espionage charge the victims are a Jewish couple.

The same frame-up system which has taken the lives of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven and hundreds of other innocent Negro victims — lying witnesses, a rigged jury which excluded Jews, promotion-hungry prosecutors, a biased judge — turned out this death sentence.

Every American who fights to save the Rosenbergs aids the fight to save his own human and democratic rights, his right to speak for peace.

Negro people, by acting to win clemency for the innocent Rosenbergs, can deal a tremendous blow against the frame-up system which has taken so many Negro lives, and which now threatens to take the lives of all Americans, Negro and white, who advocate constitutional rights and peace.

NEGRO LEADERS WHO URGE CLEMENCY

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCES of Washington, D. C., San Francisco, and Negro ministers in every major city in the country.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, founder of the NAACP and greatest living American scholar.

PAUL ROBESON, beloved Negro people's leader, singer and peace figure.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, head of the Civil Rights Congress, the fighting Negro-white organization, who led the historic campaigns for the Scottsboro boys, Willie McGee, the Trenton Six and the Martinsville Seven.

Join the millions of Americans, Negro and white, and tens of millions throughout the world who are appealing to the President of the United States to STOP THIS LEGAL LYNCHING.

Send your telegram or your letter now!

Issued by Civil Rights Congress, 23 West 26 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

A handbill issued by the Communist front Civil Rights Congress shows the use made of the Rosenbergs in other phases of Communist propaganda.

The same frameup system which has taken the lives of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven, and hundreds of other innocent Negro victims—lying witnesses, a rigged jury which excluded Jews, promotion-hungry prosecutors, a biased judge—turned out this death sentence.

Every American who fights to save the Rosenbergs aids the fight to save his own human and democratic rights, his right to speak for peace.

The Negro people, by acting to win clemency for the innocent Rosenbergs, can deal a tremendous blow against the frameup system which has taken so many Negro lives, and which now threatens to take the lives of all Americans, Negro and white, who advocate constitutional rights and peace.

To the uninitiated, it may seem difficult to associate the Rosenbergs and American policy in Greece, but for Communist propagandists such a feat is elementary. Thus, in a statement issued by the Council of Greek Americans, we learn that "Greece has been the proving ground for American Fascist measures since 1947," and these, in turn, have culminated in the execution of the Rosenbergs:

Over 5,000 executed Greek resistance fighters and more than 20,000 other patriots incarcerated [sic] in concentration camps and prisons paved the way for political trials in the U. S.

Nicos Beloyannis, Greek national hero, was executed in May 1953 on direct orders of the then U. S. Ambassador Paurifoy. The heroic Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed 1 year later.

Both trials were based on trumped-up charges of "INTENT" to commit espionage. Verdicts in both trials were handed down and carried out under the direction of U. S. prowar circles.

These same forces today are directing the intensification of terror in Greece, just as they bar the way to freedom for Morton Sobell.

Since last September there have been 8 executions in Greece, 8 more have been condemned to die, and another 82 face court-martial. This in spite of a demand by all opposition parties for General Amnesty.

One of the neatest illustrations of the tieup among the various Communist enterprises emerged from the testimony of Allan E. Sloane before this Committee on January 13, 1954. Sloane, a script writer and a former member of a Communist professional cell, related that he had received Rosenberg propaganda from the Connecticut Peace Center, an affiliate of the national, Communist-directed American Peace Crusade. The literature was addressed with the same addressograph plate as had been used by the *National Guardian* when Sloane subscribed to it.

The position of the Rosenbergs in the Communist propaganda hierarchy was perhaps nowhere more baldly disclosed than in an announcement of a "reception for the holiday delegations visiting political prisoners throughout the country" sponsored by the New York Civil Rights Congress on December 23, 1952. The purpose of the reception was to hear a report of the delegation which visited the Rosenbergs at Sing Sing and to give "a sendoff" for Christmas delegations to Benjamin Davis, Eugene Dennis, Irvin G. Potash, and Jacob Stachel, four of the convicted national Communist Party leaders, and Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. Sponsors of the affair, identified in the invitation as "former Communist political prisoners," were: Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Lester Cole, George Crockett, Jr., Howard Fast, Frederick V. Field, McKinley Forrest, Abner Green, Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, Abraham Isserman, Leon Josephson, Ring Lardner, Jr., Carl Marzani, and Richard Morford.

The cover of the invitation bore the following slogans:

8. Finances—Money is urgently needed. The Committee's funds are exhausted. No appeals to the courts, no vigils, no demonstrations, no ads or leaflets can be made without money. Get every cent in immediately.

9. A special leaflet in a quarter of a million copies is ready for distribution. Come up to headquarters and pick it up.

10. There will be a meeting of the New York Committee on Sunday, February 15 at headquarters.

It is up to you. We can save the Rosenbergs. Your work, your money, your participation can do it.

On February 16, a new date was set for the execution. On February 17, however, Judge Learned Hand granted the defense an indefinite stay of execution, giving the Rosenbergs' attorneys until March 30 to apply again to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, the legal process under which that body could review the case. Thus, the Rosenbergs, depicted by the Communists as victims of a deliberate conspiracy intended to silence dissenters, were assured of life for another 2 to 3 months at least.

The indefinite stay did not see any slowing of the pace of the campaign. On March 18, 1,100 of the faithful gathered at a \$25-a-plate dinner at the Capitol Hotel in midtown New York, where they listened to the familiar impassioned oratory of the usual Rosenberg performers. Stephen Love, former professor of law at Northwestern University, presided at the dinner sponsored by Professionals for Clemency, another of the National Committee's auxiliaries. "Organized clemency sentiment has already won [for the Rosenbergs] a few extra weeks," declared Sarah Lichtenberg, the chairman, in the invitations. Sponsors of the dinner were listed as:

Rev. Walter Bennett
Leon Beverly
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach
Prof. Arthur K. Davis
Earl B. Dickerson
Dr. Arnold B. Donawa
Waldo Frank

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr.
Dr. Bernard Loomer
Dr. Phillip Morrison
Herbert Paley
Rev. Antonio Perrota
Leon Quat
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell

Secretary of the dinner committee was Dr. Mortimer Richard Camiel. Absent from this lavish event was the featured speaker, Sidney Silverman, a left-wing member of the British Parliament. He had been refused an entry visa to the United States.

On March 29, 2,000 attended a 2-hour rally at Carnegie Hall under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Chairman was Henry Pratt Fairchild, secretary of the council; Dr. Bernard Loomer, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, was principal speaker.

The "world's biggest clemency rally" was scheduled for April 26 at New York City's Randall's Island stadium. The *Daily Worker* of April 14, 1953, announced that a "cast of 500, including choral groups and professional stage, screen, and radio performers will be featured in the 'Rosenberg Story,' the dramatic spectacle, * * * to be in the form of a living newspaper, will dramatize the 2 years' efforts of people in the United States and throughout the world to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg * * * top flight writers have created an original script, portraying, through narrative, drama, and song, the outstanding moments of the dramatic movement that has thus far succeeded in staying the execution of the East Side couple. Reenacted in the living newspaper will be the outstanding trial scenes * * * as well as the clemency and prayer vigils that took place in Washington

and all over the world." The newspaper noted that the script of the pageant would be made available for production at other Rosenberg meetings in the United States and abroad and that, in addition, plans were being made to film it. Because of weather, the rally was postponed until the following Sunday, May 3.

As the day of the rally drew near, the Rosenberg Committee set in motion the climax of the "trial in the streets" by which it had sought not to save the Rosenbergs but to discredit America.

THE PURLOINED DOCUMENTS

By methods similar to those which the Rosenbergs and their accomplices used to obtain military secrets, various memoranda were stolen from the files of the Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge. Someone had obtained access to Rogge's office in New York, had rifled the files pertaining to the Greenglasses, had photostated a number of documents, several in Greenglass' own handwriting and had then returned them undetected. On April 18, photostats of the purloined memoranda were published in the French newspaper, *Combat*, located in Paris. By a notable coincidence, the National Committee's chairman, Joseph Brainin, had just visited that city. The American Rosenberg Committee disclaimed any responsibility for the theft and publication of the documents. But a study of the dates involved in the publication of the documents and the correspondence between the Rosenbergs' lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, and Paul Villard, head of the French Rosenberg Committee, eliminates any doubt that the documents were obtained by "Rosenberg people" in New York and that their contents were well known to the National Committee before the "first appearance" in France.

The documents were published in *Combat* on April 18. On the same date, Villard cabled Bloch that he was obtaining a set of photostats of the documents the following day—April 19. On April 20, Villard wrote Bloch that he was enclosing a set of the photostats and was forwarding another set to the Rosenberg Committee. Villard's letter of the 18th was received by Bloch's office in New York on the 21st, a comparatively fast transmission time of 3 days. Assuming that the set of documents were sent, as Villard wrote, on the 20th, they would have arrived in New York on the 23d. However, on April 22, a full day before their arrival was possible, the Committee prepared and placed in the *Daily Worker* an ad announcing that Joseph Brainin would reveal "sensational developments"—the Greenglass documents—at the forthcoming Randall's Island rally. The time element destroys the Committee's claim that it had obtained the documents from Paris. Preparation of the advertisement would have been possible only if the documents were already in the possession of the Committee in New York ready for use the moment word was received of their publication in Paris.

The reasons for the maneuver are obvious. Explaining possession of the stolen memoranda presented a problem. If they were first published in the United States, persons connected with the Rosenberg campaign would obviously be implicated and face the possibility of criminal prosecution. Once the documents were published in France and ostensibly obtained from French sources, the American Rosenberg Committee could hold up its immaculate hands for all who cared to believe.

At the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Alman admitted that the American Rosenberg organization had "received" the documents as early as mid-April. When asked how the information and the material had been obtained from Rogge's files, Alman refused to answer because of possible self-incrimination.

There is an indication that the strategy in regard to the memoranda took even Bloch by surprise. Although the Committee announced that it had authenticated the documents by a handwriting expert, Bloch was not at all certain that they were genuine. Two days after the preparation of the ad in the *Daily Worker*, Bloch wrote Villard to acknowledge receipt of the set which Villard had sent him and declared, "I cannot attest or vouch for the authenticity of the documents which you sent me. I have not in my possession, nor have I ever had, samples of the handwriting of David Greenglass, from which a comparison could be made by a handwriting expert or anyone else to draw the conclusion that the letter in possession of *Combat* does, in fact, reflect the handwriting of Greenglass."

The Committee obviously hoped to use the documents to impugn the credibility of Greenglass and substantiate the Communist claim that he had perjured himself in providing evidence of the Rosenbergs' guilt. So flimsy was this effort that the FBI, while interested in learning the methods by which the papers had been obtained, declared that the disclosures strengthened the prosecution's case rather than that of the defense. As Dr. Fineberg wrote:

When these memoranda are analyzed in more somber moments, it becomes apparent that the Greenglasses were telling the truth when they testified in court, for no where * * * is there a statement which the Rosenberg Committee could have pointed to and said, "There! David Greenglass lied about his relations with the Rosenbergs. They are innocent!" What better proof is there of the credibility of David and Ruth Greenglass than the fact that their opponents could steal the entire file of the Greenglasses' dealing with their lawyers and find nothing which cannot stand honest scrutiny? * * *

Communist craftsmen examined the entire file and could not find what they were looking for * * * but this did not deter them; they know well how to make propaganda bricks without even a straw of fact.

At the hearings of the Committee on Un-American activities, David Alman stated that when sufficient legal opinion favorable to the Rosenbergs could not be obtained in the United States, the Committee sought the aid of lawyers and jurists abroad. One who responded dutifully was the leftist British counsel, Dennis N. Pritt, who, at a distance of 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, had no hesitation at pronouncing the Rosenbergs innocent and calling their conviction "an offense against Anglo-Saxon standards of justice." Pritt's views, published in a pamphlet, were given tremendous circulation by the Rosenberg propagandists in America. His opinions, however, should be considered in the light of his long record as a consistent votary of the Kremlin and foe of the United States.

Pritt found Russia entirely justified in attacking Finland at the beginning of World War II and, a decade later, found the Communists equally righteous in their invasion of South Korea. While highly critical of the "Fascist" administration of justice in America, Pritt has found much to praise in the organized judicial terror practiced by the so-called courts of the Soviet Union. In Pritt's view, "the proceedings before a Soviet court move with great rapidity due partly to the lack of formality, partly to the judges not having to take long

notes and partly to the absence of a jury." A description of the consequences of such expeditious justice—the slave camps and execution squads—unfortunately is lacking in Pritt's eulogies.

It is equally unfortunate that Pritt failed to recall a statement he made in his book, "The Zinoviev Trial," written during the Moscow purges in 1936. Discussing a telegram from the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions urging clemency for Zinoviev and his co-defendants, Pritt declared indignantly: "Now let me say at once that I hate the death penalty * * * but this request is made in a world where most states still retain the death penalty for some offenses, and if there were ever a case in which any state which still kept upon its statute books provisions for inflicting such a penalty would be likely to inflict it, it is in a case of treasonable conspiracy. Most states would, I feel, think this request was in truth a piece of impertinence."

Other materials used by the Rosenberg Committee in its "trial in the streets" were a special edition of the trial record; a series of pronouncements from the doomed couple in prison, later published in a volume as "The Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg"; and a volume of mundane verse by Edith Segal. The Civil Rights Congress contributed a booklet, "The Cold War Murder," written by Richard O. Boyer in collaboration with Communist Party publicist Robert Minor.

THE VOICES FROM PRISON

The "death house" letters in particular indicate the degree to which the Rosenbergs were conscious of their role in the Party strategy and were convinced that history, Kremlin version, was perched on their shoulders observing each word and sentence which they composed to complete their betrayal of their family, their religion, and their country. Their pretentious, oracular style suggests that the Rosenbergs intended them more to stimulate their sympathizers than to serve any real purpose of communication. This appears to be particularly true of the so-called "appeals" which the Rosenbergs submitted on their own behalf to the courts and to the President.

The following examples show the character of these compositions. On May 9, 1951, Julius wrote Ethel:

I was terribly shocked to read that Willie McGee was executed. My heart is sad, my eyes are filled with tears. It seems to me that the Federal courts have adopted the medieval practice of the Southern Bourbons, legal lynching of Negroes, and are now attempting, as in our case, to apply this to political prisoners. They must be answered with reason and fact.

I am positive growing numbers of people will come to understand our fight and join with us to win so just a cause.

I miss you, Ethel, I love you.

On another occasion, Julius wrote to his sister:

* * * When I was arrested and subsequently when I went to trial I told our lawyers it is very difficult to beat a case like this in an atmosphere fraught with war talk, witch hunts, and frenzied super-patriotic mouthings of 200 percent "Americans." In plain English the facts and law of the land were thrown out the window and prejudice and emotion ruled. * * *

On June 3, 1953, Julius and Ethel collaborated on the following statement which was given tremendous publicity by the National Committee and by the Communist organs:

HUMAN DIGNITY IS NOT FOR SALE

Yesterday, we were offered a deal by the Attorney General of the United States. We were told that if we cooperated with the Government, our lives would be spared.

By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence, the Government admits its own doubts concerning our guilt. We will not help purify the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and a barbaric sentence.

We solemnly declare, now and forevermore, that we will not be coerced, even under pain of death, to bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny our rights as free Americans.

Our respect for truth, conscience, and human dignity is not for sale. Justice is not some bauble to be sold to the highest bidder. If we are executed, it will be murder of innocent people and shame will be on the Government of the United States.

History will record, whether we live or not, that we were the victims of the monstrous frameup in the history of our country.

To the Federal Circuit Court considering their demand for a new trial, Ethel and Julius submitted the following petition on December 30, 1952:

We are husband and wife. We are firmly united by ties of marriage, the love we bear our two fine sons and one another. As one, we seek relief from sentences that would produce the unutterable tragedy of the destruction of our small family, and set a precedent for the abandonment, in America, of the civilized appreciation of the worth of human life.

We have suffered deeply for the past 2 years. Torn from our children and, in the shadow of death, we have been isolated, like caged animals, from the mainstream of life.

We have never known the ease of riches or even comfort. At times we have felt the pangs of want. We come from a humble background and we are humble people. Were it not for the criminal accusations against us, we would have lived out our lives simply, like most people, unknown to the world, except for those few whose lives crossed ours.

We are conscious that were we to accept this verdict, express guilt, the conventional penitence and remorse, the Court's mind might be more easily swayed to mitigate our sentences.

But this course is not open to us.

We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect. * * *

As the Supreme Court considered their request for a review of the case, the Rosenbergs issued the following statement:

Our pleas to the Supreme Court have been restricted by legal protocol, but before the bar of public opinion we cannot reassert often or emphatically enough our complete innocence of the charge.

One matter should be made unequivocally clear. No matter what the result, we will continue in our determination to expose the political frameup perpetrated against us by those who would silence by death, through spurious espionage accusations, opposition to the conspiracy to impose war abroad and a police state at home.

We do not want to die. We are young and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. Yet, if the only alternative to death is the purchase of life at the cost of personal dignity and abandonment of the struggle for democracy and ethical standards, there is no future for us or any legacy we can leave our children or those who survive and follow us.

For what is life without the right to live it? Death holds no horror as great as the horror of a sterile existence devoid of social responsibility and the courage of one's convictions.

We believe that our fellow Americans share these sentiments. We believe that they will save us—and themselves—from this conspiracy to put to death innocent Americans.

There seems to be little doubt that the Rosenbergs themselves were the authors of the letters and other statements attributed to them and, also, that others tailored them to fit specific needs. The "Willie McGee" letter quoted above, for example, was issued by the National Committee in a different version 2 years later, apparently to stir up more campaign activity. Compare this text with the first one:

* * * Ethel, I was terribly shocked to read that Willie McGee was executed * * *. My heart is sad, my eyes are filled with tears. Shame on those who perpetrated this heinous act! Greater shame on those who did not lift their voices and hands to stop the Mississippi executioner. It seems to me that the Federal courts have adopted the abominable medieval practice of the Southern Bourbons, legal lynching of Negroes—and are now attempting, as in our case, to apply this to political prisoners. Mark my words, dearest, the harsh sentence passed on us is part of the atomic hysteria designed to brutalize the minds of the people in order to make it easier for them to accept as a commonplace thing long prison terms and even death sentences for political prisoners. It serves the added nefarious purpose of establishing a fear paralysis among progressive Americans * * *. The most important thing is that the camouflage has to be ripped away, the loud braying of jackals of hate has to be answered with reason and fact, and only positive organizations of free people and their ensuing direct action can successfully save the peace and assure freedom in our country. That is why I am positive growing numbers of people will come to understand our fight and join with us to win so just a cause.

This propaganda was adroitly handled in deference to the different requirements of domestic and foreign use. In the French text of the "Death House Letters," there was one dated June 21, 1951, in which Ethel wrote, "My beloved husband, I feel so discouraged by this unjustifiable attack on a legally constituted American party [the Communist Party]. The specter of fascism looms enormous and menacing." A footnote explains, "17 men and women have been arrested and convicted in New York under the Smith Act." If the French reader knew what the Smith Act is, that the persons arrested were Communists, and that they had been convicted of conspiring to overthrow the United States Government—and on the basis of the letter few in France would know—the footnote would still ring true. Ethel did not say openly that it was the arrest and conviction of Communists that made her "feel so discouraged." If the French reader did not know that the arrested persons were Communists, so much the better. He could think that it was just one of the legally constituted American political parties, the leaders of which were being jailed in a "wave of fascism."

In America this statement by Ethel Rosenberg would be recognized as an unmistakable identification with the Communist Party—consequently, when the American edition of the volume was published, this letter was simply omitted.

The *Daily Worker* on April 12, 1953, extolled the Rosenbergs in the following words, "Behind bars, they have proven themselves more powerful than guns and lies"; and on June 8, 1953, the Communist Party chairman, William Z. Foster, paid an even more succinct tribute: "The Rosenbergs are responding magnificently."

METHODS OF THE COMMITTEE

There were apparently no limits to the depths into which the Rosenberg Committee was prepared to descend in its efforts to procure legitimate support for its sordid propaganda. The Committee gave

great distribution to a purported demand for clemency by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, one of the foremost leaders of American Jewry. Dr. Silver, unlike many whose names had been used fraudulently, took the trouble to set forth the facts. In a Letter to the Editor of the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star*, Dr. Silver wrote:

I understand that an advertisement appeared in your paper sponsored by the Emergency Committee of the Arts and Professions, which carried an excerpt from a letter which I wrote in connection with an appeal for clemency for the Rosenbergs. This letter (written October 23 to Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs) was to be submitted for court use or executive use in the clemency appeal. It was not to be used in connection with a public agitation.

Under date of December 18, 1952, I wrote to the chairman of the Emergency Committee of the Arts and Professions, Dr. Clemens J. France, stating: "I regret that I cannot permit the use of my name as a sponsor for a plea for clemency for the Rosenbergs which is to appear as a full-page advertisement." In that of that, my expressed wishes were ignored, and only an extract of the letter (to Mr. Bloch) was published in the advertisement which might mislead people as to my true position in the matter.

I am, therefore, inclosing my letter in full and I trust that you will find space in your valued newspaper to publish it.

The full text of the letter, only the second paragraph of which had been used in the advertisement, was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Bloch: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 17. I have accepted the verdict of the courts in their conviction of the Rosenbergs for violating the espionage laws of our country. The crime of which they have been found guilty is a heinous one, and I find no sympathy in my heart for men and women who betray their country. I was especially resentful of the effort that was made to drag in the issue of anti-Semitism in this most unfortunate affair.

However, I believe that the death sentence which has been imposed is unprecedented in the legal annals of our country as a punishment for espionage in peacetime. I believe that our country is strong and great hearted enough to be merciful. Should, therefore, an appeal be made to the court or to the President of the United States for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea.

I do not wish any publicity to be given by you to this letter of mine or to my position in the matter. I wish it to be held confidential except for court or presidential use.

Very sincerely yours,

Abba Hillel Silver.

The Washington *Evening Star* itself, which had been reproved by many of its readers for carrying Rosenberg propaganda advertisements, got a taste of the National Committee techniques when one of the White House pickets appeared with a sign proclaiming, "The Washington Star Defends the Right to Clemency: Commute the Rosenberg Death Sentences." In an angry editorial, the newspaper declared that the basis for this was apparently an editorial explaining that the newspaper had accepted advertisements from the Committee "in the belief that they represent an expression of the right of petition." "There is no such thing as a right to clemency:" the *Star* noted angrily, "and this newspaper has not undertaken to defend such a nonexistent right."

The most cynical disclosure of these methods came from Emily Alman after the Rosenbergs had been executed. In a vicious sneer at the customs of orthodox Jewry, Mrs. Alman stated: "We showed that we could learn to put on a hat to get the support of a rabbi."

THE PEAK OF THE CAMPAIGN

The final frenzied days of the campaign began on May 26, 1953, when the Supreme Court refused for the third time to review the case, and vacated the stay granted by the Court of Appeals on February 17. In support of its request for review, the Rosenberg defense had filed two supporting petitions, one from the National Lawyers Guild, the legal bulwark of the Communist Party, and the other the Amicus Brief containing 20,000 of the 100,000 signatures which the Committee had originally aspired to collect. This was submitted by Royal W. France of New York, a self-styled civil liberties attorney. Two days later the *Daily Worker* announced that the Committee was circulating a new clemency petition—this one addressed to President Eisenhower.

On May 29 Judge Kaufman set a new date for the execution, and a few days later United States Marshal William A. Carroll announced that the exact time would be 11 P. M. on June 18.

On June 3 Rosenberg committees in a dozen countries and throughout America were raising their activities to the fullest pitch. Fully 40 American cities had citywide organizations, more than a half dozen of them with full-time offices and staff. In metropolitan centers, such as New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, there were numerous sub-committees. In New York the local committee built a "clemency float" which crisscrossed the city's streets until the execution. As many as five open-air meetings a day were held in halls and on street corners in various sections of New York—with permits, incidentally, freely granted by the Police Department.

The National Committee set aside June 6 and 7 as an "international weekend of prayer in synagogues and churches." A "Zero Hour Clemency Rally" was announced by Prof. Ephraim Cross, chairman of the New York Committee, for June 11, 1953, at Union Square. The frenetic pace of the activities can be seen in the following schedule for New York from June 3 to June 12:

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1050 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

N. Y. Action Calendar

Wednesday, June 3:

Roving Picket Line, Main St., Flushing, 2 p. m. (under big clock).
Washington Lobby to visit Congressmen.
Distribution at Industrial Plants in all boroughs.

Thursday, June 4:

Washington Lobby to visit all Congressmen.
Clemency Rally in Fur Market, 29th St. and 7th Ave., 12 p. m.
Clemency Caravan in Bronx, 12 to 6 p. m.

Friday, June 5: Clemency Caravan in Queens, 4 to 10 p. m.

Saturday, June 6:

CLEMENCY MOTORCADE. Cars meet at 9 a. m. sharp at 1050 Sixth Ave.

Clemency Rally in Amalgamated Market, 15th St. and 5th Avenue.
Clemency Caravan in Nassau, 1 to 6 p. m.
Clemency Caravan in Brooklyn, 1 to 10 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday, June 6 and 7:

Interfaith Prayer Day for the ROSENBERGS.

Weekend of Prayers (All synagogues and churches to be reached in advance by neighborhoods).

Beaches and Ball Games to be covered by the boroughs.

Monday, June 8: Clemency Caravan in Brooklyn, 1:30 to 10 p. m.

Wednesday, June 10:

Distributive Trades Clemency Rally, 9th St. and Broadway, 6 p. m.

Clemency Caravan in Manhattan, 7 to 9 p. m.

Clemency Rally in Garment Market, 36th St. and 8th Ave., 12:30 p. m.

BROOKLYN ROSENBERG CLEMENCY LUNCHEON, 1 Orange Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11: CLEMENCY RALLY IN UNION SQUARE, 5 TO 7 p. m. AN HOUR OF YOUR TIME CAN SAVE THEIR LIVES.

Saturday, June 12: Street corner meetings, distributions, petitions in all communities

FRIDAY, JUNE 14: CLEMENCY TRAIN TO WASHINGTON, D. C., B & O RAILROAD 8:30 a. m. on JERSEY SIDE. \$12 round trip.

The UNION SQUARE RALLY and the CLEMENCY TRAIN are the major actions which should be publicized at ALL meetings. Every community should make special guarantees to reach the leaders of every organization, big and little, and urge their personal participation. Organize Telephone Brigades, distribute special announcements; visit your neighbors. Workers should be encouraged to bring their friends directly from their shops and offices.

ABOVE ALL—KEEP THOSE WIRES GOING OUT TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. YOUR WORK CAN KEEP THE ROSENBERGS ALIVE!

On June 12 the Communist Party issued a statement, prominently displayed on the front page of the *Daily Worker*, exhorting the faithful:

“Into the Fight to Save the Rosenbergs”—

Day and night activity can still save the lives of the Rosenbergs, the National Committee of the Communist Party declared yesterday.

We earnestly appeal to every progressive, to every member of working class and people's organizations, to view it as his most sacred of all obligations in these hours to plunge fully into the peoples fight to save the Rosenbergs. No other duty or task can be higher than this between now and June 18.

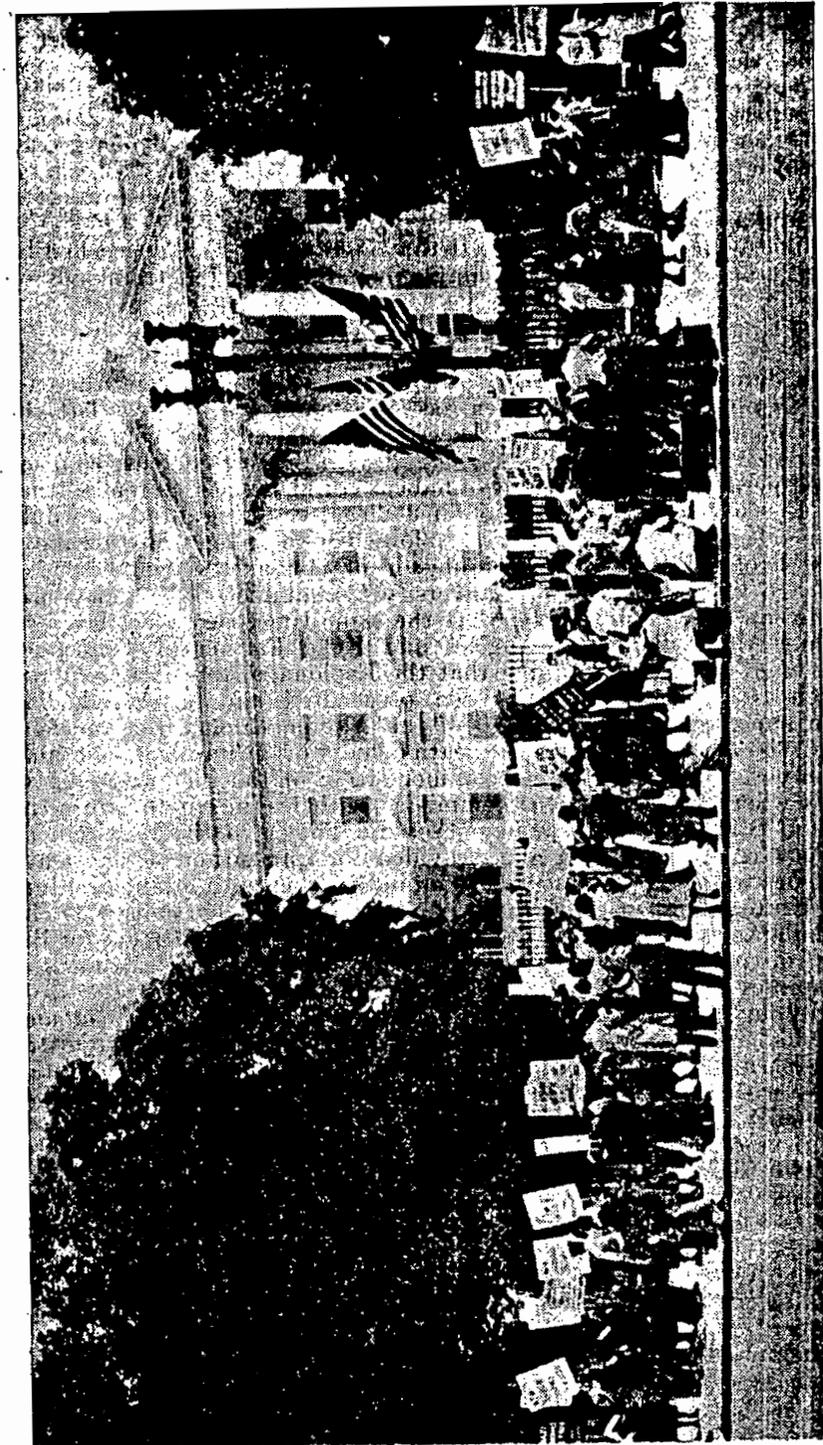
Here is what you can do without delay:

1. Wire or write personally to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death sentence.
2. Collect signatures for such appeals in your neighborhood, apartment house, shop, office, retail stores, and streets. Phone friends and neighbors and ask them to join the clemency plea.
3. Ask your fellow tradeunion members and union officials to urge Eisenhower to grant commutation of the death penalty.
4. Organize delegations of your neighbors, ministers, union members, and leaders to visit Congressmen, State and city officials asking them to memorialize the President to reverse the death sentence.
5. Support and help organize all demonstrations, picket lines, and committees engaged in fighting for clemency.

To save the Rosenbergs is to help save our country, America, from injustice, anti-Semitism, and the plots of those who would spread hysteria, repression and fear in the U. S.

National Committee,
Communist Party, U. S. A.
William Z. Foster.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.
Pettis Perry.

On June 14, the Committee restored its picket lines around the White House. One group of about 1,000 arrived by bus and auto, followed by 2,000 aboard two special “Clemency” trains from New York. Fifteen chartered buses took them to the White House. Nearly 7,000 demonstrators were reported in the procession shuffling



Rosenberg demonstrators march before the White House as the Supreme Court weighs the fate of the Rosenbergs for the last time. (Photo courtesy of the Associated Press.)

around the White House and the adjoining Treasury and old State Department buildings, with the Rosenberg children in their midst.

The demonstration was directed by Rothenberg who—in pronounced contrast to the accommodations then being enjoyed by the Rosenbergs—stayed at Washington's plush Statler Hotel. Alman, Schneider, and Brainin acted as field lieutenants. Rothenberg tried to rent a place for a rally, but was turned down by the only three large enough. Headquarters were set up at Inspiration House at 1867 Kalorama Road.

Most of the demonstrators left that night; they were succeeded by other groups in the following days, including two full trainloads on June 18.

THE FINAL DAYS

June 15, the Supreme Court refused again to review the case and adjourned for its summer recess. Before the Justices left the courtroom, however, John H. Finerty, once attorney for Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti and associated with Bloch as defense counsel, asked permission to file a writ of habeas corpus which contended that the Rosenbergs were being detained illegally. If granted, it would have released them from prison. Joined with Finerty in this move were Prof. Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago and adviser to the university Communist club, and Gloria Agrin, an associate of Bloch. At the same time, two other lawyers, Daniel Marshall of Los Angeles and Fyke Farmer of Tennessee, presented a petition claiming that the Espionage Act of 1917, under which the Rosenbergs had been prosecuted and sentenced, had been superseded by section 10 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The 1946 act provided that the death penalty or life imprisonment may be imposed only upon the recommendation of the jury and only in cases where the offense was committed with the intent to injure the United States. The Espionage Act did not have the requirement of jury recommendation and provided for imposition of the death sentence where the offense was committed either with intent to injure the United States or for the advantage of a foreign nation. The defendants could not have been prosecuted under the 1946 act for the very obvious reason that this was not in effect at the time the conspiracy began.

Although described as "interlopers" in the case, Farmer and Marshall had been secretly working with the Rosenberg Committee in preparing this final legal step. Publicly the Committee attempted to foster the belief that they were intervening on their own initiative as some kind of knights-errant of justice. Actually, the Committee had begun to pay their expenses as far back as May. Technically, the two attorneys represented one Irwin (Isidore) Edelman, a Los Angeles Communist, who described himself for purposes of the legal step as "the next friend of the Rosenbergs." The Chicago Tribune Press Service on June 17, 1953, reported that Edelman admitted being a former Communist Party member and was still a Communist "in his thinking"; further, that he had been arrested 12 to 15 times as a "beggar" and "a dissolute vagrant." Born in Vitebsk, Russia, Edelman had come to the United States in 1910 and had been naturalized in New York, where he was employed as a story analyst in a WPA

theater project. He joined the Communist Party in 1936 and remained active in it in New York and in Phoenix, Ariz., until 1947, when he was expelled as a result of a dispute over Party tactics. He joined the Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee almost as soon as it was organized but was expelled by that group in November 1952, after publishing a pamphlet entitled "Freedom's Electrocution," in which he criticized the Rosenbergs' attorneys for their conduct of the defense.

As an attorney for a Nebraskan draft dodger, Farmer had gained some notoriety by challenging the validity of drafting soldiers for Korea. He read Edelman's pamphlet and began corresponding with him, outlining various legal steps which he believed might still be undertaken in behalf of the spies. Edelman said he discussed Farmer's proposals with Marshall, former vice president of the Communist National Lawyers Guild and active participant in a number of Communist enterprises. Marshall then took up the matter with Farmer directly.

Supreme Court Justice Douglas spent 12 hours studying the 2 petitions. He rejected Finerty's, but decided there might be merit in the one submitted by Farmer and Marshall. On the following day, June 17, he ordered a stay of execution and provoked a furore. Although the Court had recessed, Chief Justice Vinson, at the urging of Attorney General Brownell, that same night summoned a special session of the Court to consider Douglas' action. The Court met on June 18, the day the Rosenbergs were to die. After hearing the arguments of the attorneys, the Justices retired to deliberate. A throng, estimated as the largest in the history of the tribunal, waited tensely for the decision. At 6:29 p. m., Justice Burton reentered the courtroom and announced a recess until the following day. The Rosenbergs had wrested still another measure of life.

"A carnival air," the *Washington Times Herald* reported, pervaded the Mall, where Rosenberg demonstrators awaited the Supreme Court decision. Women brought out lunches, children scampered about in their underwear and others in the party drank pop and consumed ice cream bars. Over a loudspeaker mounted on a taxi, Rothenberg told the gathering that their presence was a "very fine, warm, human gesture." Earlier, various groups had gone to Capitol Hill to plead their case with various Senators.

Committee leaders sat on a small speakers' stand decorated with American flags fluttering over crude sketches of the Rosenbergs. Most of the participants sprawled on the ground sunning their legs, sleeping in the shade, knitting, playing chess or checkers. Children played catch and tag on the grass. "We will sit here together soberly to await the Court's decision," Rothenberg announced.

While the Court deliberated, William Z. Foster (Communist Party chairman) fired off a venomous telegram to President Eisenhower:

Vast multitudes of people in this country and throughout the world are demanding clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Obviously this couple have been convicted on the basis of perjured testimony. They did not have a fair trial in courts which worked in an atmosphere of war hysteria and pro-Fascist intimidation. The Rosenbergs are the victims of a frameup. * * *

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

TO ALL PARTICIPATING IN WHITE HOUSE CLEMENCY
DEMONSTRATION AND VIGIL
FOR SUNDAY JUNE 14, 1953

SCHEDULE OF CLEMENCY ACTIVITIES

Note: The staff will be in the last car, available for consultation. While in Washington in case of emergency ONLY, telephone Clemency Headquarters at Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W. CO-5-0302.

- 12:50 P.M. - Clemency train arrives at Union Station in Washington: Will be met by chartered buses.
- 1:30 P.M. - Gather in front of White House. (We all know the seriousness of purpose which brings us here; the line will be up for only two hours; Let's make every moment count! On The Line!)
- 3:25 P.M. - Five minute Clemency Ceremony.
- 3:30 P.M. - All Clemency supporters -- except those designated to remain on vigil -- will walk on mass to prayer meeting at Ninth and Constitution Ave.
- 4:00 P.M. - Clemency Prayer Meeting begins.
- 4:45 P.M. - Clemency Prayer Meeting ends.
- 6:00 P.M. - Return Clemency Train leaves Union Station in Washington. There will be bus service from Liberty St. Ferry to Columbus Circle, New York and to Court Street in Brooklyn.

**WE HAVE FOUR DAYS TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE ROSENBERGS!
YOUR HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED. We ask you to make every possible effort to remain in Washington through Thursday to join the continuous vigil. Housing is available.**

On the return trip look for your Boro Car on the train which will be designated...to permit Boro meetings to discuss ways and means of making every moment count.

THOSE STAYING ON IN WASHINGTON: 6:00-8:00 P.M. Register for Clemency Vigil which opens Sunday night, Odd Fellows Hall (9th & T St. 8:00 P.M. Organization of Special Lobby which will remain after Sunday for visits to Congressmen. Meet in Odd Fellows Hall.

We are sorry if arrangements are incomplete but we know you understand the nature of our task and will cooperate fully.

WE ARE HERE ONLY TO PRESS FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS AND TAKE NO POSITION ON ANY OTHER ISSUES. The eyes of the National and International Press will be upon us. Please refer all questions to an authorized spokesman for the Committee. The serious nature of our cause and its desperate urgency must be reflected in our conduct throughout.

The Washington clemency vigils were a well-planned, thoroughly disciplined operation, as the above instruction sheet for participants shows

Mr. President, are you going to yield to the aggressive pressure of the anti-Semites, Negro haters, redbaiters and Fascist-like warmongers? * * *

The execution of the Rosenbergs would be a savage political crime. * * * Already untold millions of people, alarmed by the huge military establishment and aggressive foreign policies of the United States Government * * * have come to fear the United States as bearing a sinister threat of fascism and a new world war. * * *

Time and again the record of our country has been besmirched by political murders, carried through by the courts and the Government. * * *

Now it is proposed to add the Rosenbergs to the long list of frameup victims of political savagery. * * *

The Rosenbergs themselves submitted a final piece of bombast to the President in their own behalf—the real purpose of which could be discerned from its simultaneous publication on the front page of the *Daily Worker*.

We appealed to you once before. Our sentences, we declared there, violated truth and the instincts of civilized humanity.

We told you the truth. We are innocent.

We now again solemnly declare our innocence.

The guilt in this case, if we die, will be America's. The shame, if we die, will dishonor this generation, and pervade history until future Americans recapture the heritage of truth, justice, and equality before the law. Our case has made new precedents in the law of this land—evil precedents, unjust, inhuman, and with not even that concern for human life shown the protection of the rights of property. * * *

* * * the Supreme Court has just denied us a stay of execution. * * * And yet, unheard of in the annals of our law, 4 judges—4 of the most distinguished members of that bench—had voted to let us live, at least long enough to vindicate our rights before them.

Instead, our accusers torture us, in the face of death, with the guaranty of life for the price of a confession of guilt. * * *

We refuse the iniquitous bargain even as perhaps the last few days of our young lives (sic) are slipping away. * * * We cannot besmirch our name by bearing false witness to save ourselves. Do not dishonor America, Mr. President, by considering, as a condition of our right to survive, the delivery of a confession of guilt of a crime we did not commit. * * *

You may not believe us, but the passage of even the few short months since last we appealed to you, is confirming our prediction that, in the inexorable operation of time and conscience, the truth of our innocence would emerge. * * *

If you will not hear our voices, hear the voices of the world.

Hear the Pope: who spoke three times in the name of Christian compassion. Hear the Cardinal in France who "is passionately hoping" that our lives be spared in the name of "charity and peace." Listen to the pleas of 3,000 of our Protestant ministers beseeching in the name of God; the rabbis of France, "in the very name of our common ideal of justice and generosity."

Hear the great and the humble: from Einstein, whose name is legend, to the tyros in the laboratories of Manchester; from struggling students at Grenoble to Oxford professors; from the world-famous movie directors of Rome to the bit players of London; from the dock workers at Liege to cotton spinners of India; from the peasants of Italy to the philosophers of Israel; from Mauriac, the Nobel literateur, to reporters in Mexico City; from the stenographers of Rotterdam to the transport workers of England; from the auto workers of Detroit to the auto workers of Paris; from Nexo of Denmark to Sequeros of Mexico; to Seghers of Germany to Duhamel of France; from Australia to Argentina; from Uruguay to Sweden, from Cuba to Canada to New Zealand.

Read the tons of petitions, letters, postcards, stacked high in your filing rooms, from the plain and gentle folk of our land. They marched before your door in such numbers as never before, as have their brothers and sisters in London, Paris, Melbourne, Buenos Aires, Ottawa, Rome. They ask you not to orphan our two young boys. They ask brotherhood and peace to spare our lives.

Hear the great and humble for the sake of America.

At high noon on June 19, the Court reconvened to seal the Rosenbergs' fate. A majority of six Justices ruled that the Atomic Energy Act did not displace the Espionage Act of 1917 and that "this issue

raised no doubts of such magnitude as to require further proceedings." Justices Douglas, Black, and Frankfurter dissented. When at last the issue was settled, the Rosenberg Committee prepared a beautifully printed eight-page pamphlet with pictures of the three Justices who disagreed with the majority's final opinion. On the front cover appeared in big black bold type: "Did the Rosenbergs have full measure of justice? Three U. S. Supreme Court Justices reveal the Rosenbergs did not have their day in court." The opinion of the other six Justices was, of course, not mentioned. The view of the majority of the Court, like the view of the majority of the American people, carried no weight whatsoever with the "Rosenberg people."

An hour after the special session of the Supreme Court had adjourned, the White House announced that the President had shut off the Rosenbergs' last hope—

I am not unmindful of the fact that this case has aroused grave concern both here and abroad in the minds of serious people, aside from considerations of law.

In this connection, I can only say that, by immeasurably increasing the chances of atomic war, the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world.

The execution of two human beings is a grave matter. But even graver is the thought of the millions of dead whose deaths may be directly attributable to what these spies have done.

When democracy's enemies have been judged guilty of a crime as horrible as that of which the Rosenbergs were convicted; when legal processes of democracy have been marshalled to their maximum strength to protect the lives of convicted spies; when in their most solemn judgment the tribunals of the United States have adjudged them guilty and the sentence just, I will not intervene in this matter.

THE LAST HOURS

During the rest of the afternoon, the defense lawyers tried futilely to persuade individual Justices to grant a further stay of execution. When Bloch heard that the execution had been scheduled for 8 o'clock that night, he roared to reporters waiting at the steps of the Supreme Court Building, "We are dealing with animals." He tried to see the President but was turned away from the gates of the White House by a guard who told him to telephone first for an appointment. When he tried to enter a drugstore for this purpose, anti-Rosenberg pickets prevented him from entering. On learning of the President's statement, Bloch declared, "The actions of the Government of the United States in this case reveal to the entire world that the people who are running the Government are much more barbaric than the Nazis when they had power in Germany."

Throughout the afternoon, groups of anti-Rosenberg Washingtonians, ultimately numbering more than 7,000, thronged Lafayette Square, across the street from the Rosenberg pickets marching before the White House. Police kept them apart by maintaining a heavy flow of traffic along Pennsylvania Avenue, which separates the Square and the White House grounds. When news of the execution was heard over the radio of a passing taxicab, the anti-Rosenberg demonstrators cheered their approval. Across the street, Mrs. Sobell read a prepared statement denouncing the executions and the Government. When she finished, the Rosenberg pickets cast aside their placards and the American flags they had flaunted, and drifted away. A terse notation by Washington police provides the most fitting epitaph for the Rosenbergs and the campaign they inspired: "The flags were taken to No. 3 Precinct as abandoned property."

In New York, as the hour of the execution sped nearer a crowd of 5,000 jammed Union Square. Lacking a permit for a rally, they were shunted by police into adjoining 17th Street. The rally was announced by the Rosenberg Committee as a "Prayer Meeting" but not a single prayer was uttered. Instead, the faithful listened to brief addresses by Howard Fast, Leon Straus, Reverend Williamson, William Patterson, Albert Kahn, Irving Stern, and Yuri Suhl; and Norma Aronson, the Almans, and Sarah Lichtenberg of the Committee's staff. "This is the hour of our country's shame," Fast told the demonstrators. "We are here to proclaim that if the Rosenbergs die, it will be the most brutal murder ever committed in America," declared Straus. "They are not spies," cried Albert Kahn, "They are not traitors. It is those who want to kill them who are traitors to America."

At the hour of death, Norma Aronson breathlessly reported, "The Rosenbergs are now in the execution chamber * * *." The rest was lost as someone cut off the loudspeakers. After the execution, the demonstrators formed a procession stretching 10 blocks long and, singing "Go Down Moses," interspersed with shouts of "Long live the Rosenbergs!", proceeded through the Jewish section of New York to Knickerbocker Village where the Rosenbergs had lived and spied.

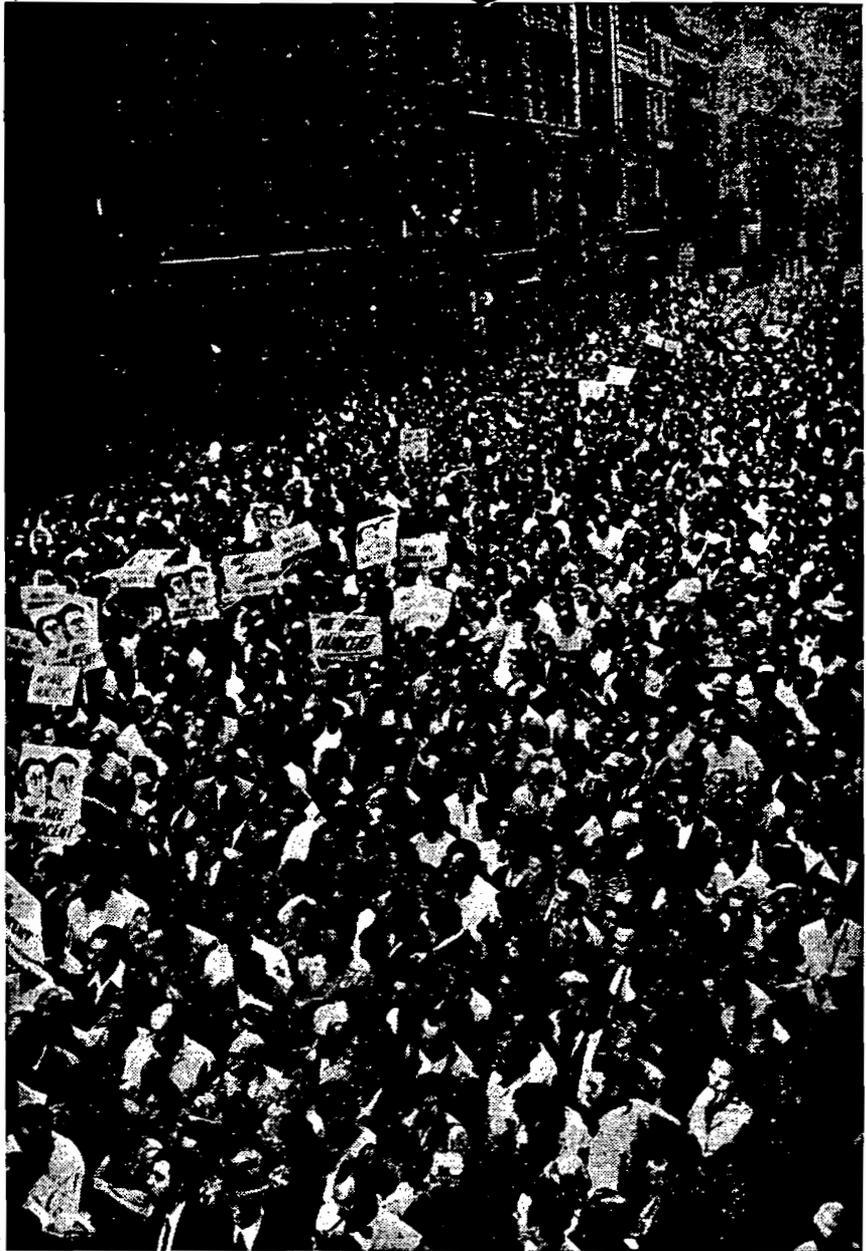
Abroad, the Communists unleashed an orgy of violence and bloodshed. Street fighting flared in the heart of Paris. More than 1,000 persons were arrested and at least 1 rioter was shot and several policemen wounded as the demonstrators clashed with armed riot squads. Several hundred demonstrators tried to march on the heavily guarded American Embassy, but were held back by police reinforcements. In London, a crowd gathered near the Prime Minister's residence and sent up a groan as Big Ben tolled the death hour. As word came that the Rosenbergs were dead, thousands of demonstrators shouted anti-American slogans. Three hundred attended a Communist "Rosenberg Memorial Meeting" in Hyde Park. The London Communist *Daily Worker* shrieked, "Murder!" in its biggest, blackest headlines across page 1.

Italian police arrested 50 of a mob of demonstrators which massed before the United States Embassy shouting, "Assassins! Assassins!" The Communist-led trade union federation (CGIT) ordered a general protest strike, but its only success was in Genoa where the streetcars stopped and work in factories halted for about 10 minutes.

In Vienna, 1,500 Austrian Communists marched through the Soviet sector to the Allied Council Building, where they booed and whistled. In Trieste, the *Daily Worker* reported, demonstrators painted anti-American slogans on streets and walls and picketed places frequented by American occupation troops.

BURIAL AND AFTERMATH

Even death, however, did not end the Rosenbergs' usefulness to those whom they had so loyally served in their lifetime; nor did death give them a final dignity. At the funeral home, the Rosenberg Committee established "an honor guard" holding four American flags at the head and foot of the caskets. As the services began, a mob of some 10,000 sympathizers and morbidly curious outside the chapel



(Photo courtesy of the Associated Press.)

With Julius and Ethel Rosenberg only an hour away from their scheduled execution at Sing Sing Prison, sympathizers for the convicted atom spies jam East 17th Street in New York City to stage a demonstration. This view was made on 17th Street looking westward toward Fifth Avenue

shrieked and wept and sometimes laughed. It was one of the summer's most sweltering days, and some couples appeared in bathing suits and shorts.

Rabbi Cronbach officiated at the rites. "The whole world," he assured the mourners, "will pronounce Ethel and Julius Rosenberg innocent." The crowd jamming the funeral parlor hissed when Cronbach tried to excuse the Government and asked, "Let us give them credit for this much: They did what they thought right." Joseph Brainin declared, "The families [of the Rosenbergs] must realize that they are today * * * custodians of the Rosenberg name, which shall live for many centuries. They must be proud of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—they will remember at all times that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg went to death in the most honorable manner." One who would not be able to carry on the name, though this was understandably not mentioned by Brainin, was Julius' father, whose death a few years before was precipitated to a large degree by Julius' repudiation of God, parents, and nation.

Bloch turned the ceremony to political diatribe: "We must dedicate ourselves to the greatest fight in our country's history, the fight to resist fascism. This was the face of nazism that killed the Rosenbergs"—

They have provided an inspiration to millions throughout the world. * * * The people of America should know—just as the rest of the world knows—that America today, by virtue of the execution of the Rosenbergs, is living beneath the heel of a military dictatorship garbed in civilian attire.

Bloch said he laid "their murder at the door of President Eisenhower, Attorney General Brownell, and J. Edgar Hoover * * *. They did not pull the switch but they were the ones who directed the one who pulled the switch"—

Let the records show that the Rosenbergs received no justice.

Two very simple, sweet, tender, intelligent and cultured people have been killed. * * *

The men who are running our country have no hearts—their hearts are of stone—they have hard minds, hard eyes, they have the souls of murderers, and this was an act of cold and deliberate murder.

The procession to the cemetery consisted of three chartered buses, two hearses, and two flower cars, spearheading a caravan of automobiles, buses, trucks, and even motorcycles strung out over a 10-mile span of highway. The wail of police sirens rent the calm of the cemetery as New York State Troopers, with drawn guns, held off a threatened riot by some of the sympathizers in the procession. "A howling, savagely angry crowd of Rosenberg sympathizers," one news service reported, "stormed the police barricade after State troopers blocked off the road to the burial ground. Thousands of cars jammed the intersection and roads for miles beyond. One policeman arrested a demonstrator and a crowd surged around him and ripped the man away. The officer drew a blackjack and that was snatched away, too." Reinforcements arrived and forced the crowd to scatter. Many discovered a back road to the cemetery and were able to arrive just as the caskets were being lowered.

At the graveside, W. E. B. DuBois read the twenty-third Psalm. Yuri Suhl and Rev. Glendin Partridge, a Presbyterian minister from Montreal, delivered brief farewell remarks. Mrs. Emily Alman

pledged, "We will give them all our love and we will carry on their fight."

The significance of these events was well described by International News Service correspondent Bob Considine:

A showy funeral and a graveside monument were planned Saturday as the first apparent moves to carve "martyr niches" for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as latter day counterparts of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. * * *

The pattern in the Rosenberg case was set unquestionably by the Kremlin the day it was assured—apparently by ranking Communists close to the Rosenbergs—that they welcomed the role of "red martyrs." From the moment the Kremlin pronounced them "safe," the couple was led slowly but surely along the path of communism's type of immortality.

The day following the burial, the *Daily Worker* devoted a total of seven pages—almost its entire issue—to accounts of the execution and the funeral. The front page was ringed by a black border. Thick, black type proclaimed:

FIFTY THOUSAND PAY FINAL TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS

"Their names shall be vindicated."

The headlines of the various articles disclose the essence of their contents:

Dissents of Douglas and Black Expose Guilt of High Court

At the Gates of Sing Sing

As the Sabbath Began

Thousands Pledge at Union Square: They Shall Not Have Died in Vain

Another article declared, "Soviet Newspapers Denounce Shameful Crime Against Mankind" and quoted the comments of *Izvestia* on the "eternal disgrace" of the Rosenberg execution:

The father and mother of two children, as innocent as their orphan children were executed only so that the terrible wave of anti-intellectualism of war hysteria could continue to roll over the world. It is a shameful crime against mankind.

The Communist line was most clearly revealed in an editorial entitled:

"THEIR NOBILITY WILL TRIUMPH"

The men who killed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg think they are finished with this innocent Jewish couple whom they have cynically blamed for the criminal slaughter in Korea, and on whom Eisenhower now dares to blame the future atomic war which he wants us to think is "inevitable."

But never were frightened and desperate politicians more mistaken! Six years after they murdered John Brown, his executioners heard all America and the world singing his triumphant epitaph:

"John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave

But his soul goes marching on!"

That is how it is with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

In murdering the Rosenbergs, against whom there was not a single shred of evidence except the bought perjury of one single FBI-terrorized stoolpigeon, the Eisenhower government not only drags the name of America in the mud, but also kills what few illusions might still remain in the world about its real nature.

The Rosenbergs were killed in an atmosphere of a Southern lynch town. The legal farce was a cover-up for a prearranged lynching. The jury was terrorized. The witnesses were perjured. The press and prosecution howled for blood. The Supreme Court did not have the decency or the courage to look at the original trial record, or at the new documentary evidence which unmasked

the biggest fake in our judicial history. But the world speaks its admiration for this humble and obscure couple whose souls were as pure as their executioners were vile.

This humble couple aroused the sympathy of the world because, with the rarest of moral courage and purity, they simply would not buy their personal safety by betraying America to a police-dictated lie! They would not buy the "lie-or-die" proposition with which the Washington police tortured them in the death cell for two whole years—even up to the last minute as they went to their deaths. History will surely vindicate them as the noblest of innocent human beings.

The fight to establish the innocence of the Rosenbergs is just beginning. "Their soul goes marching on." Their martyrdom will spur new people's struggles against political frameups, against police-state thought control, against the McCarthyite brutes who seek to shed the blood of the American people and the blood of all humanity. The truth about this new and more terrible Dreyfus Case must be carried into every home, every union, every church, every American conscience!

The Rosenbergs have not died in vain. This is the pledge of every decent human being in America today.

The front page of the *Daily Worker* of June 23 carried the following statement of the Communist Party:

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG WERE HEROES IN THE BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY

Terming the execution a "brutal act of fascist violence by desperate rulers," the statement of the Communist Party, signed by William Z. Foster, Pettis Perry, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn declared:

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were brutally murdered in an act of fascist violence by a ruling class that is desperate, in the face of the rising forces of peace and democracy. The murderers of the Rosenbergs hoped they could intimidate the fight for peace and democracy by hurling into its face the murdered bodies of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But these rulers, who try to cover with brutality and arrogance their fear of the peoples of America and the world, were never more mistaken.

The Rosenbergs died innocent—heroes of democracy. They gave to America and to the world an example of heroism and self-sacrificing patriotism which tore the mask off the vile frameup concocted against them personally, and against the American people as a whole.

What the FBI political police, the Truman administration, and then the Eisenhower-Brownell leadership had demanded of them, and of Morton Sobell whom they buried in jail for 30 years, that they help open the gates to fascism, to anti-labor, anti-Communist, anti-Semitic violence in the United States.

The top officials in Government, especially the department of frameup headed by J. Edgar Hoover, plotted to force the humble Jewish couple to betray democracy by "fingering" the progressive and Marxist movement as an "espionage conspiracy."

They had hoped to force this innocent couple to commit this perjury in order that the hatred of the American people for the Korean war, for the entire "inevitable atomic war" line of the atom bomb maniacs should be directed in pogrom-fashion against the working class vanguard, the Communists, the Negro and Jewish people, the labor and progressive forces generally.

In short, the plot to frame the Rosenbergs on the basis of a fantasy created by the FBI in a deal with a frightened and chronic liar was a political plot to assist in advancing the McCarthyite pro-Fascist reign of fear in the United States, to brutalize the population, and get it to accept the further fascination of the United States without resistance.

The Rosenberg case became the focus of the entire world's hatred of Washington's war policies, of the hatred and resistance to the effort to McCarthyize America in the image of the Swastika. Though foully murdered by the Eisenhower-Brownell-J. Edgar Hoover forces, in an atmosphere of McCarthyism, the Rosenbergs succeeded in unmasking the plot before the eyes of literally the majority of mankind. Though dead, they live on, growing more powerful every minute as the world camp of peace and democracy refuses to let their murderers get away with their conspiracy.

The task is now for us Americans not to falter in the face of this challenge, but to take inspiration from the courage of these two patriotic Americans who would not give the Jew haters and the war plotters what they wanted. It is up to us now to see the lessons of the Rosenberg case and to act on them!

1. The truth about the "why and wherefores" of the frameup must be brought to the labor movement which should be shown that behind the Rosenberg frameup stood the worst enemies of all labor; that if the Rosenbergs could be framed "as spies," then any labor leader or militant worker can be framed by the same forces on trumped-up charges of any kind. The Rosenberg case—like the Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney and later cases—is a labor case.

2. To warn the labor movement and the people as a whole that behind the Rosenberg "spy hoax" new attacks are being plotted against the rights and living conditions of the people, and to help organize united resistance to stem the tide of fascism.

3. To explain that the Rosenberg fight helped to bring into being a spirit of resistance to McCarthyism which can be built on and expanded; that the Rosenberg heroism will inspire more and more Americans as the truth becomes known to millions.

4. To show that the Rosenberg fight merges with the people's hatred of the Korean war, of the suicidal foreign policies of Washington, and that the fight to expose the criminals behind the Rosenberg frameup is a vital part of the peace and democracy battles, just as the fight for Dreyfus in France was a fight for French democracy against militarism and war.

The pro-Fascist forces will try in their hatred of the growing forces of peace and democracy to spread more anti-Semitism, more violence, more frameups. But the road before them is far from a clear one. On the contrary, they have roused new resistance by their barbarous crime.

Completely absent from the pronouncements of the *Daily Worker* and the Communist Party on the subject of justice was any mention of one Willi Goettling, slain by Soviet executioners for playing a leading role in the East German revolt against the Kremlin. The *Washington Sunday Star* summed this up well on June 21, 1953, the day the Rosenbergs were buried:

The contrast between the death of Willi Goettling and that of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg last week was little less than startling.

The hapless German was led to a wall and soon lay dead beneath a hail of Russian bullets. For him there was no trial, no involved legal maneuvers, no astute lawyers, no appeals to the Chief of State for executive clemency, no well-heeled and vociferous "Committees to Secure Justice in the Goettling Case." The Rosenbergs there were all of these and more before they died just before sundown Friday in explanation of a crime the trial judge had called "worse than murder."

But in the nature of things, Willi Goettling will be forgotten except by a few, while the Rosenbergs will join Sacco and Vanzetti, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in the weird hagiology of left-wing martyrs.

The reaction of the faithful, who raised their voices for the Rosenbergs, exposes best the brutal, lying depravity of those who leap to do the Kremlin's every bidding. For Willi Goettling—as for all the other victims of Soviet justice—they uttered not a single word.

THE LOCAL AUXILIARIES

The program of the National Committee was translated into public activity across the country by a network of local organizations. At the peak of the campaign, these numbered more than 40. The national organization tried to foster a belief that these were "independent" and "spontaneously" established, but in reality they were completely controlled by national headquarters and, in many instances, directly by the Communist Party. The investigations by the Committee on Un-American Activities have disclosed that in virtually every area the Rosenberg campaign was initiated and conducted by members of the Communist Party.

Organizers from the National Committee traveled from coast to coast to aid the local units in raising funds, disseminating propaganda, and arousing public support for the various activities that the campaign embraced. In addition, the National Committee paid the entire salary of a full-time worker in Chicago, and paid part of the salaries of workers in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and New Jersey.

Rosenberg activities in the New York area were conducted simultaneously by the National and the New York Committees with the aid of more than a dozen field units—the Rosenberg Committee of the Bronx; the Manhattan Clemency Committee; the Brooklyn Committee; the East Meadow and Westbury Rosenberg Committee; the North Westchester Rosenberg Committee; the Queens Rosenberg Committee; the Hempstead Rosenberg Committee; the Five Towns—Far Rockaway Committee; the Merrick and Valley Stream Rosenberg Committees; the Roslyn and Great Neck Rosenberg Committees; the West Side Rosenberg Committee; the South Westchester Rosenberg Committee, comprising Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, White Plains, and Rye.

The two most active of these were the Manhattan Committee which concentrated on the predominantly Jewish immigrant sections of the city, and the Bronx group. On one day alone, October 11, 1952, the Bronx organization, of which Joseph Gingold was chairman, scheduled 9 street-corner meetings between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

At Brooklyn College, a campus Rosenberg Committee solicited support among the student body. A request for clemency appeals was signed by Joan Borowitz, Sabina Goldberg, Howard Goldfinger, Mike Goldstein, Seymour Jacobs, Harriet Katz, Marion Levine, Phyllis Markowitz, Bianca Morehead, Lorraine Rubak, Ray Stollerman, and Herb Wasserman.

In some areas, Rosenberg activities were carried on without an apparent formal organization. In Minneapolis, for example, authorities reported that literature bearing the National Committee's label had been distributed with a note that local contributions should be sent to one Michael H. Baker. In Denver, the *Daily Worker* reported

that the Very Reverend Dean Paul Roberts of St. Johns Cathedral and an attorney, Philip Hornbein, had sent out several hundred letters soliciting support for clemency appeals. A "Washington Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case" was reported by the *Daily Worker* on February 6, 1953, as having scheduled a "Clemency Float" for display through downtown Seattle.

The major citywide organizations were these:

BOSTON

In Boston, the Communist Party itself initiated Rosenberg activities. James W. Glatis, an FBI undercover Communist Party member in Boston, testified in his appearance before this Committee that, as the result of discussions at Communist Party meetings in Boston, Rosenberg headquarters were established at the home of Herman Tamsky—the regular meeting place of the East Boston section of the Communist Party to which Glatis belonged. Glatis identified both Tamsky and his wife, Florence, as Communist Party members.

Tamsky was chairman of the Boston Rosenberg organization; Sue Koritz was secretary. Her husband, Philip Koritz, was chairman of the Boston Civil Rights Congress. Glatis identified both Sue and Philip as Communist Party members. As head of the Civil Rights Congress, Glatis testified, Koritz was subject to direct discipline of the party.

A former organizer for various Communist-dominated unions in the South, Koritz had served a prison term in North Carolina resulting from violence during a strike of the Food and Tobacco Workers Local 22 in Winston-Salem, of which he was director.

Both Sue and Phil Koritz were on the payroll of the National Rosenberg Committee. An entry on April 20, 1953, listing a payment of \$53.14 to Phil Koritz "for a trip to Boston" indicates that Koritz was employed in the New York office. Were he in Boston regularly at that time, the wording logically would have read "trip from Boston."

Subpoenaed as witnesses before this committee, Tamsky and Koritz refused to give any information regarding the Rosenberg organization or their own activities as Communist Party members.

Other Communists named by Glatis as active in the Rosenberg organization were Herbert Zimmerman, then educational director of the Massachusetts Communist Party, and Edith Abber, both indicted by the State of Massachusetts for sedition; and Sid Rayden. Another of the Rosenberg leaders in Boston has been identified as Dirk J. Struik, who was suspended from the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology after his indictment for subversive activities.

Glatis himself had been assigned to Rosenberg work by Ann Burlak, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and top-ranking official of the New England and Boston Communist apparatus. The specific purposes of the Boston organization, Glatis stated, were: "First, the securing of financial assistance, or securing funds for the Communist Party, and, secondly, there was the necessity of using this particular issue on a basis of propagandizing the fact that one of the reasons why the Rosenbergs were being executed was

because they were Jewish. In other words, giving them a foundational basis for preaching there was anti-Semitism in the United States; and, third, and most important to the Communist Party, was the fact that there were anti-Semitic programs taking place within the Soviet Union"—

* * * It is necessary to preach what is taking place in someone else's backyard to smokescreen what is taking place in your own yard, such as in the case of the programs taking place within the Soviet Union.

* * * In other words, the fact that there were anti-Semitic purges taking place within the Soviet Union just about that time, of necessity, the party would preach that there was anti-Semitism in the United States, and one of the reasons they wanted to have this issue was the Rosenberg case itself, and one of the reasons why they were being executed was because they were Jewish, and this was another phase of the anti-Semitism or anti-Semitic activity taking place in the United States.

Glatis also explained the general purposes of front groups such as the Rosenberg Committee:

The front group itself serves basic purposes of recruiting grounds for new members, such as my own case, and I first became a member of a front group such as the Civil Rights Congress, which eventually brought me into the Communist Party. It also serves as a proving ground for new members of the Communist Party, such as again in my own case where I was sent back into a front group to work after becoming a member of the Communist Party. As I pointed out before, it also serves the purpose of using them as a springboard for Communist Party propaganda. Very important also, it serves as a basis of financially assisting the Communist Party, in that a great deal of money that comes into the front group necessarily goes to the Communist Party as such since the front group is set up by the Communist Party.

Glatis recounted that "the same group of party members" would appear at the meetings of the various front organizations:

Mr. TAVENNER. In these groups that you call Communist-front groups, was the leadership Communist Party leadership?

Mr. GLATIS. To a great extent; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Through this interlocking system of prominent Communist Party individuals in leadership in these organizations was the Communist Party able to influence and direct the work of these groups?

Mr. GLATIS. There is no question about it sir * * * Ann Burlak told me at the time that they were going to replace the chairman of the Civil Rights Congress.

Now, the reason I make that point is that here is a functionary of the Communist Party telling me that the chairman will be replaced, and the chairman of a seemingly innocent organization, as they profess to be, having no connection with the Communist Party, was going to be replaced.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you, as a member of these various front organizations, subject to the directions and control of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLATIS. Yes, sir.

As for the Rosenbergs themselves, Glatis declared the Communists "didn't give a hoot about them." They "didn't give a hoot about the Rosenbergs, and never gave a hoot about any of the individuals whom they allegedly supported * * * or other individuals whose issues it has picked up and carried along and milked to the extent of whatever they could financially and from a propaganda viewpoint."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The major Rosenberg activity in the Capital consisted of the White House "vigils." The purely local aspects of the campaign were

carried on by a Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The chairman was Ethel Weichbrod of nearby Silver Spring, Md. (In her appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities Mrs. Weichbrod refused to answer questions pertaining to allegations that she had been a Communist Party member.) She was succeeded as chairman by John B. Stone, correspondent for the Communist Federated Press news service and the *National Guardian*. She then assumed the position of secretary of the local organization.

One of the first meetings of the Washington organization was held on May 4, 1952. The investigation of the Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that Mrs. Weichbrod, who presided, began by reading from a handbill that she said had been taken from the bulletin board of the Jewish Community Center in Washington. The notice warned against giving the Rosenberg Committee support and urged that the Community Center be contacted for information on the group before any commitments of assistance or funds were made. Mrs. Weichbrod castigated the Community Center for "aiding the campaign of fear." Over \$500 in cash and pledges was collected after an appeal by Washington Attorney Joseph Forer. Literature of the local Rosenberg Committee listed the following members in addition to Mrs. Weichbrod and Stone: William Glazier, Edward Fischer, John Martinez, Gertrude Evans, and Mary Church Terrell.

Another public meeting was held at the Washington Odd Fellows Hall on May 10, 1953, attended by an audience of approximately 150. Stone opened the meeting with a characterization of the Rosenberg case as a "huge frameup against the Jewish people." An observer who attended the meeting reported:

The next action consisted of a spotlighted curtain seen on the stage from the darkened auditorium. The curtain was a replica of a prison wall having two barred windows. From behind the wall, recording of voices purporting to be those of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg read letters to each other. These letters, alleged to be reproductions of those written by the principals to each other while in prison, seemed to be designed to exploit Mothers Day, the date of the meeting. The production was intended to be a dramatic one and as to the majority of the audience the desired effect was achieved. Many women and a few men appeared to have tear-filled eyes when the lights came on. At this opportune moment, Ethel Weichbrod, secretary to the local committee, came on stage and began a pitch for contributions. Ushers passed cups through the audience and a total collection of \$300 was announced.

The headquarters of the Washington organization also comprised the Washington office of the National Committee, which contributed nearly \$4,000 for its maintenance.

LOS ANGELES

Next to New York and Washington, the area of greatest focus in the Rosenberg campaign was Los Angeles. There, in addition to party members and the customary run of front-participants, the Communists could utilize their consorts in the film world for a dash

of spurious glamour. The proximity of Sobell in Alcatraz, too, provided a constant source of stimulation.

As elsewhere, the Communists enlisted the staunch and ready cooperation of such confederate organizations as the California Civil Rights Congress, the Independent Progressive Party, and the California Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

The Los Angeles campaign, under the direction of Sophie Davidson, chairman of the Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, splashed into the headlines of the party press with a mammoth rally at the Embassy Auditorium on September 12, 1952. William Esterman, chairman of the National Lawyers Guild of Southern California, presided. Esterman has been identified as a member of a Communist Party lawyers cell in Los Angeles.

Speakers were screen writer, John Howard Lawson, one of the "Hollywood 10," whose defiance of Congress brought them to prison; Samuel Ornitz, Communist author and apologist; and Horace Alexander, Independent Progressive Party candidate for Congress. Entertainment included a dramatization by Herman Waldman of the Rosenberg "Death House Letters," and Sonny Vale and his "Fraternal Songsters." Sponsors were Dr. Murray Abowitz, Jack Berman, Helen Blair, Reuben W. Borough, Madeline Borough, John Clewe, Belle Parsons Clewe, Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Nat P. Corner, Rev. Carl T. Crain, Jack Flier, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Dr. Sanford Goldner, Martin Hall, Hugh Hardyman, Sarajo Lord, Sylvia Major, Paul Major, Rev. Howard G. Matson, John McTernan, Wyndham Mortimer, William Reuben, Pauline Schindler, and Olive Thompson.

The beginning of January 1953 saw the establishment of two auxiliary organizations, the Southern California Emergency Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs and the Non-Partisan Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs. The former consisted of the 20 members of a delegation from Los Angeles who had flown to Washington on January 3 to appeal "in person" to the President. A statement issued on January 10 identified them as:

Mrs. Helen Arstein—Writer and lecturer
 Mrs. Blanche Bell—Citizens of Beverly Hills
 Reuben Borough—Former member of the L. A. Board of Public Works
 Cleophus Brown—President, L. A. Chapter of National Negro Labor Council
 Al Caplan—President, Local 26, ILWU
 Mrs. Terry Duxler—Citizens of North Hollywood and Sun Valley
 Guy Endore—Writer
 Wm. Esterman—President, L. A. Chapter, National Lawyers Guild
 Sanford Goldner—Executive director, JPFO
 Mrs. Ethel Katz—Citizens of Westchester
 Mrs. Frieda Mallen—Citizens of North Hollywood and Van Nuys
 Mrs. Edith Mendez—Citizens of Long Beach
 Joseph Pass—Member of Musicians Local 47
 Rev. Glen Randolph—Pastor, Bethlehem Baptist Church
 Reid Robinson—Former national president of International Mine, Mill, and Smelters Union
 Mrs. Lee Solomon—Citizens of Tujunga
 Mrs. Blanche Spindel—Emma Lazarus Clubs
 John Wexley—Writer
 Mrs. John Wexley
 Willie Lester Wise—Civil Rights Congress

Sponsors of the Nonpartisan Committee, eight of whom were members of the Emergency Committee, were the following:

Dr. and Mrs. Murray Abowitz
Milnor Alexander
Sam Houston Allen
C. A. Berry
Reuben W. Borough
Madeline Borough
Dr. and Mrs. Walter Briehl
Cleophas Brown
Rev. Ernest Caldecott
Belle Parsons Clewe
John F. Clewe
Nat Corner
Anne Corner
Carl L. Crain
Terry Duxler
Guy Endore
William B. Esterman
Hazel E. Field
Dr. T. Perceval Gerson

Dr. Sanford Goldner
Grover Johnson
Robert W. Kenny
Daniel G. Marshall
Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall
Rev. Howard G. Matson
Judge Stanley (Moffatt)
Elsa Peters Morse
Reid Robinson
Golale Radoff
Rev. Edwin P. Ryland
Victor Shapiro
Chaim Shapiro
Laurence P. Sperber
Fred H. Steinmetz
Dr. Harold Koppleman
Dr. George A. Warmer
Rev. Hugh Weston
John Wexley

The Committee requested funds to be sent in care of Mrs. John Clewe, 1234 West 40th Place, Los Angeles.

A handbill circulated by this organization in January 1953, proclaimed, "There is no Appeal from the Grave," and reprinted an "appeal" from four "local clergymen"—Rev. Howard G. Matson, Rev. Edwin P. Ryland, Rev. Hugh Weston, and Rev. Carl L. Crain—declaring: "We urge Executive clemency for the Rosenbergs. There can be no other course for those who take their religious concepts seriously. The core of all religions is the idea of a just and merciful God. In the name of justice and mercy, we ask President Truman to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment." The motivation for the appeal can be surmised, perhaps, by a brief glance at the background of its authors.

Reverend Matson has been a regional director of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties cited by the Attorney General as Communist and subversive. He was a signer of a letter in behalf of the 11 national Communist leaders convicted for advocating the violent overthrow of the United States Government; a signer of a petition for a rehearing of the John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo contempt cases; and a signer of a statement calling for support of University of California faculty members and employees who refused to sign a loyalty oath.

Reverend Ryland has served as chairman of the Southern California Division of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee and pronounced the benediction at a testimonial rally in honor of veteran Communist Party political candidate Leo Gallagher.

Reverend Weston acquired local prominence as a radio commentator sponsored by the Communist American Jewish Labor Council; in addition, he has addressed rallies of the Civil Rights Congress and the American Youth for Democracy—the successor of the Young Communist League—and has been a member of the board of directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Reverend Crain has been a member of the Long Beach Peace Council—a branch of the Communist-directed American Peace Crusade—and was a signer of an open letter to Attorney General Mc-

Grath on behalf of the jailed trustees of the New York Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund.

It is interesting to observe that this is virtually the only instance in which the Communist-inspired demands for "justice" presented an alternative to the death sentence. Elsewhere, without exception, they demanded "clemency"—presumably a full pardon—on the basis of the central core of the Big Lie that the Rosenbergs were innocent victims of a "frameup."

On January 8, 1953, 300 demonstrators, led by Mrs. Sobell, picketed Los Angeles City Hall. On January 9, the Los Angeles *Daily News* carried a full-page advertisement sponsored by the local branch of the Emergency Committee of the Arts and Professions to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs. "Over one million persons have written or wired President Truman," it declared. Local sponsors were listed as John Clewe, Belle Parsons Clewe, Reverend Matson, Reuben W. Borough, and attorney Grover Johnson.

On the day following the appearance of the advertisement, the West Coast Communist Party newspaper *Daily Peoples World* reported 400 persons participated in a Rosenberg demonstration organized by the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress together with the Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee, the California Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and the Independent Progressive Party. Demonstrators marched in a block-long line in front of the city Democratic headquarters in an attempt to persuade Democratic leaders to urge President Truman to grant clemency. During the event, some 6,000 leaflets were distributed. After several hours' marching, the demonstration was called off when leaders of the group discovered that the offices were closed for the afternoon.

On January 14, 1953, the *Daily Worker* reported 350 persons attended a rally at the Eastside Folkschule to hear "Negro, Mexican, and Jewish Leaders" in an appeal for "mercy." The speakers were Cleophas Brown, identified as the president of the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council; Mrs. Oda Alvarez, Independent Progressive Party candidate for Congress; and attorney Ben Margolis. George Bradow of the Communist-dominated Fur and Leather Workers was chairman.

On February 22, the *Daily Worker* reported that the Los Angeles campaign was "sparked" by a crowd of 3,600 at the Embassy Auditorium, who pledged themselves to—

Set up 500 Rosenberg committees in neighborhoods of the city.

Collect 250,000 signatures to telegrams and night letters to President Eisenhower, urging reconsideration of his refusal to grant clemency to the "atom spy" frameup victims.

Visit churches, synagogues, and legislators to win backing for Presidential reconsideration of the petition for commutation of the death sentence.

Distribute 100,000 copies of a "You Are Wrong, Mr. President" answer to Mr. Eisenhower's clemency refusal message.

Participate in reestablishment of a national vigil for clemency at the White House with the sending of 25 representatives from Los Angeles.

Form delegations of "at least 50 persons" to the county and State Republican committees, to Mayor Bowron, Governor Warren, and to newspaper editors.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Stephen Fritchman; the Rev. G. Randolph, the Negro pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church; actress Anne Revere; Averill Berman; attorney Daniel G. Marshall; and Mrs. Janet Stevenson.

The Los Angeles developments kept pace with those of the national campaign. The *Daily Worker* reported on April 2, 1953, that members of the Los Angeles Committee had set up a propaganda table in the lobby of the CIO Building and were distributing leaflets at the gates of various factories in the area. "Clemency tables" were also being maintained at the longshoremen's hiring hall with "particular attention," the *Daily Worker* reported, "being given to foreign seamen." The article related that a total of 157 local subcommittees had been established; that 35,000 clemency "chain letters" had been sent out; and that special campaigns were being instituted among the Mexican and Negro communities and among students at the University of California.

Later the same month, announcements were dispatched soliciting support for a "Conference of Inquiry" on the Rosenberg case at the Nikabob Restaurant. A letter signed by Robert S. Morris, Jr., as secretary, listed Dean Bernard M. Loomer as moderator of a panel on the "Moral Aspects of the Case"; and Prof. Stephen Love and Dr. Gregory Duboff as moderators, respectively, of legal and scientific panels.

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach and Mrs. Mary Church Tarrell were named as "national sponsors" of the Conference, and the following as southern California sponsors:

Dr. Murray Abowitz
Madeline S. Borough
Reuben W. Borough
Dr. Walter Briehl
Rev. Ernest Caldecott
Belle P. Clewe
John F. Clewe
Dr. P. Price Cobbs
Rabbi Franklin Cohn
George M. Cowell
Rev. Carl Crain
Dr. Gregory Duboff
William B. Esterman
Frances Fritchman
Rev. Stephen Fritchman
Hugh Hardyman
N. E. Herzberg
Peter W. Hill
Dr. Ruthven L. Johnson
Robert W. Kenny
Ignacio Lopez
Daniel G. Marshall

Mrs. Dorothy Marshall
Judge Stanley Moffat
Robert S. Morris, Jr.
Elsa Peters Morse
Mrs. Katherine McTernan
Emerald Olson
Prof. Linus Pauling
Dr. Thomas L. Perry
Matt Richman
Ruth Richman
Vernon C. Robinson
Rev. Edwin Ryland
Elf Scharlin
Victor M. Shapiro
Mrs. Eleanor Smith
Lawrence R. Sperber
Ruth Spiegel
Sidney Spiegel
Gerald Tannen
Mrs. Lois Tannen
Rev. Hugh W. Weston

The campaign entered its zenith in June. A News Letter, issued by the Los Angeles Committee, 355 South Broadway, announced an urgent call for volunteers "to help distribute 100,000 leaflets, 50,000 stickers, clemency petitions, fact sheets, new evidence pamphlets, special clemency leaflets, the Vatican statement, and comments from the Jewish press." Volunteers were instructed to report at the home of Margit Markowitz for assignment elsewhere if they were not needed by their local subcommittee. The News Letter also announced additional fund quotas for the Los Angeles area: Bay Area, \$500; North Hollywood, \$400; West Adams, \$250; Pasadena and Wilshire area, \$200 each. A "final work meeting" was scheduled for June 5, 1953, to organize the distribution of propaganda material "at plant gates, in neighborhoods and shopping areas."

On June 8, "an Assembly of Prayer for Clemency" was staged at the Embassy Auditorium, featuring Rabbi Sharff, together with Dr. George A. Warmer, identified as a "noted Methodist leader"; Reverend Weston, billed as an "ordained Unitarian Church minister"; and Daniel Marshall. Sponsors of the assembly were listed as—

Dr. Walter Briehl
Rev. Ernest Caldecott
Benny Carter
Rev. Carl Crain
Rev. Stephen Fritchman
Rev. John Gabrielson
Ignacio Lopez
Attorney Daniel G. Marshall

Mrs. Dorothy Marshall
Robert S. Morris, Jr.
Rev. E. W. Rakestraw
Rev. Edwin P. Ryland
Rev. Frederick Strathdee
Dr. George A. Warmer, Sr.
Rev. Hugh Weston

SAN FRANCISCO

Rosenberg activities in the San Francisco area were under the direction of a "Bay Area Committee to Save the Rosenbergs," 228 McAllister Street. Executive secretary was Sylvia Steingart, formerly of New York, who had moved with her husband, Harry, to the west coast.

The Steingarts had known the Rosenbergs from the days when Harry and Julius were members of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians (FAECT), organized by the Communists as an espionage auxiliary in scientific fields. Rosenberg had been chairman of the Union's Civil Service Grievance Committee; Steingart had served as the union's treasurer. When the Rosenbergs rented their Knickerbocker Village apartment, they obtained most of their furniture from the Steingarts, who were moving to California and did not want the expense of shipping or storing it.

No other officers of the Bay Area organization were ever made known, and there is a strong likelihood that the campaign was actually steered from Los Angeles. The inclusion of San Francisco in the Los Angeles organization is indicated by the announcement of the San Francisco finance quota in the Los Angeles Committee's News Letter cited above.

The first public activity of the San Francisco organization was a rally on April 27, 1952, at the Macedonia Baptist Church, where the *Daily Peoples World* reported, some 300 persons heard William Reuben's "exposition of the perilous meaning" of the Rosenbergs' sentence. "Why was the first death sentence in these cases reserved for a Jewish-American couple," asked Reuben rhetorically in keeping with the central propaganda theme. Former screen writer, Alvah Bessie, appealed for contributions to a goal of \$12,000 to "save the Rosenbergs from almost immediate death." Those present gave \$701 in cash and pledges, the newspaper reported.

The *Daily Peoples World* of January 8, 1953, reported that four persons from the San Francisco area had participated in the Washington clemency vigil: Rev. Nolan Mills, identified as a representative of the Baptist Ministers Union; Phiz Mezey, a teacher; Virginia Blamer, "housewife"; and Sidney Roger, left-wing west coast radio commentator.

On June 10, the Bay Area Committee staged a "Goodwill Assembly" at the First Friendship Baptist Church to hear reports from David Alman and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, who had returned from a "clemency visit" to Washington.

CHICAGO

Literature of the Chicago Rosenberg Committee lists Nelson Algren as honorary chairman and Josephine Granat as executive secretary. The actual operation of the organization was under the direction of Mrs. Granat, later executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who drew a salary of \$85 a week from the National Committee.

In August 1952, the Chicago Committee opened an account at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank and listed, in addition to Mrs. Granat, these other officers: Gertrude S. Noyes, chairman, and Ann Markin, treasurer. Mrs. Noyes, whose name was not used publicly, is the wife of Dr. Henry H. Noyes, head of the Illinois chapter of the American Peace Crusade.

Her appearance as a witness before this Committee, Mrs. Granat, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, refused to answer questions regarding Communist Party membership and her part in the Chicago Rosenberg campaign.

The tempo of the Chicago group can be gauged by the fact that as early as October 9, 1952, Mrs. Granat noted in a Committee memorandum that 400,000 pieces of Rosenberg literature had already been distributed. The Chicago Committee dutifully echoed the Communist-inspired anti-Semitic lie and distributed a "Fact Sheet" quoting various Jewish figures who were responsible for abetting the propagation of this particular propaganda line.

On November 18, 1952, the *Daily Worker* reported that 700 Chicagoans, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hamilton Hotel, heard Professor Love "rip into shreds the evidence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Professor Love cast the gravest doubt on the fairness of the Rosenberg trial and on their alleged guilt." Another speaker at the same meeting was Rabbi Fox, formerly of the South Side Temple, who expressed his belief that Judge Kaufman had sentenced the spies to death "not for any crime they committed but as an act of appeasement growing out of the hysteria of the times."

On December 24, 1952, the *Daily Worker* reported that 89 "prominent Chicagoans" had sent an open letter to President Truman requesting executive clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Signers of the letter, as listed by the *Daily Worker*, and their identification, as given in that paper, were:

Prof. James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological Seminary; Prof. Samuel K. Allison; Margaret Bauer, Parkway Community Center; Janet H. Braggs, aviatrix; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago; Dr. Harmon Craig, Institute of Nuclear Studies; attorney Earl B. Dickerson; Prof. Kermit Eby, U. of C.; Dr. Peter Gaberman, Chicago Medical School; Rabbi David Graubert; Prof. Robert J. Havighurst; Prof. A. Eustace Hayden, Chicago Ethical Society; Rev. Reynolds N. Hoover, Ingleside Methodist Church; attorney Sidney Jones; Assoc. Prof. Harry Kalven, U. of C. Law School; Dr. Alex Kaplan; Rev. Bernard Loomer, Dean, Divinity School, U. of C.; Rev. George Nishimoto, Ellis Community Center; Rev. Victor Obenhaus; Prof. Robert Redfield; Dr. Curtis W. Reese, Dean, Abraham Lincoln Center; Dr. Boris Rubenstein; Rabbi Melvin H. Rush; Prof. Malcolm Sharp, U. of C. Law School; Waitstill H. Sharp; Rabbi Ralph Simon, Congregation Rodfei Zedek; Mrs. Max Targ; Prof. George H. Watson, Roosevelt College; Katherine Winslow; and Helen Wright, Dean, School of Social Service Administration, U. of C.; Dr. William Card; Lyle Cooper, research director, CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America; Eugene Cotton, attorney; W. E. Cunningham, M. D.; Norman Dolnick, publicity director, UPWA; Evelyn Mills Duvall; Dorothy Saterquest; Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community Church; Joseph P. Antonow, attorney; Roland Bailey; Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church; Arthur Bassin, architect; Margaret Goss Burroughs,

South Side Art Center; Rev. Royall D. Caldwell; Charles Fischer, UPWA; Rabbi G. George Fox, Emeritus, South Shore Temple; Edward Fruchtmann, attorney; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Greenspan; Rev. J. C. Hayes, Sr., Rust Memorial Church; Hyman J. Hirshfield, M. D.; Bert F. Hoselitz, Assoc. Prof. of Social Science; Mr. and Mrs. Ell Hulbert; Leonard Karlin, attorney; Mrs. Kenesaw Landis II; Mrs. Fern Gayden; Mrs. Bernard Loomer; Jerome J. Lubin, M. D.; Dr. Joseph E. Mayer; Irving Meyers, attorney; Rev. Leslie T. Pennington; Robert Pickus; Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Podore; Dr. Dale Pontius; Darrel D. Randell; Dr. Anatole Rappaport; Raymond L. Richman, attorney; Harry N. Richter, M. D.; Lila Roše; Phillip Rublin, attorney; Morrison Sharp, Ph. D.; Ira Silber, attorney; Mrs. Sara Simonsgaard; Albert Soglin, Illinois Institute of Technology; Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, M. D., Michael Reese Hospital; Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Chapel; James Toman, M. D., Michael Reese Hospital; Prof. Charlotte Towle; Alex S. Tulsy, M. D.; Mrs. Idell Umbles; Frank Wagner, Jr.; Harold H. Was, M. D.; Rev. Harry Walden, A.M.E. Grant Memorial Church; Richard P. Watt, attorney; Bernard Weissbourd, attorney; Mrs. Helen L. Williams, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and Quentin Young, M. D.

A clemency rally scheduled for January 8 at the Congress Hotel was shifted at the last minute to Walsh's Hall when the hotel refused to lend it facilities.

At the University of Chicago, on the following day, the Committee staged a "Don't Let Them Die Rally" under the chairmanship of Prof. Harry C. Kalven, associate professor at law at the university. (In the summer of 1955, Kalven figured in a nationwide controversy by wiretapping secret jury sessions as part of a project sponsored by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.)

On February 23, some 500 persons attended an "Interfaith Hour of Prayer" for the Rosenbergs, led by Dean Bernard Loomer and Rabbi Ralph Simon.

The role of the Communist Party in the Chicago campaign was disclosed to the Committee on Un-American Activities by Anzelm A. Czarnowsky. A volunteer FBI undercover operative from 1943 until 1955, Czarnowsky rose ultimately to the position of Literature Director of the Argo Branch of the Electro-Motor Section of the Communist Party. Czarnowsky testified that, in his official Party capacity, he obtained Rosenberg propaganda material, together with other Communist Party literature, from the Communist-controlled Modern Book Store in Chicago. This material, he related, was then "distributed to branches [of the Communist Party] and the branches distributed it to the public"—

Mr. TAVENNER. You have examined a number of pieces of Rosenberg literature presented to you by the staff and identified them as documents which you obtained from this Communist Party book store have you not?

Mr. CZARNOWSKY. Yes, sir. I want to mention, too, that since a lot of people—you know, the American people despise the Communists, there is no question about it, but to have them read it, they go into a place and lose a leaflet, you know what I mean. I want to have it distributed here among people, I just drop one here and let it go then somebody else picks it up and reads it. Some people will get interested and read it. That is one way of distribution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you identified certain of these articles of literature which you obtained?

Mr. CZARNOWSKY. Yes, sir.
Mr. TAVENNER. Those particular ones which you identified were published by the National Committee To Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs.

Mr. CZARNOWSKY. Yes, sir.
Mr. TAVENNER. Was material also published by the Communist Party?

Mr. CZARNOWSKY. There was some literature published.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were you told to do with this material which you got from the Communist Party book store dealing with the Rosenberg matter?

Mr. CZARNOWSKY. We were supposed to distribute that to the public. Each member of the Communist Party was responsible to purchase many copies and then distribute them to the public.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that done in Chicago?

Mr. CZARNOWSKY. Yes, sir.

On June 12, 1953, the Chicago *Daily News* carried a full-page advertisement (reproduced opposite), sponsored by the Chicago Committee, demanding that President Eisenhower "act at once and grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

DETROIT

The Detroit Rosenberg organization and the Communist Party in that city were virtually identical. The activities in behalf of the spies were conducted directly by the Party through its own leaders and members, functioning within a nominal Detroit Rosenberg Committee and the Communist-controlled Civil Rights Congress.

Milton J. Santwire, an undercover operative of the FBI in the Detroit Communist Party, testified at length as to the role of the Party in the Rosenberg campaign. He related that he had received the first word of prospective Rosenberg activity through the Communist circles with which he was officially in contact.

Head of the Detroit Committee was Mrs. Leo (Pat) Rush, identified by Bereniece Baldwin as former chairman of the North Dexter Communist Party branch. Other Detroit Communists active in the Rosenberg campaign, Santwire testified, were Anne Shore, director of organization of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress, Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Michigan CRC; Phil Halper, Sol Grossman, Nelson Davis, and Tom Crow.

Also acting in the leadership of the campaign was Eve Neidelman, former chairman of the Detroit 12th Street Communist Party Club. The wrappers of packages of Rosenberg literature found at various meetings in Detroit show that the material had been sent by the National Committee to Miss Neidelman. An employee of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit at the time of her appearance before this Committee as a hostile witness, Miss Neidelman is reported to have served in 1943 as private secretary to the head of the Michigan Communist Party, Elmer Johnson.

The first public affair of the Detroit Rosenberg organization was a meeting on December 7, 1952, at the Jewish Cultural Center, where Howard Fast coupled a defense of the Rosenbergs with fulsome praise for Soviet agent Steve Nelson.

On December 24, 1952, according to the *Daily Worker*, 300 attended a mass meeting to pledge funds and plan participation in the White House "vigil." B. Z. Goldberg, Isidore Starr, and Bob Travis were speakers. The audience also heard messages urging clemency sent by attorneys Walter Nelson, G. Leslie Field, and Morton A. Eden, the *Daily Worker* reported, and from clergymen Henry Hitt Craine and Percy Fullman. At the same time, a group of Illinois lawyers, headed by Stephen Love and including Joseph S. Grant, Henry W. Kenoe, and L. M. Curtis, circulated a letter to Detroit colleagues soliciting support for a clemency plea. "After an examination of the entire record," they declared, "we entertain the gravest doubt as to the Rosenbergs' guilt." The spies were convicted, they asserted, "almost entirely upon the testimony of three alleged self-confessed

accomplices uncorroborated by a single witness except in insignificant details."

On January 27, 1953, a "Rosenberg delegation" called on Gov. G. Mennen Williams. Unable to see the Governor, they met instead with his Executive Secretary, Lawrence L. Farrell. Spokesmen for the delegation were Mrs. Rush, who represented herself as secretary of the "Detroit Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," and Mrs. Lydia Mates, identified by Santwire as "one of the most active people in the Communist Party in Detroit and front groups of the Party." Mrs. Baldwin named her as organizer and executive secretary of the 12th Street Communist Party club.

Other members of the group, identified from photographs made by Michigan State Police and from their signatures on the visitors' register, were Leah Love, Joy Trachttemberg, Rose Siegel, Billy Mogill, Ethel Jacobowitz, Sidney Rose, Gert Schatz, Anne Shore, Mrs. Samuel Mozell, Helen Travis, Anne R. Gershman, and Ruth Ross. Gert Schatz, Ethel Jacobowitz, and Helen Travis were named as Communists by Santwire.

Farrell said the delegation requested that Governor Williams ask President Eisenhower to issue a stay of execution. Farrell said he had advised the group that the Governor would not be so "presumptuous" as to undertake any such action, and expressed the opinion that the delegation was "not interested at all" in the merits of the case or the legal issues involved.

On May 6, 1953, a rally was held at the Parkside Hall in Detroit with Stephen Love as the principal speaker. Announcements of the rally said that Love was appearing at the invitation of the "following members of the Michigan Bar": Isidore Arnold Berger, Morton A. Eden, Bernard J. Fieger, Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, George C. Parzen, A. C. Perlman, Bernard Probe, Dean A. Robb, Stanford M. Rubach, Mitchell Schnaar, LeBron Simmons, Chester Smith, and Isidore Starr. Another rally, on May 8, heard William Reuben tell the "real story" of the Rosenberg case. Originally scheduled to be held at Hallevy Music Center, it was shifted at the last moment to the Jewish Cultural Center on Joy Road.

The role of the Civil Rights Congress was shown clearly in a letter of December 29, 1952, from Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Michigan Branch, to "all CRC members and friends." McPhaul requested contributions to "help send" a Detroit delegation to the Washington White House vigil and to enable the CRC to distribute 50,000 Rosenberg leaflets to trade union members in Michigan. "The Civil Rights Congress," McPhaul stated, "is fully cooperating with the Committee."

In June 1953, another bulletin of the CRC appealed for volunteers to help in the distribution of 100,000 leaflets for clemency petitions to the President and for financial contributions for the second White House demonstration. As the day of the execution drew near, the Detroit Rosenberg group staged a meeting at the Madison Ballroom under the sponsorship of the "Committee of 100." Anne Shore made an "urgent appeal" for increased activity and for volunteers to aid in the distribution of leaflets at churches, theaters, plant gates, and even the baseball stadium. On June 7, the CRC sponsored a combined "Save the Rosenbergs" and "Fight McCarthy" Rally at the Madison Ballroom. Speakers were Mrs. Paul Robeson and William

Sentner, an official of the United Electrical Workers, who was awaiting trial for violation of the Smith Act.

MILWAUKEE

Chairman of the Milwaukee "Provisional Committee to Commute the Death Sentence of the Rosenbergs," later the "Milwaukee Committee in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case," was John Gilman, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress. One example of the use to which Gilman put his dual role is provided by a leaflet dated March 13, 1953. The one side contains a request for letters to the President and to the United States Supreme Court urging a review of the Rosenberg case. This was signed by John Gilman of the Milwaukee Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. On the reverse side is an announcement for a Willie McGee Memorial Meeting sponsored by Gilman's Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress.

Owner of the Allied Linoleum Store in Milwaukee, Gilman attended the Post Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was active in the Students for Wallace organization. The first public record of his Communist-front activity appears in the handbook of the American Student Union, Third Annual Convention, Vassar College, on December 27, 1937, in which John Gilman of Chester High School is listed as a member of the new National Executive Committee of the American Student Union.

Gilman has been identified by James R. Eggleston and Merle Snyder as a Communist Party functionary. Eggleston identified both Gilman and his wife, Helen, as members of a group of the Young Progressives of America who were known to him as Party members. Snyder testified that Gilman and Sigmund Eisenscher formed a Communist Party tribunal, held in Gilman's store, which read him out of the Party on grounds of being an FBI agent. Eisenscher, in 1946, was Communist Party candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and in 1954 was made chairman of the Wisconsin Communist Party.

Snyder testified that, "One night early in October, I was paid a visit by one Sigmund Eisenscher. He asked me to accompany him in his car. We went out to the far west side on North Avenue, West. We picked up another man whom I did not know, whom I can't recall. We went back to the city and went to the Allied Linoleum Company where we either met John Gilman or maybe we picked him up, I don't recall. We went into the store and were seated. * * * Eisenscher then read me the charge of being an FBI Agent, of my being suspected of being an FBI Agent, that they could not tolerate such people in the Communist Party; therefore I was as of then no longer a Communist."

As secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, Gilman personally appealed to Wisconsin authorities for dismissal of criminal charges against the former Minnesota Communist Party organizer, Samuel Horowitz, who was facing extradition for having fraudulently obtained a driver's license and automobile registration.

In one of the Rosenberg statements issued over his signature, Gilman declared: "We have stated before that the Rosenberg case was McCarthyism in its most extreme form * * * This plot based primarily on hysteria and fear and not on evidence, was needed in

1950 to create support for the unpopular Korean war. The McCarthys are trying to work up a war fever again." Referring to Sobell's flight to Mexico, the statement charged:

* * * The truth is that the Sobells saw impending fascism in this country and were trying to decide whether they should move to Mexico. They were following the examples of the scientists, labor leaders, and intellectuals who fled from Hitler Germany in the 1930's.

Ignoring completely the trial of the Rosenbergs and the many judicial reviews of the case, the statement brazenly asked:

Why have they hidden the fact that the Rosenbergs never did have their day in court * * * ?

In a letter dated March 13, 1953, Gilman dwells at great length on the anti-Semitic issues manufactured by the Communists:

Some Jewish people have been held back from action which lay open to them, by a fear of being considered Jews. We cannot, in justice to ourselves, refuse to stand up for a principle just because the persons involved in the case happen to be Jews. That would be a queer sort of anti-Semitism and the result would be the same as with the usual kind of anti-Semitism.

Another leaflet circulated by the Milwaukee Committee was addressed as an "Open Letter to President Harry S. Truman," and was to be signed and forwarded to the President by Rosenberg sympathizers:

Dear Mr. President: Tonight two young people sit, or pace the floor of their cells, in the death house of Sing Sing prison. One is Julius Rosenberg, an obscure graduate engineer. The other is his wife, Ethel. They have been sentenced to death in the electric chair.

Their two children, Robbie, 5, and Michael, 9, are still waiting for their mother and father to come home.

The Supreme Court has refused their request for a hearing. Only you, Mr. President, can halt their execution. Our laws have given you authority and obligation to grant executive clemency when clemency is just. You recently exercised this authority by granting clemency to the man who killed a White House guard in an attempt on your life.

The Rosenbergs were accused of conspiracy to commit espionage. A jury upheld the charge. A judge, breaking every precedent in American history of such cases, sentenced them to die in the electric chair. (As you know, Mr. President, no civilian court has ever—either in peace or war—pronounced a death sentence on this charge. Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose were found guilty of treason in working for the enemy and 10 years imprisonment [sic] was deemed sufficient punishment.)

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have steadfastly denied any guilt. Many prominent attorneys [sic], scholars, pastors, priests and rabbis have studied the evidence and expressed serious doubts as to whether they are guilty.

Typical among opinions of these people is this statement of the eminent scholar, Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff: "I have studied and pondered long over the facts in the Rosenberg case. * * * I came to the firm conviction that something had to be done to save these persons from an undeserved fate."

More than 50,000 Americans have signed a legal brief urging a new trial. Many who are noncommittal regarding guilt or innocence, believe the Rosenbergs should not be killed and have joined the request for clemency.

The fear is expressed that we are facing a repetition of a shameful episode in American history—the frameup and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Others have been executed—only to have history prove them innocent. So long as one single doubt of their guilt remains, the Rosenbergs must not die.

If punishment for wrongdoing is the objective, this mother and father have suffered the tortures of the damned as they faced death during two years of imprisonment.

Only the merciful spirit of the American people and their fervent desire to guard our traditions of justice, plus action by yourself, can save these two from the horror of death in the electric chair.

We respectfully urge you, Mr. President, to grant executive clemency before it is too late.

Sign here.....

In his testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities on August 2, 1955, Gilman invoked the Fifth Amendment to evade questions regarding Communist Party membership and activities.

PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was established publicly at a meeting at Town Hall on October 14, 1952. The hall had been rented for \$100 by a Miss Bess Wienberg and leased to Jean D. Frantjis, secretary of the Philadelphia group and subsequently a paid employee of the National Committee. Miss Frantjis presided. Speakers included Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, a Kremlin clergyman, dealt with in another section of this report; David Alman; and Mrs. Sobell. Approximately 300 persons attended. With three unidentified persons donating \$100 each, the total collection was announced as \$1,153.

Miss Frantjis was identified as a Communist by Herman E. Thomas, another undercover FBI operative, in testimony before this Committee on August 3, 1955. Thomas said that he had attended numerous closed Communist Party affairs with her in the period from 1946 to 1949. Other information available to the Committee shows that Miss Frantjis in 1940 signed and circulated Communist Party nominating petitions for Irving Kostrow and John J. Ellis, Communist Party candidates for the Pennsylvania State Legislature from the 18th District. In addition, she has been a member of the board of directors of the American Council for a Democratic Greece, cited by the Attorney General as Communist and subversive. In her appearance before this Committee, Miss Frantjis refused to answer questions regarding her Communist associations.

On December 19, 1952, Miss Frantjis, writing on the letterhead of National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, P. O. Box 805, Philadelphia, publicized an appeal to—

Write or wire President Truman immediately asking Executive clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Raise the issue of the death sentence in your professional organizations.

Like Professor Love and the others, make a public statement against imposition of the death sentence.

The *Daily Worker*, on March 3, 1953, reported:

ROSENBERG DRIVE MAPPED IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A conference of 100 delegates last week mapped an intensive drive to win clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was made known here by the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The drive will include distribution of material in the communities; visiting of community leaders such as clergymen, professionals, trade-union leaders, and political leaders and distribution in the center city area within the next 2 weeks.

The delegates suggested that clergymen of all faiths be called upon to arrange a public prayer meeting for clemency.

The conference was addressed by Prof. Ephraim Cross of the City College of New York.

As in other areas of the country, the Civil Rights Congress collaborated closely with the Rosenberg campaign in Philadelphia. On



David Alman (1), executive secretary of the National Rosenberg Committee, and Helen Sobell (2) confer with Jean D. Frantjis (3), chairman of the Philadelphia Rosenberg Committee, and Rev. Kenneth Forbes (4), one of the clergymen active in the Rosenberg campaign. The picture was made at the inaugural meeting of the Philadelphia organization.

June 8, 1953, the CRC, in a letter signed by J. S. Zucker, announced a Freedom Festival to be held on June 14 at a Camp Alpine near Allentown, Pa., as a "rallying point for a mighty final plea for clemency for the Rosenbergs." Originally, the letter stated, the Festival was to have been dedicated to Steve Nelson as part of the campaign for annulment of his 20-year sentence as a Soviet agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY AREA

The testimony of Herman Thomas disclosed that the Rosenberg activities in the vital Lehigh Valley industrial heartland were under the direct supervision of the District Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia and were carried on almost exclusively by members of the Communist Party. In almost no other area was the relationship of the Communist Party to the Rosenberg campaign so manifest as in the Lehigh Valley where, Thomas related, Rosenberg literature and organizational instructions were received directly from Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia.

Thomas, whose undercover career in the Party extended from April 1944 until May 1954, was a member of the Lehigh Valley Section secretariat, which supervised the work of all the Communist Party organizations in the area. Thomas himself was in charge of the Communist Party organization in Allentown.

The Lehigh Valley Rosenberg Committee, Thomas testified, was formed toward the end of 1952 at a meeting at the home of Sylvia Freedland, identified by Thomas as an active Communist. Before the formal organization of a Rosenberg Committee, Thomas said, propaganda material was obtained from Communist Party District headquarters at Philadelphia and distributed to the public via the Communist Party clubs in the area. This material, he said, was brought from Philadelphia by Mrs. Freedland's husband, Michael Freedland, and, on several occasions, by Party functionaries coming from Philadelphia to attend Party section meetings in Allentown—

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this material put out by the national organization known as the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case?

Mr. THOMAS. I think some of it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this material brought to Communist Party meetings?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the Communist Party in Allentown undertook the responsibility of dissemination of that material?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And also asking that messages be sent to the President in behalf of the Rosenbergs?

Mr. THOMAS. To the Attorney General, that is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. After this organization meeting in the fall of 1952 at the home of Mrs. Sylvia Freedland, how was the material brought in relating to the Rosenberg case, and how was it disposed of?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, most of the material as I say was brought in from Philadelphia and sometimes by Michael Freedland or someone from the District Committee coming up to speak at one of the section meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of what?

Mr. THOMAS. Of the Communist Party. Well then, at the section secretariat meeting, different members would be given the material to take to the different clubs, Communist Party clubs.

Mr. TAVENNER. Different members of the Communist Party?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. So you have the situation of Communist Party members bringing the material from Philadelphia?

Mr. THOMAS. They did all the work.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where they obtained the material in Philadelphia?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, there was a drop in Philadelphia that the Party calls by the name of Rosa. I don't know who it is and I don't know whether it is a man or a woman, but on several occasions Mike Freedland picked up material there, both Party material and material on the defense of the Rosenbergs. On one occasion, I picked up material at the home of Herman Labovitz in Philadelphia. He was also one of the nine Communist leaders indicted in Philadelphia. * * *

Mr. TAVENNER. So you have the picture of members of the Communist Party obtaining the Rosenberg material from Communist Party sources in Philadelphia, and then Communist Party members disseminating it in Allentown?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Thomas identified the following as Communist Party members who attended the initiating meeting at the Freedland home: Ted Norton, former librarian at Lafayette College in Easton; Billie Jane Lipsett, of Easton, who had been active in the Communist attempt to defeat Representative Francis E. Walter; Irving Riskin; his wife, Adelaide Riskin; and Maude and Scott Nicol. Norton, Riskin, and Miss Lipsett were members of the Communist Party area secretariat, Thomas testified. Another Communist Party member identified by Thomas as active in the Lehigh Valley Rosenberg activities was Harriet Karol.

As an illustration of the Communist tactics, Thomas related that Adelaide Riskin, Sylvia Freedland, and Harriet Karol, members of the Allentown Branch of the American Jewish Congress, were instructed by the party to enlist support for the Rosenbergs within that organization and to prompt requests for clemency for the Rosenbergs from other members.

The large sums raised by the Rosenberg Committee across the country prompt various questions in view of Thomas' testimony about funds raised by the Party for Smith Act defendants in Philadelphia. The Communist organization in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware alone, Thomas related, was assigned a goal of \$100,000, of which \$60,000 was to be for attorneys' fees and \$40,000 for overt propaganda. During the trial, this quota was increased. Actually, as Chairman Walter pointed out during the hearings, the court appointed counsel on the representation by the defendants that they had no money for attorneys' fees.

Chairman WALTER. So that the application for counsel because they could not retain anyone, not having any money, was a fraud, practiced upon the court?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Thomas testified that the funds raised in the Rosenberg campaign were turned over directly to the Communist Party:

Mr. THOMAS. At the first meeting in the latter part of 1952, the monies collected there were turned over to Irving Riskin. * * * On several occasions I had collected monies that I had turned over to this fellow by the name of "Jack" who was known as William Powers. I had turned money over to him and he was the section organizer of the Communist Party of the Lehigh Valley section.

Thomas testified that a percentage of the funds raised in all front activities went into the coffers of the Communist Party. As an example, he cited the Brotherhood Festival sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, of which 30 percent of the proceeds were promised to be turned over to the Lehigh Valley Communist Party organization itself:

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore, uninformed people, laboring under a desire to promote peace, would patronize such an affair and make contributions because they believed in peace and they were actually contributing to the Communist Party?

Mr. THOMAS. That is the successful purpose of the Communist Party with these fund organizations, and it is more or less a camouflage. When we couldn't go out and raise money in the name of the Party, I gave receipts that were issued to me by William Hood's wife (William Hood—a Lehigh Valley Communist Party section organizer) that had "Civil Rights Congress" on them that I signed in raising money for the Communist Party. That was in the Lehigh Valley.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you not consider that that was a fraud upon the public who are asked to make such contributions?

Mr. THOMAS. Do you think the Communist Party stops to realize whether it is a fraud or not, in perpetrating their ideas among the American people or on the American people?

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall occasions where money raised for front organizations was delivered to Communist Party members on a higher level than those locally?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, the section organizer and I personally turned over money to Joseph Kuzma, that was raised in the Lehigh Valley section. When they had the drive to raise money for the defense of the nine Communists in Philadelphia, our quota in the Lehigh Valley was to raise \$3,000. Some of that money was raised in the name of the Party, and some was solicited among friends and sympathizers of the Party under the name of civil rights and that money as I say was turned over to Joseph Kuzma, who at that time was organizational secretary of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Thomas' disclosures corroborated fully the evidence that at all levels and in all areas, the campaign in behalf of the Rosenbergs was completely a Communist undertaking.

NEW JERSEY

The Rosenberg campaign in Newark and vicinity was directed by Dr. Leonard Tushnet, secretary and member of the board of trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey.

At a rally sponsored by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, at Wideway Hall in Newark on November 10, 1952, an audience of more than 400 was reported by the *Daily Worker* to have voted unanimously to send a telegram to President Truman urging executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" and to have contributed \$1,000. Speakers were Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor Emeritus of the Union Theological Seminary; Yuri Suhl; and Mrs. Alman. Dr. Tushnet was chairman.

A scheduled \$25-a-plate "Clemency Dinner" at the Robert Treat Hotel on April 2, 1953, was canceled when, as the *Newark Star Ledger* reported, "the cooks wouldn't cook and the waiters wouldn't wait" for the spies' sympathizers. A half year later, another dinner was more successful—this one, as reported in the *Daily Worker* on November 12, 1953, a testimonial to Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Tushnet for their activities in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

OHIO

Two Rosenberg organizations functioned in Ohio: the Cleveland Committee To Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and the Ohio Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Executive secretary of the Ohio organization was Marjorie Posner, of Cleveland. Leaders of the Cleveland organization were George Moed and Mildred Rothenberg, wife of Don Rothenberg.

Approximately 275 persons attended a public meeting of the Ohio Committee and the Cleveland Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions on November 8, 1952, at which Rabbi Cronbach was the principal speaker. Other public meetings were held on November 18, 1952; on December 15, where Rosenberg literature was distributed by Frieda Katz, a known Communist and Smith Act defendant; and on December 17 at the home of one Milton Tenenbaum.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* on June 9, 1953, contained a full-page ad headlined, "We Are Innocent * * * The Facts Demand Clemency!" sponsored by the Cleveland Committee and listing M. S. Rothenberg, executive secretary. The *Plain Dealer* reported on June 14, 1953, that a group of 37 Clevelanders had departed by bus for Washington to participate in the White House picketing. Mrs. Rothenberg, while identified as spokesman for the delegation, did not go to the Capital, the newspaper reported.

ST. LOUIS

Chairman of the St. Louis Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (later the St. Louis Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell) was Haven P. Perkins. A participant in numerous Communist fronts, Perkins has been identified publicly before the Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist Party member. His wife, Clara Perkins, who was also active in the Committee, was one of the leaders of the attempt by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers to take over union leadership at the Wagner manufacturing plant.

Activities in the St. Louis area were restricted to a very small scale. A scheduled "mercy rally" on June 7, 1953, was canceled due to the difficulty in finding a place to stage it. The Committee had sent out announcements stating the rally would be held at the Tpheris Israel Congregation, but the Rabbi declared that the group had never been authorized to use the synagogue. According to the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* of June 8, 1953, Perkins said that the local group had held only about 10 meetings during the period of its existence because "pressure" had been applied to deny them facilities for meetings.

THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

With the advent of the Third Phase of the Rosenberg campaign, the international Communist network swung into action. On both sides of the Iron Curtain, the Rosenbergs were made into the core of a Soviet "Hate-America Campaign," beamed at many who were confused or deliberately misinformed about the facts and real issues of the case. Few overseas realized that every rational argument presented by the Communists and their collaborators had been examined and rejected by American courts, and that the rights of the spies had been accorded the most extensive safeguards possible. People in other lands did not have the means to analyze, or the background of knowledge against which to measure and discount, the insidious components of the Big Lie in the Rosenberg case. Availing themselves of this advantage, the Rosenberg propagandists presented a dazzling array of nonexistent "facts" calculated to convince the world of American barbarity.

While the governments of the free world held firm for the most part, thousands of their subjects who had fallen into the Communist trap sent appeals for clemency to the United States Government, and joined the Communists in denouncing the trial and sentence. The *Political Science Quarterly*, published by Columbia University, declared that the Communist venture was "one of the most successful anti-American propaganda campaigns ever launched abroad." And Dr. Fineberg later wrote, "It was in distant countries, in realms where the Rosenbergs never set foot that the Communists garnered the most luscious fruits from the untruths they planted and cultivated."

The Communists prompted demonstrations before U. S. embassies in a score of cities and their press fed the fires of invective. They were joined by many individuals who felt genuine horror at the Rosenberg's doom, and by respectable newspapers, such as the Paris *Le Monde*, whose normal caution had been swept away by the ceaseless storm of propaganda.

The overseas agencies of the American Government were, unfortunately, unable to deal adequately with the Communist-provoked furors. The first record of any action taken by the U. S. Information Agency appears on August 26, 1953, when it banned propaganda literature sent by the American Rosenberg Committee to U. S. Information Centers abroad. These included the Rosenberg "Death House Letters" and the transcripts of the trial.

(The Information Centers apparently had almost nothing with which to counter the mass of Communist propaganda. The best presentation of the facts of the case, Oliver Pilat's "The Atom Spies" was available in exactly nine Centers—not one in the critical countries of France, Italy, England, or Germany. One copy was available in each of the cities of Bangkok, Bombay, Rangoon, Taipeh, Manila, Madrid, Dublin, the Hague, and Brussels. Forty-three additional copies were presented to various individuals. Sixty-eight copies of Dr. Fineberg's exposé of the Communist campaign, the Rosenberg

Case: Fact and Fiction—published several months after the Rosenberg's execution—were made available in Information Centers. A total of 1,781 copies in English were presented individually; and 6,000 copies in Japanese translation were distributed in Japan—where the Communists circulated 150,000 copies of the "Death House Letters" alone. While the Communist propaganda was translated into scores of languages, Dr. Fineberg's book was translated only into Japanese and Pilat's was available only in English.)

In France, *Political Science Quarterly* reported, "the Rosenberg defenders gained their most passionate and overwhelming victory. On the Rosenbergs, France was united as on no other issue since the war. A mystique swept the country capturing members of every political party, intellectuals of every political persuasion, educators, lawyers, even the clergy."

Edouard Herriot, President of the French Assembly; Edgar Faure; Leon Johaux, head of the conservative labor movement; and 15 members of the French Parliament sent clemency appeals to President Eisenhower. A number of prominent French writers added their voices to the Communist uproar. Jean-Paul Sartre, in an article widely distributed by the National Committee in America, wrote of America as the "Animals Sick With Rabies":

*** you can never convince us that the execution of the Rosenbergs was a "regrettable incident" or a "judicial error." It was legal lynching which smears a whole nation with blood and reveals the bankruptcy of the Atlantic Pact and your inability to lead the Western World. Never shall we hand the leadership of the Western World to the murderers of the Rosenbergs.

You have allowed America to become the cradle of a new fascism. It will be useless to explain to us that this single murder is not comparable to Hitler's mass exterminations.

If we can still have some hope it is because your country gave birth to this man and to this woman whom you have killed.

Meanwhile do not be astonished if we cry out from one end of Europe to the other: Watch out! America has the rabies! Cut all the ties which bind us to her, otherwise we will in turn be bitten and run mad!

The French campaign was directed through three agencies: First, the French Communist Party, which initiated the French Rosenberg campaign through its official organ, *l'Humanité*, on November 18, 1952; second, a Communist front, the Mouvement Contre le Racisme (Movement Against Racism); and third, the French Committee for Defense of the Rosenbergs. (The address of the Rosenberg Committee was the same as that of the Movement Against Racism.) To these were added in January 1953 an organization entitled "Christian Committee for Defense of the Rosenbergs." Among its members were French Novelist François Mauriac, and M. Coutet, legal counselor to the archbishop of Paris. The extent of the Communist program can be gauged by the fact that the French committee distributed 30,000 copies of 1 brochure, "A New Dreyfus Affair—The Rosenberg Affair"; 150,000 copies of a 68-page illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Lovers of Liberty," published by the French Rosenberg Committee after the execution; and 30,000 copies of Ethel Rosenberg's first appeal for clemency.

In a letter to Robert B. Glynn, author of the *Political Science Quarterly* report on the French Rosenberg campaign, Villard stated that the American Rosenberg Committee had sent an edited transcript of the trial to Villard, who then composed a two-page summary of the case. The Rosenbergs' attorney, Emanuel Bloch, helped additionally by writing letters to various French lawyers.

The Political Science Quarterly reported that the operation of the French campaign paralleled exactly that in America: "The Party could do the dirty work and preach the extreme line; the committee could be respectable, claiming that the Communists were not their responsibility, but simply a separate force working for the same general goal. Between them, they could lick the French platter clean."

The Communist efforts ultimately succeeded in enlisting even such normally anti-Communist publications as *Le Monde*, one of the great national newspapers of France. Although the initial position of *Le Monde*, based on reports of its Washington correspondent, were definitely anti-Rosenberg, this shifted quickly. "From mid-December [beginning with the publication of a report by Henri Pierre], *Le Monde* can be said to have joined the Rosenberg Camp," *Political Science Quarterly* reported. "Its Washington correspondent, who disapproved, was replaced."

In France, the State Department prepared a 33-page report entitled, "The Rosenberg Case," to answer the Communist charges. Five hundred copies of this were circulated. *Political Science Quarterly* reported that, despite this limited distribution, the report made a "salutary" impact. However, the only other Rosenberg information distributed were eight so-called news bulletins of the United States Information Service. *Political Science Quarterly* summarized the extent of American counterpropaganda as follows:

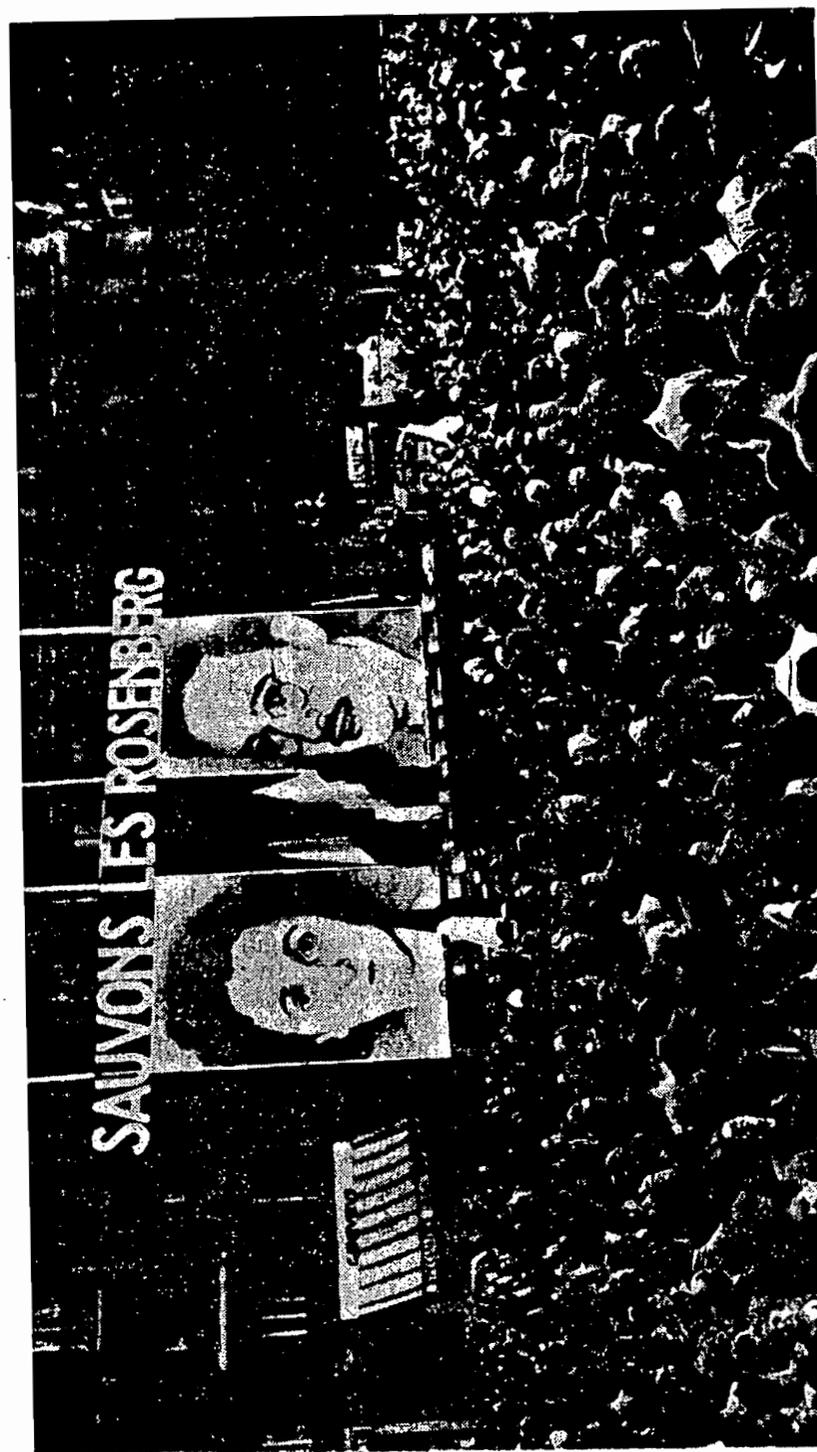
During the June agitation the total American propaganda output consisted of the text of three judicial decisions (Kaufman's refusing a new trial, Douglas' granting a new stay, the Supreme Court's vacating stay), the text of Attorney General Brownell's request for a special Court session and the text of President Eisenhower's final denial of clemency.

When a vigorous day-by-day program was demanded to fight each Communist lie and half-truth and to reestablish French belief in American justice, a program was adopted which gave the victory in the propaganda battle to the Communists by default.

The *Political Science Quarterly* concluded that "an efficient information service could have neutralized a great deal of the anti-American distortions which moderate France accepted concerning the Rosenberg affair."

In both France and Italy, the Kremlin was able to utilize the support of the Communist-dominated trade union federations.

In Sweden, the *Daily Worker* reported on April 7, 1953, one delegation of 73 "leading artists" and another of 37 trade union officials called the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm to protest the death sentences. On April 9, the *Daily Worker* reported that "leading trade unions of Cuba" and "prominent individuals and organizations in Argentina" had appealed to President Eisenhower. Cablegrams, the newspaper said, had been sent by the Cuban union to textile workers, union of weavers, metal workers union, barbers union, auto workers, laundry workers, furniture workers, hospital workers, liquor workers, transport workers, telephone workers, and graphic art workers. Another message to the President was sent by the Havana section of the Communist Democratic Federation of Women. Eighteen rabbis in Israel signed an appeal. Several of them later withdrew their names after learning the purposes for which it was being used. The Israeli Parliament steadfastly resisted Communist efforts to enlist it in the Rosenberg campaign.



(Photo courtesy of the Associated Press.)
Rallies such as this one in the center of Paris, France, marked the Communist Rosenberg campaign abroad. Huge portraits of the atom spies are mounted behind the speaker's platform. The letters spell out: "Save the Rosenbergs."

In East Berlin a play entitled, "In God's Own Country," dealing with the Rosenbergs and "Wall Street hangmen," was being produced and by February 1953 *Political Science Quarterly* reported "a correspondent estimated that posters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg [in East Berlin] were more numerous than those of Stalin." All these activities were coordinated by an East Berlin "Committee for the Defense of Victims of American Reaction."

An illustration of the Soviet international tactics was provided by Patrick Walsh, a former Communist labor organizer in Canada, who testified before this Committee on July 13, 1953. Walsh related that the Canadian Communists had decided at first not to participate in the Rosenberg campaign openly because of the similarity of the names of Julius Rosenberg and Fred Rose, ne Rosenberg, the Canadian Member of Parliament uncovered by the investigations in 1946 as a secret Communist agent. However, after the international campaign began to gather momentum, Walsh testified, it was decided that "Canada should not be an exception and that we [the Communists] should join the hue and cry"—

Now the way the League for Democratic Rights went about this is an illustration of Communist tactics. They sent word to Regina in Saskatchewan—that is in western Canada—to a Communist there that he should write in and suggest that people in the West were bothered about this Rosenberg affair and that in his opinion we should start a campaign in favor of the Rosenbergs.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he a person of any known record in the Communist Party?

Mr. WALSH. Well, he was a member of Parliament—a Communist member of Parliament—and his name is William Kardash—K-a-r-d-a-s-h, a well-known leader of the Ukrainian Communist section of the Party for the past 20 years and also a leader of the International Brigade in Spain between 1936 and 1939. Kardash wrote to the League for Democratic Rights and we had the excuse that it was not something that was coming from the central body; it was not a campaign that was being imposed because of a decision of the leadership, but that people from the West were anxious that we should do something about it, and in about 2 weeks we began to flood the country with Save the Rosenberg pamphlets, petitions, circulars and what not * * *

Walsh stated that it was this campaign which prompted him to break with the Party because, "I knew from a study of the Rosenbergs' case that in my opinion both the Rosenbergs were guilty and I was not surprised that such people had been carrying on espionage activities because of my long experience with the Communist Party * * *. In my heart and soul," he continued, "I knew that they had had every possible chance for defending themselves and that they could thank God they were living in America where they had a right to have a lawyer and to defend themselves and to enjoy the benefits of a counsel, something which is denied to every citizen in the Soviet Union and every other country behind the Iron Curtain."

At a meeting of the Canadian Union of Wood Workers Executive, Walsh testified, a Rosenberg clemency resolution was adopted in the name of 100,000 forest workers—which, Walsh pointed out, "we did not represent because at the most we had only 5,000 members." Walsh said he publicly opposed the motion, although "I knew that my days were counted" because he could not "endorse or have anything to do with something which smacked of treason." The Canadian Wood Workers Union, Walsh further disclosed, was under the direct orders of Ilio Bosi, head of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers Section of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions and a veteran agent of the Communist International and the Cominform.

An account from Budapest illustrates the Kremlin's exploitation of the Rosenbergs in its own domain. Hungarian newspapers reported that a three-act play based on the spy case "played to packed houses" in Budapest. The newspapers called it "one of the greatest theatrical successes since the war"—understandable in view of the fact that all Hungarians were officially ordered to see it.

The following is a description by Eugene Gonda, an anti-Communist writer now in the United States:

The play, "Fidelity," was written by the Hungarian Communist playwright Miklos Gyarfás in a hybrid style embracing both mid-twentieth century Communist propaganda techniques and nineteenth century melodrama. There are only four roles: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the executed American atom spies; a dark and dour government agent, and Peavy, a cynical yet sentimental prison guard. All the action takes place in the Rosenbergs' death cell.

THE PLAY opens with Peavy attempting to persuade the Rosenbergs to kiss before his eyes so that he can earn \$20 by retelling the story to a newspaperman outside the gates. The dignified prisoners refuse to make such an exhibition of their love.

Then Julius falls asleep and dreams aloud about the destiny of an apple sitting on the table, and about the inspiration he has received from Beethoven and Michaelangelo.

The government agent enters and hands Julius a prepared confession. "Here is the document which guarantees your life," he says. If the Rosenbergs will sign it, they will go free.

Julius spurns the paper. "It would deprive us of our honor forever!" he declaims.

The government agent admits that the confession does not measure up to the style of Abraham Lincoln, and this is Julius' cue to recite the last half of the Gettysburg Address.

He concludes, turns to the government man and says: "Tell the Attorney General, tell the President, our lives are in their hands, but we do not want their mercy." And Ethel shouts: "You know what you are asking from us in exchange for our lives? If we signed this confession, every American citizen would lose his honor."

THE VERBAL wrestling between the Rosenbergs and the government agent consumes the first and second acts. At one point, the agent confides to the Rosenbergs that he sympathizes with them, but he explains that he is in the government's clutches because of his own leftist background.

The prison guard also attempts to persuade the Rosenbergs to sign the confession, but he admits that he hopes to get \$100 from the newspaperman for giving him that news.

Finally the government agent loses his patience and orders Peavy to take Julius to the death chamber for a few minutes, to give him a taste of what awaits him if he still refuses to sign. The couple endures this trick with dignity, and the agent makes one last effort.

He hands Julius a pen. "With this pen Roosevelt signed the document of world peace at Yalta," he says, and asks Julius to use it in signing the confession. Julius still says no, and the agent leaves.

THE THIRD ACT opens with the government agent back in the cell and extremely angry. Julius braves his wrath and tells him bluntly that he is a fascist. Here the official breaks down and humbly pleads with the Rosenbergs: "Believe me, this evening will decide the fate of peace or war. * * * If you in your position persist in giving the lie to the United States Government, the consequences will be unpredictable. * * * Your confession would deliver America from the war danger. * * * And you are patriots * * *"

Julius and Ethel agree that they are patriots, but they still refuse to confess to "uncommitted crimes." The playwright makes it plain that they are not even Communists.

Suddenly the stage goes dark; lights have gone off throughout the prison, throughout the city. The government agent is frightened; could this not be a warning from the "Budapest Peace Congress," which had promised to help the Rosenbergs?

But the lights go on again for the last scene. Julius and Ethel walk quietly to the electric chair and the frustrated government man storms out of the cell. The prison guard, left alone in the cell, discovers on the wall of the cell a message in

Julius' handwriting. It is addressed to his children, and says: "Michael, Robert, remember us * * *. Remain faithful * * * to the future * * *."
And the curtain falls.

The play was ordered translated into all the languages spoken behind the Iron Curtain so that it could be performed throughout Russia's vast European-Asian empire.

THE LIE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

There was no greater instance of chicanery in the Rosenberg campaign than the determined effort of the Communists and their confederates to spread the lie of "anti-Semitism."

Posing as champions of minorities and mortal foes of religious prejudice, the Communists in fact deliberately tried to manufacture anti-Semitism in order to exploit it. By doing so, they sought to convince the world at large, and the Jewish community in particular, that the American Government is controlled by anti-Semitic fanatics bent on the extermination of American Jewry; and that the Rosenberg trial and sentence presaged a domestic rampage of Nazi-like persecution complete with death camps and gas chambers. It was a venture, in the words of the Jewish magazine *Commentary*, of "breathtaking mendacity and impudence."

Commentary reported that the Rosenberg rallies were dominated by a specter of imminent doom, and the audiences were steeped in the fear that "If the Rosenbergs must die, then all Jews will die."

The Communists sought to identify the Rosenbergs with the Jewish community at every conceivable opportunity, and to make defense of the Rosenbergs a matter of communal and religious pride. This was exemplified by a *Daily Worker* report of Rosenberg Committee activity in the predominantly Jewish districts of lower Manhattan, headlined: "The East Side Keeps Faith With Its Own."

The Communist campaign had three immediate objectives. First, to cultivate the fear that "anti-Communism leads to anti-Semitism" and that the resistance to the march of world Communism must lead inevitably to the establishment of a Fascist regime at home; second, to generate support among Jewish organizations and individual Jews first for the Rosenbergs and then for the Communist program as a whole; third, to "provoke the lunatic fringe of anti-Semites," in the words of *Commentary*, "by equating Jew and Communist, thus creating fertile soil for the kind of divisive strife that the Communists know so well how to exploit." Later, the Communist charges served as a means of diverting attention from the real annihilation of Jewish life by the Kremlin, bared for all the world to witness by the Prague trials.

The B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League exposed the Communist aims for what they really were:

What this really amounts to is a kind of blackmail imposed by the Communists on the Jewish community * * *. By publicly emphasizing the Jewish background of the Rosenbergs, they propose to make capital of this Jew-Communist identification as a cynical means of forcing the Jewish community into a partnership with the Communists.

Dr. Fineberg wrote, at the peak of the campaign:

If this were a case of genuinely attempting to vindicate people convicted of crime without other motivation, it would be ignored by those who believe the convicted parties are guilty. But the readers and audiences of the Rosenberg Committee are being told something much more significant than that. They are being told that Fascists have already gotten control of the United States and that

every anti-Semitic act, whether in Miami, Philadelphia, Boston or Cicero, no matter whether it is the work of a few hoodlums or of a street gang, is the result of the machinations of powerful unnamed plutocrats who will doom every Jew to death unless the "progressive" forces are strengthened. Distrust of our country and its law courts is being poured into unsuspecting minds. It is not only the Rosenbergs but all the Jews of the United States who at the meetings of this Committee are pictured as already sitting in the death house. Every bit of fear or anxiety which people feel in these grim days is skillfully being played upon to make them feel more insecure and to destroy their faith in the United States * * * According to the Committee's executive secretary there are now active committees in twenty-six cities. At each of several meetings two thousand dollars or more has been collected. For what? To drive home to all Americans that the atomic spies were Jews, when practically every American journalist and every radio speaker and every decent American scrupulously avoided mentioning that purely incidental fact? When all decent Americans have tried to disassociate completely the race, religion and ethnic origin of Communists from the fact that they are Communists, what despicable disservice it is to proclaim that these people are Jews and to build a false and lurid tale of an anti-Semitic conspiracy that sends innocent Jews to their death and plans the annihilation of Jewry.

Throughout its "anti-Semitic" campaign, the Communists and the Rosenberg organization attempted to draw an analogy between the Rosenbergs, legitimately convicted of espionage in a properly conducted trial, and Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, falsely convicted of treason as part of an anti-Jewish plot in France at the end of the last century.

The *Daily Worker*, on December 23, 1952, declared:

If the conscience of France had not challenged the framing of Dreyfus, there would not be the great French Nation we know today. If the German people had seen in time what the unchallenged Nazi savagery against the "Communists and the Jews" was doing to them as a people, they too would have halted the hands of the executioners. Now it is up to us as Americans to see what is involved in this terrible crime.

These efforts were too fantastic to be seriously considered by anyone capable of rational thought. The Communists knew this but they wanted to accomplish something altogether different. As Dr. Fineberg wrote later:

To suggest a resemblance between the Rosenberg case and the Dreyfus case is to besmirch the memory of Captain Dreyfus * * * It was symbolic of what the Rosenberg Committees' propaganda is intended to do—to shake the faith of the people in the United States in the traditions of their country. It is to rob the timorous of a sense of security and of trust in their neighbors. It is part and parcel of the entire Communist propaganda purpose to undermine confidence in the United States at home and to injure its reputation abroad.

The Anti-Defamation League, an organization acutely sensitive to the slightest infringement of Jewish or other minority rights, declared flatly that there was not a "single shred of anti-Semitism" in the case.

The Communists cried that there were no Jews on the jury that convicted the Rosenbergs. But they could not explain away the fact that the judge was a Jew and so was the prosecutor, the latter from the same depressed Lower East Side section that had produced the Rosenbergs. For the skilled propagandists at the Kremlin, such a paradox presents no great difficulty: Anti-Semitism was rampant in the case because of the fact that there were no Jews on the jury, and equally because of the fact that the judge and the prosecutor were Jews. For the faithful, all that is necessary is the will to believe.

As the B'nai B'rith and other responsible representatives of the Jewish community pointed out, the only religious issues in the entire trial were raised by the defendants themselves.

The "anti-Semitic" canard was launched full-blown in January 1952 by the Communist publication, *Jewish Life*, and its editor,

Louis Harap, the concealed Communist president of the National Rosenberg Committee. "A lowering cloud of anti-Semitism hangs over the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for alleged atomic espionage * * *", Harap wrote:

The death sentence and the entire case of the Rosenbergs must therefore be seen in the context of the threatening atomic war and the Fascist and anti-Semitic dangers that are an integral part of this threatening war. To fight to reverse the death sentence against the Rosenbergs is to fight against the anti-Semitic implications of the whole affair.

Almost simultaneously, Harap's article was "reprinted" in full by the *Daily Worker*, which beat the drum harder with statements like this:

There must be joy in every pro-Fascist heart at the thought that a Jewish-American father and mother may be killed in the interest of the warmakers and the Jew haters.

During this same time, the Civil Rights Congress, which had officially charged in the United Nations that the United States Government was guilty of planned, deliberate "genocide" in its treatment of Negroes, issued a press release distributed throughout the country—with particular attention to the Anglo-Jewish press—calling for support of the Rosenbergs. William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who took credit for the authorship of the genocide petition to the U. N., declared that "The Rosenberg frameup is a new high in the growing anti-Semitism * * *. The lynching of these two innocent American Jews unless stopped by the American people will serve as a signal for a wave of Hitler-like genocidal attacks against the Jewish people throughout the United States * * *. The murder of the Rosenbergs will inevitably lead to new and fiercer attacks on Jewish synagogues such as we have seen in Florida, to more Hitler youth movements as have grown in Philadelphia."

Jewish Life was well chosen for such an assignment. "There has been no issue," declared the American Jewish Committee, "in which this magazine has differed with the Soviet Union, even when it has meant going squarely against American and Jewish interests."

The magazine first appeared in November 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, *Morning Freiheit*. The editorial board consisted of Alexander Bittelman, leading Communist theoretician and member of the National Committee of the American Communist Party; Moses Miller, one-time president of the now defunct Communist Jewish Peoples Committee; Morris U. Schappes, an admitted and avowed Communist teacher; Paul Novick, editor of the *Morning Freiheit*; Sam Pevzner, an official of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a branch of the Communist International Workers Order; and Samuel Barron, former public relations director of the *Daily Worker*. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: "*Jewish Life* dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union."

Barron was succeeded as managing editor by Harap, who has been identified as a Communist Party member and who has written extensively for the Communist press and lectured at the Communist Jefferson School in New York. In appearances before this committee, Harap has refused to answer questions bearing upon his Communist

Since the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on February 25 unanimously upheld the conviction and sentence of the Rosenbergs, we anticipate further attempts to involve Jewish groups.

Please alert Jewish groups against supporting any such meeting and advise me immediately of attempts to develop pro-Rosenberg sympathy in your area.

On May 13, 1952, the National Community Relations Advisory Council publicly condemned the "efforts to mislead the people of this country by unsupported charges that the religious ancestry of the defendants was a factor in this case":

Any group of American citizens has a right to express its views as to the severity of the sentence in any criminal case. Attempts are being made, however, by a Communist-inspired group called the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to inject the false issue of anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg case. We condemn these efforts to mislead the people of this country by unsupported charges that the religious ancestry of the defendants was a factor in this case. We denounce this fraudulent effort to confuse and manipulate public opinion for ulterior political purposes.

The statement was endorsed by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, and 26 local Jewish Community Relations Councils.

The Jewish War Veterans similarly denounced the Communist campaign. In January 1953 the National Commander, Jesse Moss, wrote to Judge Kaufman "to compliment you upon the courage and the clarity of the thinking which you have shown throughout. As the leader of a great group of veterans of the Jewish faith, I especially resent the efforts to make an issue of the religious identification of the defendants. We despise equally those who would callously use the Rosenbergs to injure the Jews and those who would callously use the Jews to help the Rosenbergs."

In a statement prepared for the hearings of this Committee on the Rosenberg case, Dr. Fineberg summarized the position of the American Jewish community as follows:

* * * It is a well established fact that all of the responsible organizations supported the Jewish community whose task it is to combat anti-Semitism came to the conclusion that at no time did anti-Semitism play any part in the Rosenberg case. Moreover they recognized the fact that Communists were trying to inject that false issue. * * *

The Jewish organizations remained actively opposed to the efforts of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and exposed it thoroughly. It was impossible to keep misguided individuals from contributing financial and moral support to the Rosenberg Committee. But the record of opposition is thoroughly clear. The Rosenberg Committee received no funds from any synagogue, Jewish welfare organization, federation of philanthropy or any of the thousands of other Jewish organizations which have the respect of American Jews and their neighbors. Moreover, the views openly voiced by the Jewish agencies kept nonsectarian and Christian organizations from being duped by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Despite the position maintained by the Jewish community as a whole, the Communists persisted in their efforts. Following the execution, *Jewish Life* hailed the Rosenbergs as "innocent martyrs" and in the main editorial entitled "Human Dignity Will Not Die!" declared:

The Rosenbergs were killed as an offering to the cold war. The forces that killed the Rosenbergs are the same as those which are pushing the world to atomic war * * * The struggle must be stronger than ever—this is the legacy left to us by the Rosenbergs. * * *

The ultimate in the Communist duplicity was the appearance in the same editions of Communist newspapers of the reports of the execution of the Prague Trial Jewish defendants and the charges of purported antisemitism in America. To resolve this monstrous contradiction for the faithful, the Communists needed but a simple "black is white" statement such as this from Jacques Ducloux: "The conviction of the U. S. atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was an example of anti-Semitism but the execution of eight Jews in Czechoslovakia last week was not."

THE FALSE PROPHETS

Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world.—

First Epistle of St. John.

The Rosenberg campaign afforded the Communist conspiracy a momentous opportunity to remount a long-planned invasion of the churches of America. Devastating setbacks in labor, education, and government made it imperative for the Communists to seek new areas of operation. The pulpit possessed particular allure. "Never," testified Herbert Philbrick, "is an angel of darkness more secure than when he poses as an angel of light. * * *

"The Communists did not need the churches in past years; they had ample other channels of subversion," declared Philbrick, an FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party for a number of years. "They do need the churches now; they will fight savagely for your church. * * * As far as the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party in this country are concerned," Philbrick continued, "under present conditions we are taught that the Communist Party at this moment was not to destroy religion but to use it. * * *

The Rosenberg campaign was skillfully designed by the Communists to appeal naturally to ministers, whom the Communists expected to respond to ideals of "peace," "justice," "mercy" with which the propaganda on behalf of the spies was cleverly alloyed.

"Obvious evidence that the angels of darkness are deceiving the very elect," Philbrick testified in his appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1953, "is the increasing number of Communist-sponsored petitions going out over the imprimatur of ministers of the Gospel and the outsized number of clergy who are signatories. It is no happenstance but the result of a deliberate, carefully planned Communist strategy"—

Of great aid and assistance to the Communist Party, is their campaign of using non-Communist Party ministers and victimizing innocent individuals in the religious field * * * that is done in a thousand different ways. It is done through the circulation of petitions. It is done by soliciting of funds for Communist-front organizations. It is done by inviting ministers to join Communist-front organizations.

* * * I would say that in almost every Communist-front organization we use the name of one or more ministers; and again the idea of the Communist Party itself was that the names of these ministers would enable the Party to victimize a great many more people than they otherwise would be able to do.

Some of the clergymen who lent their names and pulpits to the Communist cause, Philbrick said, were undoubtedly "duped into enlisting in a cause they felt worthy." Others, upon whom the Communists relied to carry out the Party strategy within the sanctuary, were "hard disciplined and trained agents of Stalin who were ministers of the Gospel"—

Members of major denominations, they were assigned countless special tasks for the Communist conspiracy. Among the tasks were these: Helping to spread Soviet-inspired dissension and confusion; subtly injecting distrust in our Government, our leaders, our way of life; spreading distrust and hatred of "capitalists," businessmen, employers, company heads, stock owners; popularizing a

sly contempt for the police, the courts, the FBI, and other government law-enforcement agencies; attacking all anti-Communist individuals, laws, measures, and investigative groups; defending Communist Party members and fellow travelers; lending their weight to the indoctrinating of youth in seminaries; participating in Soviet espionage and transmitting intelligence information to the Soviet Government; providing stature and integrity to Communists and pro-Communists by church sponsorship; and by clever and subtle operation, victimizing many hundreds of non-Communist ministers and laymen into seeming support of the Soviet dictatorship and enmity against our own United States Government.

"I saw those ministers in action," Philbrick declared, "ruthless Communist leaders prostituting the Christian ministry to the evil ends of atheism and oppression. They knew exactly what they were doing. They were clergymen because it suited their purpose and that of their superiors to be clergymen."

Almost every edition of the *Daily Worker* and every major propaganda release of the Rosenberg Committee pointed to the success of the Communist efforts in this direction, despite the public warnings of responsible religious leaders of all major faiths. On November 11, 1952, the *Daily Worker* published a dispatch from Oakland, California, reporting that a "group of East Bay churchmen and doctors added their voices to the thousands protesting the death sentences pronounced on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and in support of the campaign for executive clemency."

On January 1, 1953, the *Daily Worker* reported that a "New Group of 157 Persons" had signed clemency appeals; on January 8, it carried the names of "45 prominent clergymen of Philadelphia" who had written to President Truman asking commutation of the Rosenbergs' sentence.

At the beginning of January 1953 newspapers throughout the country reported the warning by a committee of distinguished Catholics, Protestants, and Jews that those persons who had joined in the Communist campaign for the Rosenbergs "have knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda." The statement was issued by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the *Christian Herald*; Father Joseph N. Moody of Cathedral College, New York; Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric Co.; Clarence E. Manion, former Dean of Law, Notre Dame University; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel, New York; and Samuel I. Rosenman, former Presidential adviser. It declared:

The case of the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions. In addition to those who for legitimate reasons want the death sentence of the Rosenbergs commuted, there are others who use the commutation plea as grist for Communist propaganda mills.

The Rosenbergs, who in July 1950 were charged with wartime espionage, have received and continue to receive the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence. Nevertheless the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences. Neither racial nor religious prejudice has been involved in this prosecution. All responsible organizations concerned with protecting civil liberties have stated so publicly. Racial and religious groups as such have no special interest in the Rosenberg case and cannot properly become involved in appeals on their behalf. Those who join in organized campaigns for clemency in this case have knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda.

Appeals in regard to clemency should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves. They have revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation nor

any desire to assist the Department of Justice. They have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency.

Yet less than 2 weeks after the publication of this warning, the *Daily Worker*, on January 13, 1953, devoted an entire page to listing the names of some 215 ministers and religious officials who had "urged clemency" for the Rosenbergs. On February 16, the *Daily Worker* boasted across its front page:

ROSENBERG CLEMENCY DRIVE—2,300 CLERGYMEN ASK TALKS WITH EISENHOWER

The article stated that Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School and one of the most active of the religious leaders involved in the Rosenberg campaign, had forwarded a "special plea for clemency" to President Eisenhower signed by 2,300 ministers. The letter to the President declared:

I urge you to reconsider your refusal to commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Together with nearly 2,300 other clergymen, I signed a letter asking for executive clemency.

We assume that our letter is included in the material prepared for your attention by the Justice Department.

Our unaffiliated group represents an important segment of the Christian clergy of this country. Among us are members of 28 communions and citizens of all 48 States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Many of the signers are spiritual and executive leaders in their respective denominations. Included are presidents, deans and professors of numerous theological schools and colleges and important members of interdenominational organizations. All of us, as pastors, are in intimate touch with our people; it is fair to conclude that our opposition to the death sentence is shared by a much larger number of conservative and thoughtful citizens.

It is difficult in a short letter to convey adequately the sense of the considerations which led us to make our original appeal. Certainly one major consideration is the fact that the Rosenberg case has become an occasion that catches up within itself all kinds of attitudes, forces and movements which are operating within our society.

For this reason, we suggest that the Rosenberg case cannot be looked at simply in terms of itself. For this reason, the death sentence in this instance is an indication of our national weakness rather than our national strength. It is a reflection of our own growing hysteria, fear and insecurity.

When looked at in this symbolic way, the death sentence itself further reduces the range of our freedom to think and act. It contributes to a paralysis of critical thought. It furthers the mood of suppression that becomes increasingly characteristic of our way of life.

We are not questioning the justice of the trial, but we earnestly question the political and spiritual wisdom of the sentence.

Surely we as a country are strong enough to endure the kind of tension involved in the Rosenberg case.

Since this is an inadequate summary of our views, I respectfully ask on behalf of all of the signers that you grant an appointment at which some of our number can present to you personally the considerations which moved us to join in a common plea for mercy.

This was followed by another letter signed by 104 clergymen and released, the *Daily Worker* of March 24th reported, by the Reverend Dr. W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church in New York, and by nine other ministers in other parts of the country:

Dear Mr. President: One of our number, the Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the School of Theology of Chicago University, has asked you for an appointment at which a small delegation can present to you personally the considerations which moved some 2,300 of us to ask for commutation of the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

We are informed that Dean Loomer enclosed with his request a full list of the signers of our appeal. We respectfully call your attention to the representative character of this group of Protestant and non-Roman Catholic leaders.

Further indication of the wide support for commutation of the death penalty is the plea for clemency advanced by Pope Pius XII, spiritual head of the Roman Catholic community. It is indeed regrettable that the Pope's message was not communicated to you until after you had announced your decision. That circumstance suggests the possibility that you may wish to order an examination of all appeals for mercy with a view to reevaluating their importance.

It is our earnest plea that you reconsider your decision against executive clemency. We add our names to Dean Loomer's request for a personal appointment.

Similar ministers' "appeals" were reported from other parts of the country. On March 4, the *Daily Worker* listed 10 Rhode Island ministers who had signed an appeal to President Eisenhower; on April 6, it listed 21 New Jersey ministers as signers of a letter condemning the Rosenberg sentence as "savagely and unjustified."

Testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities indicates that many of the voices raised in behalf of the Rosenbergs from apparently impeccable sources were not spontaneous and charitable expressions at all but were a result of calculated endeavor by the Community Party.

The petitions, Philbrick testified, are "one of the commonest—and most effective—Communist tools for enlisting the prestige value of the names of unsuspecting victims":

The originating "Reverend" attracts other ministers, whose endorsements attract others—and the propaganda snowballs enormously. Many of the signers, if they discover their blunder later on, are too embarrassed to admit that they "didn't read" what they signed, or that the published statement attributed to their endorsement differed in substantial detail from what they had signed.

Another recent piece of Communist propaganda was also an "amnesty appeal" for the convicted 11 [Communist leaders]. Contained among the usual platitudes and high-sounding noble phrases was this gem: "Increasing multitudes of people—including non-Communists and anti-Communists—consider that the continued imprisonment of these political dissenters means that the Government of the United States fears the American people, and is no longer strong enough to tolerate freedom of speech and political association." The propaganda line that the United States is a "police state," weak and shaky, living in fear of you and me, the American people, is unadulterated and typically brazen material straight from Moscow itself.

Yet who signed this petition? Two hundred and eighty "prominent" Americans—and more than 25 percent of them ministers of the gospel.

Philbrick said he had telephoned several of the ministers whom he knew to be anti-Communists to ascertain how they had been trapped, and received the answer: "I remember now—but the letter to me came from a minister—and so of course I did not suppose for a moment * * *"

The amnesty appeal to which Philbrick refers illustrates how the Communist campaign for the Rosenbergs, Communist propaganda in general, and the Communist aims in regard to the ministry were all inextricably intertwined. The amnesty appeal emanated from the Reverend Kenneth Forbes of Philadelphia, co-chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, who was one of the most active of the "Rosenberg" clergymen. Forbes' victims, Philbrick declared, were "not aware that the 'minister' although ordained some years ago, has no church, parish, or standing in the Philadelphia area from which he operates, or that he has been flagrantly associated with a number of pro-Communist movements."

Forbes is also executive chairman of the Episcopal League for Social Action, 135 West Upsal Street, Philadelphia. An information bulletin of the league, dated May 31, 1953, lists the following as members of the executive committee: the Reverend Dillard H. Brown, Jr.; Arthur H. Fawcett; Elizabeth P. Frazier; the Reverend Gordon C. Graham; the Reverend W. Robert Hampshire; the Reverend Frederick B. Jansen; the Reverend William H. Melish; the Reverend William B. Spofford; and the Reverend Robert D. Smith.

Other clergymen who played an active role in the Rosenberg campaign were Dr. Bernard Loomer; the Reverend Stephen Fritchman, of California, who has refused to answer questions regarding alleged Communist Party membership; and the Reverend Henry Hitt Crain, pastor of the Detroit Central Methodist Church. A sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and supporter of a number of Communist-front activities, Crain was the author of a statement, widely circulated by the National Rosenberg Committee, in which he declared that he "opposed death for the Rosenbergs" because "it implies an altogether unworthy capitulation to the hysterical temper of the times and reveals a recreant willingness to resort to 'scapegoat' devices to appease the homicidal urges of crowd compulsion."

The campaign was supported by the Methodist Federation for Social Action, which officially declared itself in favor of clemency. A letter dated New Year's Eve, 1952, distributed by the Reverend Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary, to the members of the federation urged them to communicate with the President to commute the death sentences. The federation described the death sentences as "unprecedented" and attempted to mitigate the odium of the Rosenbergs' crime by asserting that it consisted (only) of conspiracy to commit espionage "for a wartime ally."

(The Methodist Federation is not a part of the Methodist Church and has been repudiated by Methodist leaders.)

Further details of the Communist conspiracy against the church and its relationship to the Rosenberg campaign have been outlined to the Committee on Un-American Activities by Joseph Zack Kornfeder, a former member of the American Communist Politburo and high ranking representative of the Communist International. Kornfeder branded the National Rosenberg organization as "Communist created and Communist dominated"—

* * * those who signed the [clemency] petition under such circumstances would be—that is, as far as preachers are concerned—would be the Party members or fellow travelers who were close enough to put their names down in spite of all the issues involved.

I am certain that you could not find 2 dozen among those 2,300 who would sign a petition for spies of any other power than Russia.

Mr. SCHERER. * * * Among those 2,000 ministers were, however, some just idealists and pacifists were there not?

Mr. KORNFEDER. I do not think so. I think that those 2,000 were pretty close to the machine. Of course they may have been. It is always possible to have a few stray ones.

Although Kornfeder conceded that some may have signed the petition because it was misrepresented to them, he expressed the belief that the "obvious characteristic is that the great majority who signed the petition under those circumstances knew exactly what they were doing." Any minister who wanted to, he pointed out, "could find out for himself what was involved."

One of the most glaring examples of the Communist church conspiracy and its relation to the Rosenberg campaign appeared in an editorial of the *Daily Worker* of July 10, 1953, accusing the Committee on Un-American Activities of "investigating religion":

Here in the white-hot glare of klieg lights, in the witness chair will sit the preacher who urged as a Christian gesture clemency for the Rosenbergs, or amnesty for the Communist leaders.

Accompanying the editorial was one of the most sacrilegious propaganda pieces ever used by the Communists. This was a cartoon first published in the November 1932 issue of *Economic Justice*, the bulletin of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. It depicted a "wanted notice" with the following text:

REWARD

—for information leading to the apprehension of Jesus Christ * * *

Wanted—for Sedition, Criminal Anarchy, Vagrancy, and Conspiracy to overthrow the established Government * * *

Dresses poorly * * * has visionary ideas, associates with common working people, the unemployed and bums * * * Allen—beleived [sic] to be a Jew * * * Red Beard, marks on hands and feet, the result of injuries inflicted by an angry mob led by respectable citizens and legal authorities.

This same kind of indecency was implicit in the following passage in John Wexley's supercharged account of the Rosenberg's execution, contained in his book, *The Judgment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg*:

* * * Had it been anything like this for that young rabbi, Yeshua ben Yussuf, on his bitter path past Golgotha, the place of skulls? Had it been like this for that ancient prophet of his own blood and race, when he had faced his false witnesses, when he had faced his judges who had charged his silence as guilt and blasphemy—his teachings as rebellion against Caesar? Had it been this way, too when the multitudes had stood by, not daring to question, not daring even to think or feel—when even Peter had thrice failed him—and when the priests, scribes, and elders who had reviled and spit upon him came by the cross to further mock and deride him, even in his death throes? And had it been this way, too, when his heart, twisted by despair, had cried out: "Eli, Eli—Lomo azaviani" * * *?

Unquestionably the most unconscionable aspect of this part of the Rosenberg campaign was the attempt to represent the Pope as an advocate of clemency for the Rosenbergs. A vast volume of literature was disseminated by the National Committee to deliberately create this impression. One handbill, for example, distributed in February 1953, proclaimed in large, black type:

HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE SAYS: 'SPARE THE ROSENBERGS'

The handbill dressed up the lie with a spurious news dispatch: "VATICAN CITY, February 13.—Pope Pius the XII has asked the President of the United States to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

Actually, the Pope had never urged clemency for the Rosenbergs. The facts were these: In December 1952, he had instructed the Apostolic Delegate in Washington to inform the Department of Justice that the Pope had received requests for intervention in the Rosenberg case; and on February 13, 1953, the Papal emissary had addressed a letter to Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, declaring:

I am directed by the Holy See to inform the competent United States authorities that many new demands are being received at the Vatican urging the Holy Father

to intervene for clemency on behalf of the Rosenbergs. I will be most grateful if you will kindly notify the President.

Not content with fabricating a nonexistent appeal by the Pope for clemency, the Communist press and the National Committee compounded the indecency by charging that United States officials had deliberately withheld the appeal from the President. The *Daily Worker* on April 12, for example, in a three-page article headlined "The Record of a Frameup" asserted "the most notorious of all deals was former U. S. Attorney General McGranery's deliberate act of withholding from the White House the message of clemency sent by Pope Pius the Twelfth." The facts of the so-called appeal have already been stated; as for the Papal communications concerning the appeals received by the Vatican, these had been given wide publicity in all but the Communist press. The *Washington Star*, for example, in a front-page article on February 16, 1953, reported, "For the second time, the Roman Catholic apostolic delegate in Washington informed the Government that the Pope had received a large number of pleas for mercy." It may be assumed that in the criteria of Communist journalism, newsworthiness includes only that which is of benefit to Communist interests.

Certainly not all clergymen, nor even a large proportion of them, allowed themselves to be duped by the Communists. One of the best exposures of the fabric of lies with which the Communists sought to clothe themselves came from the Rev. Peter H. Samsom, of the San Diego First Unitarian Church, and was widely distributed as the January 1953 selection of the church's Sermon of the Month Club. "I say flatly," the Reverend Samsom declared in one of the most penetrating analyses of the entire Rosenberg fraud, "that communism is simply using the Rosenberg Case for its own hate-America campaign; that Communists do not believe their own nonsense about anti-Semitism as a factor in this case; and that the Communists want the Rosenbergs executed, and are consciously and deliberately ensuring this outcome by the campaign they are carrying on"—

The Communists hope by this means to depict America before the world as barbaric, cold-blooded, anti-Semitic, and ridden by hysteria for the suppression of human liberties, and thirsting for war with Russia. In all these ways, the Rosenberg Case has become a football in the vicious and deadly serious game of Soviet Russia's hate-America campaign, and the real goal of all the agitation is to persuade and confuse that part of world opinion that is not already committed to loyalty to Western, American concepts of human liberty.

The following are my reasons for saying these hard things:

First, the Communists themselves do not believe that the Rosenbergs are innocents framed on false charges. They showed no interest in the trial proceedings, and the *Daily Worker* did not even bother to cover the trial and report on it to the faithful. The Communists did not press a single one of their present extreme propaganda charges against American justice during the trial; these were after-thoughts. They kept a strict policy of hands off the Rosenberg case until the day the Supreme Court first refused to review it * * * then suddenly they began to use this case for all it was worth in the blackmail of America and her position in the world. For then the Communists were sure of the outcome, and jumped in, not to save the Rosenbergs, but purely and simply to make certain that the world saw the Rosenbergs as martyrs to the cause.

Second, the Communists do not for a moment swallow their own hogwash about anti-Semitic prejudice as a leading factor in the Rosenberg conviction. Their talk of defending Jews against persecution sounds extremely odd in the light of certain recent Soviet purges of leadership in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. In Prague, 11 of the 14 Communists executed after a travesty of a trial

HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE SAYS: 'SPARE THE ROSENBERGS'

VATICAN CITY, FEB. 13—Pope Pius XII has asked the President of the United States to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

President Eisenhower CAN and MUST Reconsider His

Decision to Execute the Rosenbergs

**Write - Wire President Eisenhower to
Reconsider! Commute the Death Sentence!**

Issued by: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1020 6th Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. Street 9-9894

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Propaganda material like the handbill above attempted to portray Pope Pius as intervening in behalf of the Rosenbergs. Note the fake "news story" datelined "The Vatican."

were Jews, and by admission of Russia's own authorized propaganda, these men were executed, among other reasons, for their involvement in the Zionist cause. * * *

And third, it is the hidden intention behind all this picketing, protesting, and preaching about American justice that the Rosenbergs, the supposed beneficiaries of the propaganda effort, shall have their doom irrevocably sealed. It is in the interests of the Soviet cause that the Rosenbergs shall die as martyrs and not be spared by American clemency * * *. It is their intention to render clemency for the Rosenbergs finally impossible by putting it in the light of American capitulation to Soviet demands. This is simply an example of Communist "real-politik."

"The Communists are not concerned for the lives of these two spies," Reverend Samsom concluded. "The Communist Party machinery has chosen the Rosenberg case as a handy hook on which to hang its campaign of defaming and blackmailing America in the eyes of the world."

LABOR'S REBUFF

The Communists failed completely in their attempts to enlist legitimate labor support in the Rosenberg campaign. They were able to get only the collaboration of a handful of Party-dominated and Party-faithful union locals and leaders. Specific labor activities were carried out by a "National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs," an auxiliary of the National Rosenberg Committee, and sharing the same headquarters with it. Abe Weisburd, an American Labor Party political organizer, was executive secretary.

The *Daily Worker* on January 14, 1953, editorialized about "U. S. Labor's Duty" in regard to the Rosenberg campaign:

Is the Rosenberg case connected with the fact that Labor's most bitter enemies now propose in Congress the death penalty for "espionage" in time of peace? Is it a secret that employers and witch hunters can easily classify strikes, or any trade union activity in the "defense plants" as "espionage"? * * * Are the corpses of the Rosenbergs—falsely labeled "atom spies for Russia"—to be a warning to all Americans "to keep your mouth shut"? * * * It seems to us that these are the questions which now must confront the labor movement, the AFL, CIO, railroad unions and independents with a new urgency they have not felt up to now * * *. Let every local, international, every individual member, write to or wire President Truman, visit Congressmen and Senators, write to and visit the local papers.

But such appeals were without result. The legitimate, anti-Communist labor organizations refused to be cajoled or coerced into any defense of the spies.

To conceal the obvious lack of general labor support, the National Committee pointed vociferously to the scattering of locals which endorsed the Rosenberg campaign. A leaflet distributed by the National Labor Committee in December 1952, listed the following unions and individuals as "supporters of the clemency movement":

The General Council of Ford Local 600, CIO Auto Workers
Chevrolet Local 659 and Northwest Local 163, United Auto Workers
Locals 905 (Bronx) and 981 (Anacortes, Washington), AFL Painters
Local 1 AFL Bakery Workers
Local 1 AFL Jewelry Workers
Local 107 AFL Paper Bag Workers
Local 65 CIO Shoe Workers
Local 140 CIO Furniture Workers
Local 1782 AFL Carpenters Union
Local 23-75 CIO Wood Workers
Local 735 Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Local 6 and 26 International Longshoremen and Warehousemen
New York Council International Fur and Leather Workers
Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board
New York Branch of the Marine Cooks and Stewards; and Local 555 Teachers Union
Abe Wilder, President, Local 1946 United Mine Workers
Thomas Hart, Financial Secretary, Local 7 AFL International Moulders Union
Cleophas T. Jacobs, President, Local 968 AFL International Longshoremen's Association
Robert Whiley, Secretary, Local 49 CIO United Packinghouse Workers, New York
Don W. Harris, President, District Council 8, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Ben Gold, International President Fur and Leather Workers
Maurice Travis, Secretary-Treasurer, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Joseph Selly, President of the American Communication Association

On January 15, the *Daily Worker* listed these additional names:

Frank Gerber, secretary-treasurer, Local 23-46, CIO International Woodworkers, Bellingham, Wash.
William L. Graham, delegate, Local 10-100, International Woodworkers, Portland, Oreg.
Steven Dravath, chairman, Local 54, United Shoe Workers CIO, New York
Nachio Oitego, financial secretary, Local 485, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Bingham Canyon, Utah
Leon Straus, executive secretary, Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board, New York
Sam Winn, business agent, Local 490, AFL Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, New York
Andrew Nelson, president, Local 207, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, New Orleans
William Frame, committeeman, Progressive Miners of America, Gillespie, Ill.
Stephan Taylor, 48-year member of executive board, Local 79, International Association of Machinists, Seattle
John D. Masso, business representative, Local 528, AFL Glass Bevelers Union, New York
George J. Giannavis, secretary, Local 845, Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Lansing, Mich.
Richard Bishop, patrolman, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, New York
Jack Friedman, Joint Council member, Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers of America, New York
Vincent Castiglione, business agent, Local 27, IFLWU, Newark
Alex Sirota, business manager, Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers, New York
Oscar Sturm, secretary, Painters Union, AFL Staunton, Ill.
Charles Steiner, business representative, Local 475, UE, Brooklyn
Milton B. Goldman, division director, Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees Union, D. P. O. W. A., New York
Andrew Leredu, president, Local 1, International Jewelry Workers Union, AFL, New York
Lee D. Shaffer, president, Northwest Local 163, CIO United Auto Workers, Detroit
Murray Brown, assistant manager, Furriers Joint Council, New York
Al Caplan, president, Local 26, International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union, Los Angeles
John Bernard, Illinois legislative representative, UE, Chicago
Max Haber, recording secretary, Local 1175 AFL Sign Painters, Miami
Al Pezzati, international executive board member Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, New York
Irving Dvorin, port agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards, New York
Giles C. Evans, business agent, Local 23-75, CIO International Woodworkers, Sedro-Wooley, Wash.
Phillip Saba, organizer, UE, Philadelphia.
Emanuel J. Fried, international representative, UE Buffalo
Frank Dutto, president, Local 1; AFL Bakery Workers, New York
Glenn K. Peters, treasurer, Local 200, United Public Workers, Union City, N. J.
Rubin Marcus, business manager, Local 107, Paper Bag Workers Union, AFL, New York
Raymond E. Graham, chairman, Local 16, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Great Falls, Mont.
Ernest De Maio, president, District 11; UE, Chicago
Penn Vandervoort, editor, the Labor Herald, CIO Newspaper Guild, Los Angeles
Leon Sverdlove and Benny Sher, business representatives, Local 1; AFL Jewelry Workers Union, New York

A rally sponsored by the National Labor Committee at the New York Palm Garden on February 4, 1953, drew an audience of some 700 to hear Leon Beverly, president of Chicago Local 347 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers; Dr. John Coddington, identified as an execu-

**SAVE THE
LIVES OF THE
ROSENBERGS...**

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are doomed to the electric chair on January 15th. They have been sentenced to die in spite of the fact that the F.B.I. has admitted to perjury on the part of an important witness.

Millions throughout the world are demanding clemency for them. Important lawyers like Prof. Stephen Love of Northwestern University, Chairman of the Character and Fitness Board of the Illinois Supreme Court; D. N. Pitt, Queen's Counselor; Arthur Garfield Hays, have raised grave and reasonable doubts. Scientists like Dr. Joseph Meyer of the University of Chicago have questioned the scientific testimony and asked for clemency.

Trade unionists throughout the world have recognized the nature of the case. The London Trades Council in England, the C.G.T. in France, the G.G.I.L. in Italy, the trade unions in Japan, and many other countries, as well as unions in the United States like Ford Local 600, U.A.W.-C.I.O.; Building Trades Council of San Francisco, A.F.L.; International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; Jewelry Workers, Local 1, A.F.L., and many others have called for clemency.

Join the Daily Forward, The Jewish Day, and The Jewish Morning Journal and such others as Dorothy Thompson, Max Lerner.

WRITE-WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ASK FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS.

ATTEND THE DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS PRAYER AND CLEMENCY MEETING.

Chateau Gardens
105 East Houston Street, N. Y. C.
Tuesday, December 30th at 7 p.m.
Hear Rabbi Meyer Scharff
and other distinguished speakers

DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS
1080 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. C. Bryant 9-9694



One of the Rosenberg propaganda statements directed specifically to American labor, which turned its back on the Communist campaign

tive member of the New York chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers; Victor Rabinowitz, attorney for the Communist-controlled Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians; and Stephen Kravath, chairman, Local 54, CIO Shoe Workers. Martha Schlamme and Leon Bibb provided entertainment in the form of Negro spirituals and Jewish songs dedicated to the Rosenbergs.

The lack of labor support was a source of deep annoyance to the Communists and brought the violent castigation of Communist labor columnist George Morris in the *Daily Worker* on June 22, 1953. "Victory could have been the result," Morris declared, "if the main sections of the labor movement had supported the struggle. The mainstream of labor's officials played a most despicable and cowardly role"

It seems that the people throughout the world, more sensitive to what happened in Germany, recognized in the case of the Rosenbergs the symbolic rise of the Fascist beast in America but our labor officialdom, shutting its eyes to the realities, have even helped to give America that beastly look the people of the world now see in it.

The labor movement can have an important role in the new state of the Rosenberg fight. When the final chapter is written on the Rosenberg story it must not be said that labor was a hindmost element in the struggle. It must never be forgotten that those who conspired to frame and kill the Rosenbergs are also conspiring to kill the labor movement.

THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN

The Communists wept copiously over the plight of the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robert, but they exploited them to the fullest in the campaign organized around their parents.

The Communist press contained a plethora of stories about the youngsters and their visits to their parents at Sing Sing. The children were prominently displayed in the Washington clemency vigils. Rosenberg Committee speakers throughout the country dwelt long and emotionally on the fate awaiting the children if their parents were executed. Behind it all was the theme that somehow the innocence of the children whitened the guilt of their mother and father.

But, as in the case of the Rosenbergs themselves, the Communists had no concern whatsoever with the children except as they could be made into an exhibit in the Communist carnival.

Of the more than \$300,000 collected by the National Committee, only the pittance of \$1,299.15 was expended for the welfare of the children. Even the Sobell children fared better: The Committee reported a total expenditure of \$5,042.77 for them. The sum spent for the Rosenberg children was little more than one-tenth of the amount which the National Committee spent for postage for the propaganda literature alone, and only a fifth of what the Almans received for directing the national campaign.

In September 1953 Emanuel H. Bloch, whom the Rosenbergs had named as guardian of the children, announced the establishment of a trust fund, with a goal of \$75,000, for them. At a Rosenberg Committee dinner at Newark on November 8, the *Daily Worker* reported, Bloch was presented with an initial check for \$5,000 for the fund. On September 23, 1953, the *Daily Worker* announced that the trust fund's Board of Trustees consisted of Shirley Graham, Yuri Suhl, James Aronson of the *National Guardian*, Prof. Malcolm Sharp, and Bloch.

At the time of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the boys were taken to live with Ethel's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass. Mrs. Greenglass, ill and aging, was unable to provide an adequate home, and it was necessary to place them in a social agency home. There they were sheltered from disturbing publicity, and from the embrace of the Communists as well. But at the insistence of their parents, the boys were taken in June 1951 to the home of Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius' mother. This, too, did not work out. The boys were then boarded with Bernard Bach at Toms River, N. J., about 60 miles from New York. The Bachs, friends of the Rosenbergs, tried to keep the identity of the boys a secret so that they could make an adequate adjustment. However, at the insistence of the Communists and the National Committee, they were taken from these surroundings to appear at demonstrations and rallies.

After the execution, the boys continued to live at the Bachs. But since their legal guardian, Bloch, lived in another State, the children

could not attend public school in New Jersey for more than 1 year. Bloch then sent them to live with Mr. and Mrs. Abel Meeropol on Riverside Drive, N. Y.

After Bloch's death of a heart attack at the end of January 1954, a violent custody battle broke out. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children charged that the children were being "exploited for fund-raising propositions." The Court ordered them removed from the Meeropol's home. On February 20, 1954, they were placed temporarily in the custody of Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg. This action was made permanent on April 5, when the children were named wards of Mrs. Rosenberg and Kenneth D. Johnson, former Children's Court judge in Massachusetts, who was designated to advise Mrs. Rosenberg and "protect the children from outside influences."

THE PLUMS OF "JUSTICE"

An accounting for the National Rosenberg Committee prepared by the firm of M. Harbus & Co. shows that the American people contributed \$302,530.17 to the National Committee alone. Taking into consideration funds that were raised by local organizations throughout the nation, the total may be estimated at well over a half million dollars.

The records of the National Committee cast an interesting light on the methods and techniques of Communist finance. While it is impossible to ascertain how much of the total may have gone into the coffers of the Communist Party, or to point to specific examples of fraud, it can nevertheless be stated that the bookkeeping of the National Committee reflects malpractices which would bring even the smallest "capitalist" businessman into disrepute—if not jail.

One fact is clearly revealed in a study of the National Committee's finances: For the leaders of the strident chorus who shrilled for mercy for the Rosenbergs, charitable impulses were strictly a matter of cash. Behind the facade erected for the gullible, Communist crusades pay substantial rewards for those who initiate and direct them—a fact well concealed in the so-called public audit of the Rosenberg Committee.

The Rosenberg campaign from the Spring of 1952 until October 31, 1953, provided a regular income totaling more than \$5,000 for the Almans. In addition to weekly salaries, the financial records of the Committee also disclose large single payments of various kinds. For example, on September 11, 1952, there is a payment of \$800 for fares to David Alman, although the records show that he was being promptly reimbursed for specific trips during this time. Again on May 1, 1953, another entry of \$500 in travelers checks for "fares" for David Alman is shown, although payment for specific trips were noted separately at this same period. On June 13, 1953, Emily Alman was paid \$1,000 as a "loan refund." On June 16, David Alman received \$1,000 as a "revolving fund."

Mrs. Sobell, the Committee's moving and indefatigable orator, drew down more than \$3,000 in regular weekly payments of \$65, beginning in March 1952, plus additional sums ranging from \$10 to \$100 for her children. Don Rothenberg pocketed \$1,225 from November 1, 1952, until October 31, 1953, for "fees." One entry was for "salary and expenses."

Emanuel Bloch received \$15,426 for "fees." (The audit lists \$21,476.90 for legal fees and expenses, without the breakdown provided by the Committee's books.) Bloch's fees and his expenses were on top of more than \$11,000 paid for the printing of documents required in the various legal steps undertaken for the spies.

William Reuben received some \$2,700 for speaking and editing fees, in addition to being repaid for travel and other expenses.

Rabbi Sharff, who stressed how he volunteered his services in the quest for "justice," received some \$565 for "speakers fees" and fares.

The Reverend Williamson managed somewhat better—a total of \$855 for “speakers fees” alone.

The campaign proved a good thing, too, for the financially stricken *National Guardian*, which had been instrumental in launching it. At the end of December 1952, for example, the *Guardian* appealed “for a shower of dollar bills to wipe out the 1952 deficit of \$10,000.” What the general response may have been cannot be precisely determined. The records of the Rosenberg Committee on January 7, however, list one payment of \$1,275 as a refund donation to *Guardian* editor, Cedric Belfrage; a “general” payment of \$210 to Belfrage on January 8; and another \$821 on January 23 as a “return for part contribution from the *Guardian*.” Advertising payments to the *Guardian* amounted to another \$1,232.15.

Beginning in the spring of 1952, the Committee made payments totaling over \$10,000 to some 48 individuals and designated these as “repayment of loans.” Emily Alman indicated in her testimony before this Committee that these individuals had made the contributions—with the understanding that they would be returned—in order to launch the Rosenberg campaign financially. The contributors may perhaps be considered as decoys who had their money returned while countless dupes throughout the Nation provided the funds to keep the campaign rolling. However, there is no way of determining which of these may have been bona fide loans and bona fide repayments, and which may have concealed the transfer of funds to other recipients.

The Rosenberg Committee's books list the following persons and amounts of loan repayments—Laub \$300, M. L. Laub \$200, Arthur Greenwald \$100, Peggy Seigel \$125, Saul Aronow \$25, Isobel B. Allen \$100, Peter Levine \$100, Valeda J. Bryant (secretary of the Palo Alto Peace Club) \$200, George Mold (Cleveland Rosenberg Committee) \$200, Alice Hill Byrne (National Committee sponsor) \$200, L. Monohon \$100, Raymond Marcus \$20, Sophie Davidson (chairman of Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee) \$500, Xenia K. Deiman \$25, Josephine Billings \$202, I. Weinberg \$100, Mrs. Albert Paula \$100, Morris U. Schappes (editorial board of *Jewish Life*) \$100, Florence Haskell \$100, Dorothy Samachson \$50, Ethel Soschin (Jefferson School librarian and instructor) \$50, Mandel Terman (chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Council of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship 1952; director of the Communist Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago) \$100, Louis Fishman \$100, Julius Petrofsky \$25, Lloyd Thomas (listed by the *Daily Worker* as organizer of the Bronx Council on Rent and Housing) \$45, Richard Jessor \$125, Marie Russell \$40, Rea M. Carp \$50, Boris Miller \$25, J. Rosenstein \$25, Lucy Hall \$258, Florence W. Haase \$500, George Winoker \$200, M. Hershkopf \$50, Milton Kagen \$10, S. Yufit \$10, S. Talmy \$15, Florence Luscomb \$25, Milton Schacter \$500, Helen Schacter \$400, Ben Bach \$100, and Harold Duchouny \$300.

Also listed are repayments to “C. R.” of \$500 and to “L. B.” \$1,000. Both checks were made out to cash. There is no further explanation of the initials. Another check for \$1,500, cashed by one Judith Saeplay, listed “loan refund 1,000; return loan Sidney 200; general expenses 300.”

The audit shows that the National Committee spent exactly \$1,299.15 for the Rosenberg children—just about half of what it

Emily Alman
National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee
1060 Sixth Avenue
New York 18 New York

Dear Emily,

We have in Chicago movies of our vigil at the Federal Court Building on the evening of the execution. ~~xxxx~~ If this will be of any value to you in ~~unpublishing~~ the gathering of such material for the film you contemplate. Let us know if you would like the material sent to you.

Please send us at least 3,000 fact sheets on Morton Sobell and if you have any more of the reprint of Dr. Loomer from the *Progressive*, let us have 1,000 or what you can spare. If you have it in large quantity send us 3,000.

Please find enclosed a check for ^{\$32.50} \$17.50, to cover the printing cost of 80 Death House ~~xxxx~~ Letters. We need these immediately and will send the balance as soon as we can collect for some of our outstanding books. The remaining \$15.00 is for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a \$30.00 pledge fulfilled made at the meeting.

Sincerely, ~~xxx~~

Jo Grant

The last sentence in this letter from Josephine Grant of the Chicago Committee to Emily Alman gives a clue to financial arrangements between the national and local organizations. The letter indicates that as high as 50 percent of the money raised locally was turned over to national headquarters

spent for the flamboyant funeral of their parents. The sum of \$5,042.77 was spent for the Sobell children. The Washington demonstrations cost a total of \$57,859.09, nearly 4 times the total spent for actual legal expenses, exclusive of the fees to the Rosenberg and Sobell attorneys. The total salaries of the staff, according to the public audit, amounted to \$28,891.95.

The postscript to the financial fantasia of the National Committee was written by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue with the filing of a tax lien on \$124,121.96 in 1954. The Internal Revenue Bureau has made a determination that the Rosenberg committee owes \$124,121.96 in back taxes and penalties. The organization is charged with deducting as operating expenses sums actually spent for propaganda purposes, and failing to prove its income was the result of "gifts."

A further explanation of the many deceptive and mystifying entries in the Rosenberg accounts will probably never be forthcoming; Emily Alman testified that the records concerning the day-to-day transactions of the Committee have already been destroyed.

THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN

The execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953, did not end the Communist campaign. The same charges of electricity which brought death to the spies gave new impulse to the Communist propaganda against the United States and the procedures which had made possible the apprehension of the "martyrs" and their ultimate retribution.

The bodies scarcely had been removed from the prison when the National Committee issued a statement declaring:

Although Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have been pronounced "legally dead" they shall live to haunt the courts which condemned them and the officials who refused the simple act of mercy which could have kept them alive until they could have vindicated themselves. The very memory of them will one day cause America to look back with shame on the era of hysteria under which they were tortured and put to death.

We shall continue this fight until the Rosenbergs' names are cleared and their innocence proved * * *

We shall continue to press for a review of the Rosenberg case for reasons which transcend them, and even their children.

The Burlingame (California) *Advance*, in an editorial published following the execution, commented accurately on the program being prepared by the Communists and their votaries:

The Rosenbergs are dead. But the Rosenberg case will live long, kept alive by Communists to discredit the United States both here and abroad * * * They will be used as purported proofs of American injustice, although full opportunity was given for exercise of every legal resource * * *

The Rosenberg case will be further used by the Communists to draw into many of their activities the liberals who felt the sentence was too drastic and sympathetic souls easily convinced the couple was innocent. It will be used to inspire distrust and weaken faith in our democratic processes at a time when that faith should be at its strongest * * *

Less than 2 weeks after the execution, Herbert Philbrick reported details of the new phase of the Communist Rosenberg venture:

Highly satisfied with the anti-American propaganda campaign based upon the Rosenberg spies the Communist Party bosses last week ordered all Agitprop (agitation and propaganda) heads to continue the campaign on a permanent basis * * * The Comrades have already distributed millions of leaflets and flyers in this and other countries throughout the world and now we are ordering propaganda material in a more "permanent form—hard-back books, long-playing records, dramatizations, and songs."

At the same time, the National Rosenberg Committee announced a campaign to obtain a new trial for Sobell following a meeting of representatives from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, New York, and Newark. The Committee issued a statement declaring:

The execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was carried out in the same atmosphere of extreme passion, disregard for due process, and abandonment of humane considerations that marked their trial and sentencing * * *

We believe that it would be in the best interests of our country and its judicial process to continue all efforts to ascertain the truth in the Rosenberg case; that the trial and sentencing of the Rosenbergs' codefendant, Morton Sobell, requires steps leading towards a new trial; that efforts be made to secure public support for a transfer of Morton Sobell from imprisonment at Alcatraz * * * To these

ends the committee calls upon the many diverse groups throughout the country who concerned themselves with either a new trial or clemency for the Rosenbergs to dedicate themselves anew to justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case * * * We urge such groups to begin their public activity by holding Declaration of Justice meetings * * * to begin to familiarize the public with the facts in their codefendant's case.

The Communist monthly, *Masses and Mainstream*, dedicated its first issue after the execution to the Rosenbergs. A manifesto headlined "The Battle Is Not Over!" declared:

The fiendish murder of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has lacerated the moral sense of mankind and brought heavy shame to our country. With deep grief and burning anger, the entire world stands aghast at the frenzied lynching of two beautiful human beings whose crime was their passion for peace and truth. Every pretended shred of decency was stripped from the war-mad, fascist-bent executioners as they rushed, in defiance of legal process and with contempt for the common opinion of humanity, to snuff out the lives of the devoted young Jewish parents. And the barbarism of the generals and bankers who rule America was all the more grimly illuminated by the nobility of their victims, who to the last moment held their heads high in the knowledge of their innocence and the ultimate triumph of their ideals.

Beyond the terrible injustice to the Rosenbergs, beyond the dishonor to the American people, is the threat of the Eisenhower Administration to fulfil the larger purpose of this frameup. That purpose is to terrify and insensitize the people still further into submitting to a Nazi program.

But the battle of the Rosenbergs is not over * * * The real facts in the case must still be brought to the people, most of whom have not yet been awakened to their peril. The purpose of the frameup must still be exposed to many millions. The most glorious chapter of the Rosenberg story remains to be written by an American people rousing itself against the horrible fate intended by the atomaniacs.

With the Rosenbergs dead, the Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell; and, since the Rosenbergs could no longer be spared, it called now for their "vindication."

A letter circulated by the Cleveland Rosenberg Committee spelled out the specific objectives of the revised campaign:

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Post Office Box 41

Cleveland 21, Ohio
July 24, 1953

Dear Friend: The Rosenberg case is not closed. The almost unbelievable events of the last two days before the executions—the frantic reconvening of the Supreme Court, the barbarous advancement of the hour of death—none of these will be forgotten.

Why the indecent haste? Because, as the *New York Times* put it, "the case was falling apart."

All of us who attempted to prevent the murder of the Rosenbergs can be proud of the part we played. We were joined by millions of decent-minded people throughout the world, to whom this case symbolized a tragic injustice.

In England, Save-the-Rosenberg rallies brought out more people than any event since the Spanish Civil War. In France, President Auriol, the Cardinal of Paris, and countless French citizens petitioned the U. S. Ambassador to plead for clemency. The White House vigil, in this country, was unlike anything Washington had ever before seen. More than 50,000 mourners stood outside the Brooklyn funeral home where the bodies of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg lay.

Now that the traditional period of mourning is over, there is work to be done: The names of the Rosenbergs must be cleared. Their orphaned sons must be cared for. Their codefendant, Morton Sobell, must secure a new trial.

Your attention is directed to the enclosed summary of the Sobell case. In addition to stating the facts...

vindicate himself, our committee is participating in the circulation of a book of letters written by the Rosenbergs. All proceeds of this book, "Death House Letters," will go to a trust fund to guarantee the basic needs of the Rosenberg children. Copies are available for \$1.00 each. We urge that you order copies and help raise funds for the children and the committee to continue its work.

The Communist networks in the United States and abroad were synchronized to carry out their respective assignments. On July 6, 1953, for example, the *Daily Worker* reported a 13-point program adopted by the French Rosenberg Committee, which had changed its name to the French Committee for the Vindication of the Rosenbergs. The *Daily Worker* stated that details of the program were first presented in a letter from Paul Villard to Emanuel Bloch on June 27. The Committee urged all cities of France to name a street "in honor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." Besides this, Villard announced:

Here are in brief our plans. From the right-wing Gaullists to the Communist Party, every faction of French public opinion wants to keep the fight for

- (a) The complete vindication of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
- (b) To support morally and materially, if necessary, the children and Mrs. Rosenberg [Sophie Rosenberg]
- (c) To put up a fight which will be even greater than the one we put up for Ethel and Julius if McCarthy or any member of his bloody gang wants to touch, prosecute or bother:

- (1) You—and all members of the [American] Committee, (2) Justice Douglas, (3) Justice Black.

In Los Angeles on July 19, 1953, 1,100 persons jammed Park Manor Ball Room, the *Daily Worker* reported, "to pledge the widest possible support to the widest possible movement to guarantee Sobell's immediate transfer from Alcatraz and the ultimate reversal of [his] 30-year sentence * * *" Joseph Brainin and David Alman outlined to the audience the measures which would be undertaken in the new phase of the campaign. The rally was addressed by Mrs. Sobell, who impassionately declared that her husband "is innocent and we stand together with the Rosenbergs who chose to die rather than lie." Minority group appeals were provided by Horace Alexander, "the National Committeeman of the Progressive Party," and David Brutman, "president of the Southland Jewish Organizations." Alexander, the *Daily Worker* reported, stressed "the identity of the Negro people, victimized for centuries, with these victims of frameup—the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell." Brutman called for unity of the Jewish community in "a fight against scapegoatism which is reflected in the persecution of the Rosenbergs and Sobell." Reid Robinson, former president of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, appealed to labor to "rally behind Sobell as they did not rally behind the Rosenbergs."

In San Francisco, the *Daily Worker* reported on the same date, more than 100 persons met with Brainin, Alman, and Mrs. Sobell at 150 Golden Gates Avenue and planned the following steps as part of the West Coast and national undertaking:

A full-page advertisement on behalf of Sobell in a major San Francisco newspaper. The advertisement would be sponsored by 1,000 sponsors contributing \$1.00 each.

A national conference in September to present a full report on finances and achievements of the Rosenberg Committee, after which the Committee would be dissolved and be replaced by a Sobell Committee.

Changing the organizational structure of the Committee to provide for three autonomous regions in the West, Mid West, and the East, rather than a single

committee centered in New York. The three regions would act separately but would meet together to establish policy.

Establishment of the National Legal Committee to consult with Sobell's attorneys.

In quick succession, two major rallies were staged in New York. The first of these was held on August 19 at Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx where 1,000 persons paid 50 cents for admission and contributed over \$800 to "Free Sobell—Vindicate the Rosenbergs." Copies of the "Death House Letters" were sold and subscriptions were taken for the *National Guardian*, which had proved of such great value in the Communist campaign. Other speakers at the rally were Mrs. Sobell, Emily Alman, and the *Guardian's* General Manager John McManus. The Reverend Williamson provided the invocation, and Lillian Goodman sang the Rosenbergs' "favorite songs." "By refusing to 'confess,'" Mrs. Alman declared, "and name names for a crime of which they swore innocence, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg inspired patriotic Americans to stand up against injustice."

An even larger crowd, estimated at 5,000, flocked to Randall's Island on September 16 to listen again to Mrs. Alman and Mrs. Sobell, and to another holdover from the Rosenberg campaign, Leon Beverly, president of Local 347 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers. With tickets at \$1 and \$1.50, each, the campaign could count another \$5,000 to \$7,000 in its treasury.

Meetings were also being conducted in other parts of the country to maintain the campaign at the highest possible pitch. At the end of September, the *Daily Worker* reported 300 Detroiters participated in a memorial rally addressed by the Rosenbergs' attorney, Emanuel Bloch, and Isidore Starr. Rev. Charles A. Hill pronounced invocation. The chairman was Morris Gleicher of the Detroit Rosenberg Committee, who was also a sponsor of the Communist-inspired Bill of Rights Conference, one of the organizations established by the Party to generate support for the defense of prosecuted and convicted Communist leaders.

On September 20, the Sunday edition of the *Daily Worker* began publication of a lengthy weekly series by staff writer Virginia Gardner entitled, "Two Immortals: Scenes from the Lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." The series was published as a book in 1954 on the first anniversary of the execution.

THE NATIONAL SOBELL COMMITTEE

On October 10 and 11, 1953, at a national conference in Chicago, the National Rosenberg Committee was reconstituted first as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, and then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case. The Communist press reported that 150 delegates from 36 States attended the conference. The policy committee consisted of Josephine Granat, Herman Tamsky, David Alman, Dr. Leonard Tushnet, Sylvia Steingart of San Francisco, and Peggy Strauss of New York; and the organization finance committee of Don Rothenberg, Reid Robinson, Yuri Suhl, Gertrude Soltker, and a secret representative from Detroit. Daniel Marshall and Joseph Brainin were elected co-chairmen of the new organization, and Emily Alman was named national executive secretary.

National headquarters were continued at the address of the National Rosenberg Committee, 1050 Sixth Avenue, and three of the Rosen-

berg Committee professional staff were retained in the Rosenberg-Sobell organization: Harriet Gordon, who became office manager; Norma Aronson, made national organization secretary; and Paul Dietrich. Ted Jacobs, who had worked with the Rosenberg organization at various times, was named publicity director of the new committee. Although members of the national organization later tried to maintain that the Sobell Committee was entirely separate from the Rosenberg Committee, such a contention is refuted by the one fact alone that the National Sobell Committee simply took over the bank account of the National Rosenberg organization without even the formality of changing the names on the bank records. This was one of the few admissions made by Mrs. Alman in her otherwise recalcitrant appearance before this Committee.

Approximately 500 persons attended a public session of the conference at Curtis Hall on October 10 to hear Mrs. Sobell, David Alman, and Professor Malcolm Sharp—in the words of the *Daily Worker*—"give their answers to the executioners who sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to their death and who would seal Morton Sobell in a living tomb in Alcatraz for 30 years." It was here that Mrs. Sobell admitted for the first time that her husband and family were actually fleeing from America at the time of their apprehension in Mexico, although she had consistently maintained previously that the Sobell's family trip to Mexico had been merely an innocent "summer vacation." Such propaganda somersaults are no great feat for Party tacticians who fit the facts to the requirements of a particular situation. The tale of the Sobell's flight could no longer jeopardize the Rosenbergs; it would serve nicely, however, to highlight the Kremlin's picture of repression and terror in America. The *Daily Worker* quoted Mrs. Sobell as follows:

Revealing for the first time that she and her husband had considered fleeing the continent to escape what they felt was the inevitable ruin of their country by reactionary forces, Mrs. Sobell asked "Who among you has not lived in fear and who among you does not fear even now? We too feared and we made the mistake of thinking we could run away from our fear and our country and escape."

On November 19, 1953, the Civil Rights Congress and the Philadelphia Rosenberg-Sobell Committee staged a rally under the chairmanship of John Holton. The speakers were the Reverend Forbes and Howard Fast. An admission price of 65 cents was collected at the door by Mrs. Frantjis and one Gerry Marshall.

On December 12, the Los Angeles Committee sent two representatives, Norma Aronson and Harry Pierce, chairman of the Los Angeles group, to a meeting of the Independent Progressive Party Women's Division to enlist that organization's support. The Rosenberg case, Aronson told the women "is part of a government plot against the Jews" and "part of a familiar pattern to terrorize people."

That the activities were bearing financial fruit is evidenced by a photograph, in the *Daily Worker* of February 14, 1954, of Emily Alman presenting a \$2,500 check to Mrs. Sobell—money raised to pay for printing the legal record for Sobell's appeal for a new trial.

On May 10, 1954, the National Committee announced a 6-week memorial period, extending through June 20th, to "mark the first anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." During the memorial period, the *Daily Worker* reported representatives of the national and local committees "will visit community leaders, clergy-

men, trade union leaders, professional persons, and others to ask them to sign petitions asking Sobell's removal from Alcatraz. Rosenberg memorial certificates will be given to those who contribute toward the cost of the campaign for Sobell." The *Daily Worker* quoted the Committee as charging "that Alcatraz is being used to force a false confession from Sobell, just as the electric chair was used in an attempt to force a false confession from the Rosenbergs." The climax of this memorial period was a dedication ceremony at the graves of the spies, led by Mrs. Alman, on the day of the first anniversary of their execution.

The very presence of Sobell in Alcatraz lent a natural impetus to activities on the west coast. On April 15, 1954, the San Francisco Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, 228 McAllister Street, announced a drive for petitions calling for the transfer of Sobell from Alcatraz. It set a goal of 10,000 signatures on the petitions which it said would be circulated at public meetings, union halls, shopping centers, street corners, church areas, and from door to door.

In August, Mrs. Sobell sent out an invitation for a "Scroll Call for Justice" on September 16 in Los Angeles. The announcement outlined some of Mrs. Sobell's activities in the area:

You may know that I have been in Los Angeles now for a month. I have been trying to see many of you, to tell you about my husband Morton Sobell and to ask you for your help in having him transferred out of the living death in Alcatraz.

It has been very encouraging to me to meet with you, in your small groups throughout the city, and now I would like to ask you to bring your friends and neighbors, and come yourself, to join with Robert Kenny, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Dan Marshall (our Western cochairman of the Committee) and many of the nicest people in Los Angeles.

Jack Tenner will be master of ceremonies * * * Al Hammer, Ernie Lieberman, and the JYF dance group will help to make us know that the fight for Mort is a fight that we may all sing and dance.

On November 4, 1953, the *Daily Peoples World* reported that a Bay Area Rosenberg-Sobell Committee had opened a campaign to win a new trial for Sobell at a mass meeting addressed by Reid Robinson and Benjamin Dreyfus. Doris Brin Walker, head of the Committee, was chairman. Activities in the San Francisco area were later consolidated in a Northern California Rosenberg-Sobell Defense Committee at 228 McAllister Street, the home of the former Rosenberg organization.

APPEAL TO THE SENATE

On December 4th, the National Committee unveiled its newest propaganda weapon, a 35-page brief filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee whose chairman at that time was Senator William Langer. The brief, demanding Senatorial investigation of the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, contained an eight-point "Bill of Particulars" alleging that the Attorney General's Office: (1) Knowingly engaged in an unlawful campaign of misrepresentations of fact through press releases prior to the trial and thus falsified essential aspects of the case, influencing public opinion to prejudge the defendants; (2) knowingly used and encouraged perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and against Morton Sobell; (3) promised rewards and in fact did give such rewards to several witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case; (4) attempted and still attempts to keep from the courts documents that reveal the perjuries and the part the Attorney General's Office played in obtaining these perjuries; (5) engaged in the use of mental torture against the Rosenbergs and



At a testimonial dinner in Chicago, February 12, 1955, Dr. Harold Urey is presented by Mrs. Sobell with a volume of 6,000 scrolls signed by "prominent persons" honoring him for his "achievements as a scientist and contributions as a citizen."

mental torture, as well as physical violence, against Morton Sobell; (6) by deception and misrepresentation, misled the Supreme Court on the day of the Rosenbergs' execution; (7) by withholding information, by deception, and by outright falsehoods, misled two Presidents of the United States who had before them appeals for clemency."

The brief was merely a rehash of all the counterfeit contentions put forth by the Committee in its blatant 2-year trial in the streets. They had been disposed of in the numerous court decisions regarding the Rosenberg and Sobell cases, and had been refuted in their entirety by the very facts and documents upon which the Committee tried to stand. By incorporating them into a formal demand filed with the Senate committee, the Rosenberg leaders obviously hoped to, and in many instances did, delude the uninformed by a subtle association of the Committee's propaganda with the United States Senate.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. UREY

The national campaign gathered momentum again in 1955. A \$6.50-a-plate dinner was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in Chicago, on February 12 as a testimonial to Dr. Urey, who was presented by Mrs. Sobell with a bound volume of some 6,000 scrolls signed by "prominent persons throughout the world honoring [him] for his achievements as a scientist and contributions as a citizen." (The *Daily Worker* and the *Daily Peoples World* listed the following persons as signers of the scroll: Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Director of the Fund for the Republic; Arnold Toynbee; Reverend Henry Hitt Crane; Professor Kirtley Mather; Dr. James Franck; Dr. Linus Pauling; Henry Steele Commager; Roger Baldwin; Dr. Percy Julian; A. Philip Randolph; Dr. Robert Strozier; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach; and Alexander Meiklejohn.) Urey responded by declaring that Sobell "was not properly tried * * * the verdict and sentence were not justified." Reprints and tape recordings of Urey's speech were widely distributed by the National Committee and its auxiliaries throughout the country. Other speakers at the testimonial dinner were author Carey McWilliam; Malcolm Sharp; Mrs. Harry Kalven, Jr., substituting for her husband; and Mrs. Sobell. Stephen Love served as master of ceremonies.

The Urey dinner was under the immediate sponsorship of the Chicago Sobell Committee. Bank records of April 8, 1954, list Gertrude Gunther as chairman and Phyllis Pildes as executive secretary of the organization. On February 7, 1955—at the time of the dinner—the bank records listed Ruth Rothstein as chairman; Ruth Belmont as secretary; and David L. Soltker, husband of Gertrude Gunther, as treasurer.

Ruth Rothstein has been identified as a sponsor of the Communist American Peace Crusade and the wife of David Rothstein, a Chicago attorney active in the National Lawyers Guild. Ruth Belmont was identified by Bereniece Baldwin on May 7, 1954, as chairman of the Dave White Communist Club in Detroit in 1945 and 1946. She is also identified as having given a speech in behalf of the Communist Party over Jackson, Mich., Radio Station WIBM on February 19, 1947. In her appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities Miss Belmont refused to answer any questions about Communist Party membership and activity.

The day following the Urey dinner, a program conference was held in Chicago with representatives from the National Committee

and from local groups in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Iowa City, Cleveland, and New York. A report by David Alman, distributed by the National Committee on March 1, pointed to the "impetus" provided by the Urey dinner and declared:

The National Committee therefore now is preparing public and legal steps that will carry the case to a new stage * * * This program will be characterized, in the first place by the placing of the facts in the case before larger numbers of American people * * * secondly, by activities directed at all three branches of our Government. Our attorneys will press in the courts for transfer, for review, and for a new trial. Our appeal for an investigation by an appropriate committee of Congress will be renewed, with the solicitation of public support for such a step. Within the executive department, we will press for transfer, for the withdrawal of objection to a court review, and finally, if necessary, an appeal for Presidential pardon or commutation.

The following are the steps with which we propose to open this new period in the campaign for justice for Morton Sobell:

First: The immediate development of a legal program that will place before the courts the errors of the trial, the perjuries of the witnesses, the new evidence continuously being uncovered, the revelations of Harvey Matusow in respect to Roy Cohn, and other proper courtroom steps which may become feasible. These legal steps would involve both question of transfer and a new trial. This would require additional legal help, a step that is already being taken. The motions and arguments prescribed to the courts will require popularization and dissemination among large numbers of people, for an appeal to the Executive Department to withdraw opposition to consideration of these motions by the courts.

Second: The immediate undertaking of a national unified campaign around the question of Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz. There will be those who will support an appeal based on humane grounds. There will be others who, though in agreement with the verdict and sentence, nevertheless recognize that a man who maintains his innocence has the right to press his case in the courts under fairer conditions than Alcatraz permits. And there will be those who are indignant that a man who has not been convicted by due process is compelled to live out his life in that distant and harsh institution. A campaign unifying all these diverse groups, bringing their divergent reasons together, must display an intelligent and effective flexibility.

A solicitation for participation in the campaign was appended to the report:

WHAT WILL YOU DO TO WIN JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL?

Please fill in blanks.

I pledge to:

*Write a letter to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D. C., asking that MORTON SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz, and to get _____ other people to write similar letters.

*Write a letter to my Congressman urging him to investigate the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case, and get _____ others to write similar letters.

*Sell _____ tickets for the MORTON SOBELL affair to be held June 16th at Carnegie Hall in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

*Sell _____ copies of John Wexley's book.

*Raise \$_____ towards the SOBELL campaign by June 19th, by holding parties or through individual contacts.

*Volunteer for (check activity desired)

- Leaflet distribution
 Office work

Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____

Return to Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1650 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

Four days later, a Theater Concert of Jewish Culture, sponsored by the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, was

held at the New York Palm Garden, a tribute to the Rosenbergs and a blatant exploitation of the Communist-inspired issue of anti-Semitism. The performance was preceded by an announcement that there were no programs and propaganda literature because the printer had objected to the line, "a tribute to courage—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." The narrator of the program compared the Rosenberg case with that of Dreyfus in France to illustrate the purported identity of "anti-Semitic political persecution" at various times and in various lands. Continuing this theme, an unidentified Negro read an essay entitled, "We Crucified Christ and Two More Jews." Three "love songs" dedicated to the Rosenbergs were sung by Louise and Bob De Cormier, after which the narrator declared: "The Big Lie of anti-Semitism goes back a long time. * * * The real purpose is to attack the Jews and thereby divert attention from the real oppressor. * * *" Sarah Cunningham—who in August 1955, refused to answer questions concerning her Communist associations in an appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities in New York—and David Clark presented a scene from a vicious propaganda playlet entitled, "Life in the Day of the Master Race," centering around a young Jewish wife whose husband, a chief surgeon in a clinic, was making preparations to flee Nazi Germany. The announced purpose of the program was to "commemorate the 7th anniversary of the Jewish State of Israel and the 10th anniversary of the United Nations." Actually it was given over entirely to the Rosenberg Case.

THE NEW PROGRAM

On April 23, a Greater New York Conference to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell was held at the Hotel Great Northern to "lay the groundwork of an educational and public campaign which will facilitate action from the courts." In a statement of its purposes, the Conference took note of the forthcoming anniversary of the execution: "We join not to mourn but to organize * * *." A seven-point "action program" set forth the immediate aims of the organization:

1. That we do everything possible either through our own sponsorship or through the sponsorship of individuals to place at least two full page ads in two of the leading New York newspapers, such as the New York Times and the New York Post. In addition, in every boro where there is a community newspaper, daily or weekly, that ads can be placed, also within this memorial period. In each case these ads are to help expose the fraud and contradictory testimony inherent in this case, prepared by those who since the initial trial have been implicated in other questionable and fraudulent charges, such as Roy Cohn and Elizabeth Bentley.

2. The Urey speech, made at a dinner in his honor in Chicago, on February 12, is a definite landmark in this new phase of the Sobell case and the understanding of all its meaning. We therefore propose that we in New York get at least 50,000 of this excellent reprint into the hands of, and on the desks of, university professors—students on the campuses—scientists—local and city wide politicians—religious leaders—and other community leaders who are also responsible to groups of people.

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has uncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book—a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5,000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1,000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1,000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6,000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people—and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence—giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third-degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5,000 such signatures by October 30.

5. In the first week of June we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street thirty-five to fifty thousand copies of a single-page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative—Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30, and sometime before June 19. We propose that we visit at least five Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large-scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the fall.

7. Funds—If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell—that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the citywide and local as well, should run to \$4,000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large-scale mailings should come to another \$1,000.

The distribution of 1,000 Wexley books to VIP's in New York should come to \$4,500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least \$13,000 from now until October 30.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that \$8,000 be raised by June 19, and \$5,000 over the summer and up to October 30. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16	June 16 to Oct. 30	Total
Manhattan	\$1,250	\$750	\$2,000
Bronx	1,250	750	2,000
Queens	1,000	750	1,750
Brooklyn	1,800	1,000	2,800
Manh.	1,800	1,000	2,800
Westchester	1,000	750	1,750

! We have kept these figures higher than the proportion up to June 16, recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As the second anniversary of the Rosenbergs' execution approached, the Sobell Committee's activities were intensified. John Lotto, correspondent for the International News Service, presented a summary of the names stressed in Communist propaganda organs in the United States and abroad:

Coordinated nationwide rallies mourning the Rosenbergs as "innocent martyrs" will ring with cries of "frameup" and make loud demands for a new trial for coconspirator Morton Sobell.

* * * The latest propaganda moves will be touched off by a rally in New York's Carnegie Hall Thursday. Friday it will hit Los Angeles. San Francisco, Detroit, Cleveland, Tucson, and other cities are scheduled to hear the Communists' "song."

The Daily Worker described the coming gatherings as a tribute to "these heroes" who supposedly were guilty of nothing but working for peace. Communist publications around the world ranted against the six Government witnesses. "They now stand unmasked as having given false testimony" was the allegation passed around in all their papers and books. As "proof" the overseas and domestic Reds pointed to the letters of the Rosenbergs and Sobells and three books written by leftwingers. All were printed by the concern of Cameron & Kahn, known Red supporters. * * *

On June 16, nearly 3,000 flocked to a memorial meeting at Carnegie Hall. On the stage were large, life-size portraits of the Rosenbergs and Sobell with six empty vases in front of those of the Rosenbergs. Each person entering the hall was given a red rose. Then, to the accompaniment of "one of the Rosenberg songs," "Come Place a Rose," a line of men and women mounted the platform and placed roses in the vases. Speakers were Rockwell Kent, John Wexley, Mrs. Sobell, and Dr. Annette Rubinstein.

On June 17 approximately 1,300 attended a "Tribute to Truth" program at the Embassy auditorium in Los Angeles. The chairman was Dalton Trumbo, who only a couple of years previously had served a prison sentence for defying congressional investigation of communism in Hollywood. The Rosenbergs, Trumbo proclaimed—

shall be remembered for their fight to live a free life, free from persecution, a light for peace. Their names and what they stood for will live forever. * * * They are martyrs believing in the people of America and a democratic way of life.

A choral ensemble, led by Waldemar Hille, performed two compositions, "The Earth Shall Smile" and "Stronger Than Alcatraz," the music for which was written by Hille and the lyrics by Walter Lowenels, one of the nine Pennsylvania Communists convicted in the Philadelphia Smith Act trial in 1953. The program was directed by Robert Sherwood, who also played the role of Sobell in a skit traducing the prosecuting attorneys in his trial. The narrator was actress Dale Sondergaard. Other speakers were Daniel Marshall; Widge Newman, identified as president of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee;

Sobell's mother, Mrs. Rose Sobell; and Al Young, who was in charge of the collection. Outside the hall before the program began Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a high ranking official of the Communist Party, sold subscriptions for the West Coast Communist organ, the *Daily Peoples World*.

The second anniversary saw the publication of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg"—written by Communist author and screen writer, John Wexley—a 600-page reiteration of all the arguments and claims that had been thrown out of court more than two dozen times. Nevertheless, as might be expected, the book was hailed immediately by the Communists and the Rosenberg-Sobell organization as "sensational new proof" of the innocence of the spies and of the "frameup" which resulted in the execution of the Rosenbergs and the imprisonment of Sobell. The Committee distributed tens of thousands of postcards which were to be signed and forwarded to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the Rosenberg organization had presented its demands for an investigation of the case. The text read:

Dear Senator: I urge the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the case of Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs. John Wexley's new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" reveals documented evidence of perjury and misconduct which makes an investigation imperative. I ask that special attention be given to Morton Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz.

Respectfully.

THE CAMPAIGN TODAY

On September 29, 1955, approximately 1,800 attended an "Assembly for Justice" at Carnegie Hall in New York. Speakers included David Alman, Waldo Frank, Mrs. Rose Sobell, Warren K. Billings (codefendant in the Thomas Mooney and Billings trial), Yuri Suhl, and Edna Griffin. Martha Schlamme and Nadyne Brewer provided entertainment.

Alman stated the ultimate Communist version of the entire record of the Rosenbergs' treachery:

* * * a man, Ellitcher, was threatened and bribed to give testimony * * * He said he had visited with the Rosenbergs and Rosenberg had said: "Morton Sobell and I have gone into the espionage business, and we would like you to come in"; and for the next 2 years he saw Rosenberg a number of times and each time Rosenberg said: "You remember the discussion we had?" and Ellitcher said: "Yes"; and that is all there is.

After the Carnegie Hall rally, Sobell Committee leaders, under the stimulus of Wexley's book, launched an extensive organizing campaign in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe.

On October 5, 1955, the *Daily Peoples World* reported that a "Provisional Western Regional Sobell Committee" had been established to "expand the campaign for vindication of Morton Sobell." This organization comprised "permanent committees" in Los Angeles, San Francisco, East Oakland, Berkeley, Hayward, Palo Alto, Marin County, and Petaluma, Calif. The *Daily Peoples World* noted further that a Sobell Committee had been formed in Vancouver, British Columbia. The western committee, the newspaper said, planned to "organize and enlarge" Sobell Committees, in Washington, Wyoming,

Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona and in northern and southern California.

On March 6, 1956, the *Daily Worker* reported that local branches of the National Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell were functioning in Miami and Orlando, Fla., New Orleans, Houston, Austin, Dallas, Atlanta, and Winston-Salem.

Abroad, the national committee has sought to enlist the support of intellectuals on the basis of the Wexley book. One of the most prominent to prove amenable thus far is British philosopher Bertrand Russell, who declared in a letter published in the *Manchester Guardian* and widely quoted in the Communist press, that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent and victims of "hysteria." Russell also accused the FBI of "committing atrocities and using a technique made famous in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia." (The *Daily Worker* reported that Sobell's mother had spoken at a number of gatherings in Manchester and other English cities.)

Russell's letter prompted a vigorous reply from Irving Ferman, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Harold P. Greene, former security officer of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* Mr. Ferman and Mr. Greene sharply rebuked Russell for having "arrogated unto himself the rendering of a judgment on their [the Rosenbergs] guilt or innocence which is contrary to the judgment reached by those who administer our judicial system and who have carefully and objectively reviewed the allegations in accordance with established procedures.

*** Let no one be deceived into believing that the "facts" recently learned by Russell have not been thoroughly reviewed by the courts of the United States in accordance with the long standing Anglo-American traditions of due process. The cases of the Rosenbergs and Sobell have been before the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (generally recognized by American lawyers to be one of the best courts in the country) and before the Supreme Court of the United States on several occasions. These courts have been singularly unimpressed and unmoved by these "facts" which now so deeply stir Russell. But this is not all. Even our reputable private organizations which exist only to further and strengthen our civil liberties have seen no substance to the propaganda barrages in these cases. Thus, the American Civil Liberties Union has said that "there are no civil liberties issues involved" in the Rosenberg-Sobell cases.

Mr. Russell builds his belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and his condemnation of the FBI, upon the completely unproved and unjustified assumption that the FBI blackmails perjurers into testimony which will frame innocent persons. But this theory overlooks the mass of evidence corroborating beyond any doubt the existence of a Soviet espionage network of which these people were a part. This was a web which included Fuchs in England; Gold in Philadelphia; the Rosenbergs, Sobell, Elltcher in New York City; the Greenglasses in Albuquerque; Alfred Dean Slack in Tennessee; Soviet diplomats in New York; and others. These people were not strangers to each other. Events which transpired in London; Cambridge, Mass.; New York City; Santa Fe and Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Kingsport, Tenn., tie these individuals to each other and to the conspiratorial network.

Mr. Russell forgets, apparently, that it was the confession of Fuchs in England which led almost directly to the Rosenbergs and Sobell in New York. In addition, Fuchs; Gold; Slack, Elltcher, and the Greenglasses have all confessed to their own roles in the conspiracy. Such confessions are, in Anglo-American jurisprudence, fully admissible in evidence, and none of them has been repudiated by any confessor or rejected by any court.

The latest phase of the Sobell campaign reached its climax in May 1956 with new efforts to bring the controversy once again into the courts.

On May 11, 1956, the *Daily Worker* reported that a group of 60 persons had signed a letter to President Eisenhower urging him "to exercise his Executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of executive pardon or commutation. The signers listed in the *Daily Worker* article were:

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church, Minneapolis; Prof. Anatol Rappaport, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Prof. Oscar K. Rice, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Prof.

Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago; Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles; Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Cal.; Dr. Harold C. Urey; Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles.

At the same time Morton Sobell presented a petition to the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York requesting a release from prison on the grounds that he had been forceably returned from Mexico, in violation of Mexican deportation procedures, and therefore had not properly been within the jurisdiction of the court which tried and sentenced him.

This contention had already been raised by Sobell's lawyers in the first appeal from his conviction. It had been considered and dismissed by the Federal Court of Appeals—a fact which, nevertheless, did not prevent the Sobell adherents from making propaganda capital out of it. That it should be raised again to the level of an official legal motion could surprise only those not familiar with the propaganda nature of the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign as distinguished from a conventional, judicial one.

The petition was received by Judge Irving Kaufman, who deliberated on it for several weeks before rejecting it. His opinion was a lengthy one of 50 pages. It reviewed all of the previous steps undertaken by the defense and the character of the campaign which had been organized around the spies.

Judge Kaufman admitted that the petition "is so entirely devoid of merit that perhaps it has been unduly dignified by the minute consideration and analysis it has received in this opinion." He explained that he had given the petition detailed attention in order to "lay to rest with finality baseless contentions and accusations which have been repeated, not primarily to aid the petitioner but rather to embarrass and injure our courts and our country."

Judge Kaufman noted another point which many of even the well-meaning Rosenberg-Sobell partisans overlooked entirely. "It is difficult, he declared, to find a case in the history of American jurisprudence or indeed in the judicial annals of any other country, where the defendant's convictions and contentions have received the attention of so many judges at so many levels of a judicial system as well as that of the President of the United States on applications for Executive clemency. * * *"

CONCLUSION

Viewed in its entirety, the Communist Rosenberg-Sobell campaign stands forth as a design of monumental cruelty and deceit.

There is no way of measuring quantitatively the damage that it inflicted upon American prestige, but it must be admitted, though reluctantly, that this damage was extensive and lasting. The campaign had far-reaching success abroad. In America, it drew many into a Communist subversive program and provoked doubts about America and its Government. It set out to tear apart the cohesiveness of America's minority groups and in so doing left scars which have not yet completely healed. Although the Rosenbergs have been dead for more than 3 years, their cause, and that of Sobell, continue to command the interest of people in France, England, behind the Iron Curtain and even in America.

The Rosenberg campaign was not a product of some remote era in which knowledge about communism and its objectives was not as universal as it is today. The Rosenberg campaign has been able to flourish in the midst of a "cold" war—and during a "hot" one as well. Moreover, it was contrived not around persons who might be considered genuine victims of bigotry or persecution, but around two criminals who believed that their treason was an exalted form of patriotism and who deliberately and knowingly stole the military secrets of their native land, to the end that it would more easily fall victim to Communist conquest.

The Rosenbergs present an explanation of a phenomenon that has lately been witnessed so often, that of members of the Communist conspiracy maintaining that they are loyal Americans. The Rosenberg campaign makes evident the true nature of such loyalty: A perverted belief that the highest service to America consists of helping to destroy the American system of government and way of life and incorporate the United States in the totalitarian Communist empire.

It is unfortunate that the sordid work of the Almans, the Rothenbergs, and the others who directed this Communist venture must be dignified by earnest appraisal. It would be preferable to write off the Rosenberg campaign as a failure and its leaders as political crackpots who need not be taken seriously. But the campaign did not fail; and its leaders were, in fact, hardened, skillful subalterns in the global Communist conspiracy whose accomplishments cannot be easily ignored.

Beyond this, the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign deserves study because of the insight it provides into the operation and techniques of the Communist front. One of the greatest propaganda advantages that the Communist Party has is the widespread belief that its front organizations pose less of a danger than the party itself. Actually it is through its front organizations that the Communist Party seeks to effect its subversive program. They represent a major source of financial support and of new recruits, and draw in great numbers of people who would recoil from any overt association with communism;

The Rosenberg-Sobell organization serves as an excellent case history. It had every feature of an effective Communist front organization: the broad base of non-Communists; the rigid, behind-the-scenes domination by Communists; the camouflage of party rule and objectives by humanitarian appeals and willing dupes calculated to entrap the unwary and the well-meaning into a partnership with conspiracy. It is in this fashion that communism strives for power today, not with the blatant cry for revolution, which can be readily discerned and dealt with, but by the insidious corrosion of faith in America's principles and traditions.

The Rosenbergs themselves are the symbols, not only of the Communist propaganda campaign, but of communism itself. Loyal to the Kremlin even in the face of death, they willingly sacrificed their own humanity for the inhumanity of communism, and offered themselves as the rallying point for the willing collaborators of the enemies of all mankind.

The future will bring other fronts and other causes, promoted by the Communists for the same purposes as those of the Rosenberg campaign. Their success can be prevented only by the firm recognition of the fundamental canon of a free society: namely, that liberty cannot embrace disloyalty and still endure.

APPENDIX

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE*

1950

- Feb. 3—Dr. Klaus Emil J. Fuchs arrested in England. Sentenced March 1.
- May 23—Harry Gold arrested. Pleaded guilty July 20.
- June 16—David Greenglass arrested. Indicted July 6.
- July 17—Julius Rosenberg arrested. Indicted August 17.
- Aug. 11—Ethel Rosenberg arrested. Indicted August 17.
- Oct. 18—David Greenglass pleaded guilty.

1951

- Mar. 6—Trial began in U. S. Court for the Southern District.
- Mar. 7—Jury empanelled.
- Mar. 29—Jury returned verdict of "Guilty."
- Apr. 5—Defendants Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell sentenced.
- Apr. 6—David Greenglass sentenced.
- May 2—Hearing held on writ of habeas corpus before Judge Knox.
- June 26—Judge Goddard denied motion of May 2, 1951, referred to him by Judge Knox.
- August—Articles in *National Guardian* denounce the Rosenbergs' arrest, trial and conviction.
- November—Committee To Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs formed with headquarters in New York.

1952

- Feb. 25—Court of Appeals affirmed conviction. 195 F. 2d 583.
- Mar. 11—Petition in U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for a rehearing of the case.
- Apr. 8—Court of Appeals denies petition of February 25 for rehearing.
- May 2—American Civil Liberties Union refuses to intervene in the case.
- May 6—Jewish Community Relations Agencies deny charges that anti-Semitism was involved in Rosenberg case and describe Committee to Secure Justice for Rosenbergs as "Communist inspired."
- Oct. 13—Supreme Court denied certiorari. 344 U. S. 838.
- Nov. 17—Supreme Court, on rehearing, adhered to denial of certiorari, of October 13, 1952. 344 U. S. 889.
- Nov. 21—Order signed setting execution date for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for week of January 12, 1953. Order signed confirming sentence of Morton Sobell to 30 years.
- Nov. 24—Motion made under 28 U. S. C., Sec. 2255 to vacate and set aside convictions on the grounds of use of perjurious testimony (D. Greenglass, Schneider) and adverse publicity engendered by prosecution.
- Nov. 28—Hearing held on above. Affidavits of bias and prejudice were filed. These were held to be clearly insufficient under 28 U. S. C., Sec. 144, and were ordered stricken. At the request of Judge Kaufman, however, Chief Judge Knox relieved him of the necessity of passing upon Sec. 2255 applications and assigned Judge Sylvester Ryan to hear them.
- Nov. 29—Execution of eleven Czechs in anti-Semitic tinged Slansky case in Czechoslovakia followed by greatly increased agitation on behalf of Rosenbergs.
- Dec. 10—Judge Ryan denied the above petitions. 108 F. Supp. 798 and denied an application for a stay of execution, finding no substantial questions of law had been raised.
- Dec. 10—*Le Monde* (Paris) says little choice between Slansky and Rosenberg Trials. European press picks up *Le Monde* line and petitions for clemency begin to arrive from Europe.

*Reprinted from "The Rosenberg Case—Fact and Fiction" by Dr. S. Anshil Fineberg, with permission of the publishers, Oceana Publications, New York.

- Dec. 29—Application filed for a reduction of sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg pursuant to Rule 35.
- Dec. 30—Hearing held on application for a reduction of sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Decision was reserved.
- Dec. 30—Judge Kaufman saw, in Chambers, members of the family who appealed for clemency. Present were Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, and brother and two sisters of Julius, David Rosenberg, Mrs. Ethel Goldberg and Mrs. Lena Cohen.
- Dec. 31—Court of Appeals affirmed ruling of Judge Ryan denying petition under sec. 2255—200 F. 2d 666.

1953

- Jan. 2—Opinion of Judge Kaufman filed denying application for reduction of sentence. 109 F. Supp. 108.
- Jan. 5—Judge Kaufman grants stay of execution pending appeal for clemency.
- Jan. 6—Order signed granting stay of execution for the sole purpose of permitting an application to the President for executive clemency. Stay to expire 5 days after Presidential determination. Order consented to by Mr. Bloch and Mr. Lane.
- Jan. 8—An application for reduction of sentence was made on behalf of the defendant Morton Sobell. Hearing held; decision reserved by Judge Kaufman.
- Jan. 9—Opinion filed denying application for reduction of sentence of Morton Sobell. 109 F. Supp. 381.
- Jan. 10—Petition for executive clemency filed on behalf of Rosenbergs.
- Feb. 11—President Eisenhower denied petition for executive clemency.
- Feb. 16—Order signed setting date of execution for week of March 9, 1953.
- Feb. 17—Court of Appeals granted indefinite stay of execution. Defense counsel told by the court that he had until March 30, 1953, to apply to the Supreme Court for certiorari and that the stay would not expire until that petition was disposed of.
- Mar. 30—Petition of Writ of Certiorari filed with Supreme Court.
- Apr. 2—Government files brief recommending against writ filed with Supreme Court.
- Apr. 18—French press reveals "new evidence" in form of "Greenglass documents."
- May 25—The Supreme Court vacated the stay of the Court of Appeals and denied certiorari (Docket No. 687, Oct. Term, 1952). National Lawyers Guild and Joseph Brainin were denied leave to file briefs as amici curiae in Supreme Court.
- May 26—Chief Justice Fred H. Vinson denied stay of execution.
- May 27—Motion filed in Court of Appeals for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus to direct Judge Kaufman to resentence the Rosenbergs.
- May 28—Order signed setting execution for week of June 15, after a hearing.
- June 1—Motion to vacate or correct sentences of death filed in District Court. Motion based on allegation that indictment does not allege conspiracy "to transmit" in wartime and that maximum sentence therefore 20 years; also motion made for stay. Motions denied in all respects in opinion rendered from the bench by Judge Kaufman.
- June 1—In the Court of Appeals, the motion for mandamus was argued and decision reserved.
- June 1—Wm. A. Carroll, U. S. Marshal, sets date and hour for execution for 11 P. M. June 18, 1953.
- June 2—Court of Appeals denied petition of May 27 for writ of mandamus and denied stay.
- June 4—Appeal to Court of Appeals for stay of execution to allow time for an appeal against June 1 decision of District Court.
- June 5—Court of Appeals affirmed decision of June 1, 1953, of Judge Kaufman, denying motion of June 4 to vacate sentence. Court of Appeals denied stay pending petition for certiorari from denial of mandamus.
- June 6—Appeal to U. S. District Court for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence.
- June 8—Motion of June 6 argued before Judge Kaufman by Emanuel H. Bloch and Malcom Sharp and denied in opinion rendered from the bench. Stay of execution also denied.
- June 9—Appeal to Court of Appeals against District Court's decision of June 8.
- June 9—Fourth appeal made to the Supreme Court.

- June 11—The Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling of June 8, 1953, and denied a stay.
- June 13—A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was made by Irwin Edelman represented by Fyke Farmer and Dan G. Marshall on the grounds, inter alia, that the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 was applicable and that there was no lawful power to impose the death sentence without the recommendation of the jury. The motion was referred to Judge Kaufman by Judge Dimock. Messrs. Bloch, Finerty, and Sharp, counsel for the Rosenbergs, stated that petition was not authorized by them or by the defendants.
- June 15—The petition was denied by a memorandum opinion.
- June 15—The Supreme Court refused to reconsider the May 26, 1953, denial of certiorari. The Supreme Court denied a stay of execution referred to the full bench by Mr. Justice Jackson.
- June 15—Supreme Court recessed for the summer.
- June 17—Mr. Justice Douglas granted a stay of execution on the petition of Irwin Edelman and referred the matter to the District Court to consider the applicability of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.
- June 18—The Supreme Court convened in extraordinary session. The Attorney General requested the Chief Justice to call this session at which the Government moved to vacate the stay granted by Mr. Justice Douglas. The Supreme Court heard the motion, deliberated, adjourned until noon on June 19th.
- June 18—A motion brought by Mr. Arthur Kinoy for Emanuel Bloch was referred to Judge Kaufman by Judge Ryan. This motion, brought under 28 U. S. C., Sec. 2255, and Rules 33 and 35, was based upon the same point of law (Applicability of the Atomic Energy Act) that formed the basis for Mr. Justice Douglas' stay.
- June 19—The Supreme Court, in special term, vacated the stay of execution granted by Mr. Justice Douglas. A motion for reconsideration was denied. A writ of habeas corpus sought by Mr. Farmer was denied.
- June 19—A motion for a stay pending further appeal for executive clemency was denied.
- June 19—Applications for a stay were later made to Mr. Justice Burton, who refused same.
- June 19—Mr. Justice Black declined to hear an application for a stay.
- June 19—A motion for a stay of execution pending determination of the motion of Mr. Kinoy brought on June 18th was referred to Judge Kaufman by Judge Dimock. This motion was denied. A motion to stay the execution pending appeal of that decision was likewise denied.
- June 19—A motion was made by Milton Friedman to stay the execution on the grounds that it appeared the execution would be carried out during the Sabbath. A hearing was held in Judge Kaufman's chambers. A memorandum was endorsed to the effect that there was no need for the stay requested.
- June 19—President Eisenhower announced that he would adhere to his denial of executive clemency.
- June 19—Applications for a stay of execution were made by Mr. Arthur Kinoy before Judges Frank and Swan in New Haven. The motions were denied.
- June 19—At 7:15 P. M. Mr. Dan G. Marshall sought a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Irwin Edelman on the same substantive grounds urged in the June 13, 1953, petition. The application, made before Judge Kaufman, was denied.
- June 19—Shortly after 8 P. M. the defendants Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York.
- Oct. 10-11—Chicago Convention reconstituted National Rosenberg Committee as National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee.

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Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins (orig and 1)

September 4, 1956

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 73 65-58236-2284

TOP SECRET

EX-108

JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases et al
ESPIONAGE - ~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 31, 1956, requesting that your Division be advised of the present status of the confidential informant mentioned in our memorandum to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1953. The memorandum of June 5, 1953, described this [redacted]

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

b1

It is requested that you advise of any proposed action to be taken by your Department with reference to the prosecution of any of the coconspirators of Rosenberg.

65-58236 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND
A
SL.I

Classified by 2855
Exempt from GDS Category 2+3
Date of Declassification indefinite

WATB/WWK 10/7/75

JPL:jdb:et
(6)

DATE 6/29/78

class 6/29/78

NOTE: This is being classified Top Secret because we are referring to [redacted] which is classified Top Secret. (S)

b1

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman, same caption, was prepared by JPL:jdb:et 9-4-56 in connection this outgoing [redacted]

TOP SECRET

- Olson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMM - FBI

SEP 5 1956

MAILED 24

RECEIVED - 10020M
68 SEP 12 1956

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ticklers Belmont
Lee

(original and one)
Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

September 6, 1956

Director, FBI

pls
**JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases
ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R**

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 WNB/WMA
Exempt from GDS Category 243
Date of Declassification 10/7/75

Reference is made to our memorandum to the Attorney General dated June 13, 1956, which advised that two European communists favored sending written material concerning the case on Morton Sobell to Latin America. Sobell was convicted along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of conspiracy to commit espionage in 1951 and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Information has been received from Havana, Cuba, that the only written propaganda material distributed by the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), Cuban Communist Party, was contained in the May 23, 1956, edition of the PSP clandestine publication, "Carta Semanal." This article, in the Spanish language, was captioned "The Rosenbergs Were Condemned With Identical False Evidence and Perjured Witnesses." This article reported the filing of a motion for a new trial by Morton Sobell in the District Court, Southern District of New York, and stated in part as follows:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/llm
ON 10/29/88

"This has again brought to public view the illegal proceedings, typically Fascistic, which were utilized in the shocking trial against the martyred Julius and Ethel Rosenberg condemning them to death and defying world opinion."

RECORDED - 78

65-58236-2285

This article also contained the following statements:

EX-116

23 SEP 7 1956

"Agents of the FBI, the sinister Yankee Gestapo, kidnapped him (Sobell) in Mexico City with the help of

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
DATE

MAILED 9
SEP 11 1956
FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Nason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

65-58236

NOTE PAGE 25

cc - 101-2483 (Morton Sobell)

cc - 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case)

SEP 12 1956
JPL/ach
(7)

CONFIDENTIAL

unclassified copy filed in 101-2483-107-283

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

~~SECRET~~

Mexican police. They took him to the American Embassy where he was submitted to intensive questioning and after barbarously beating him they took him to the border where other FBI Agents were waiting for him."

Informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised there has been no mention of the Rosenberg case on a local level in the PSP for the four or five months prior to August, 1956.

This is furnished to you for your information.

NOTE: By letter on June 13, 1956, the Attorney General was advised in connection with the recent propaganda attack by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case that two European communists had told [redacted] who in turn [redacted] that they favored sending written material concerning the case of Sobell to Latin America. The Legal Attaches at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, and Havana were instructed to be alert for any information indicating agitation in South America or Latin America relative to the instant case. b2
b7D

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236) **CONFIDENTIAL** DATE: August 23, 1956

FROM : *CPA*
you Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba (65-42)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al,
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED **SECRET**

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enke

Reference the Director's letter to the Attorney General dated June 13, 1956, with copy to this office, referring to recent propaganda attack by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case which was referred to as possibly being a part of a sustained Communist attempt to destroy public confidence in our judicial system. This letter also pointed out that information had been received that two European Communists had favored sending written material concerning the case of MORTON SOBELL to Latin America.

This office has alerted its informants to furnish information concerning any agitation relative to instant case; however, there has been no unusual activity noted in this regard by them.

The only item of written material which has been noted in the propaganda distributed by the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) was carried in the May 23, 1956, edition of the PSP clandestine publication "Carta Semanal." This article which ran approximately 740 words appeared under the headline "Con identicas pruebas falsas y testigos perjuros se condeno a los Rosenberg" (The Rosenbergs were condemned with identical false evidence and perjured witnesses).

Classified by *2355 WAB/WWK*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2F3*

The following is a translation from the original Spanish of the first paragraph of this article:

"A legal motion has just been presented to the Federal Court of the U. S. asking that Norton Sobell be freed or that a new trial should be given, on the basis that the U. S. Attorney, 'knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally,' used false and perjured testimony, made false representations to the Court and suppressed the evidence that would have contradicted the accusation. This has again brought to public view the illegal proceedings, typically Fascistic, which were utilized in the shocking trial against the martyred Julius and Ethel Rosenberg condemning them to death and defying world opinion."

This article also contained the following.

Classified by *3042PWT/Imw*
Declassify on: OADR
SECRET

JJW:ptm
(3)

RECORDED **65-58236-2286**
EX-120
CONFIDENTIAL

10 SEP 11 1956

9-6-56
9-6-56
JPL

RPL

Havana (65-42)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

"Agents of the FBI, the sinister Yankee Gestapo, kidnaped him (Sobell) in Mexico City with the help of Mexican police. They took him to the American Embassy where he was submitted to intensive questioning and after barbarously beating him they took him to the border where other FBI Agents were waiting for him."

~~_____ and _____~~
who attend regular PSP meetings have advised that there has been no mention of the Rosenberg case on the local level during the past four or five months. These informants have been alerted to continue to watch for any mention of this case by the PSP. b2
b7D

The Bureau will be advised of any further information concerning PSP action on the subject case.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- 2 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ticklers liaison
be

esa
RECORDED-62
65-58236-2286

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date : September 6, 1956

To : Director (original and one)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From : John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ^{M/S} JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042
ON 10/29/81

~~ESPIONAGE - R~~

Classified by 7355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2/3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

wal/wwk
10/7/75

101-2483-1
387835-1
FILED IN

Reference is made to our letter of June 13, 1956, advising that two European communists favored sending written material concerning the case of Morton Sobell to Latin America. Sobell was convicted along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of conspiracy to commit espionage in 1951 and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Information has been received from Havana, Cuba, that the only written propaganda material distributed by the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), Cuban Communist Party, was contained in the May 23, 1956, edition of the PSP clandestine publication, "Carta Semanal." This article, in the Spanish language was captioned "The Rosenbergs Were Condemned With Identical False Evidence and Perjured Witnesses." This article reported the filing of a motion for a new trial by Morton Sobell in the District Court, Southern District of New York, and stated in part as follows:

"This has again brought to public view the illegal proceedings, typically Sovietistic, which were utilized in the shocking trial against the martyred Julius and Ethel Rosenberg condemning them to death and a dying world opinion."

~~SECRET~~

cc - 101-2483 (Morton Sobell)
cc - 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice the Rosenberg Case) SEE NOTE PAGE 2
JPL/ach
CONFIDENTIAL

BY COURIER SVC.
06 SEP - 7
COMM - FBI

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director
Central Intelligence Agency

This article also contained the following statements:

"Agents of the FBI, the sinister Yankee Gestapo, kidnapped him (Sobell) in Mexico City with the help of Mexican police. They took him to the American Embassy where he was submitted to intensive questioning and after barbarously beating him they took him to the border where other FBI Agents were waiting for him."

~~SECRET~~

Informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised there has been no mention of the Rosenberg case on a local level in the PSP for the four or five months prior to August, 1956.

This is furnished to you for your information.

NOTE: By letter on June 13, 1956, the Attorney General was advised in connection with the recent propaganda attack by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case that two European communists had told [redacted] who in turn told [redacted] that they favored sending written material concerning the case of Sobell to Latin America. The Legal Attaches of Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, and Havana were instructed to be alert for any information indicating agitation in South America or Latin America relative to the instant case.

b2
b7D

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *9-5-56*

DATE: 9-4-56

FROM : A. H. Belmont *OP*

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

By memo dated 8-31-56 AAG Tompkins advised the Internal Security Division of the Department is reviewing the files of persons involved in the Rosenberg espionage conspiracy to determine if the Immunity Act can be used to develop sufficient information to warrant prosecution of any coconspirator of Rosenberg. Mr. Tompkins refers to a memo to the Attorney General from the Bureau dated 6-5-53 which stated [REDACTED]

(S) Mr. Tompkins requested that his Division be advised as to the present status of this informant. (S)

The informant referred to is [REDACTED] The memo of 6-5-53 was a 15-page summary of the Julius Rosenberg espionage case prepared for the information of the Attorney General. It included in paraphrased form a summary of the information received from [REDACTED]

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to AAG Tompkins advising him that the present status of the confidential informant referred to in the memo to the Attorney General dated 6-5-53 has not changed. The attached letter also requests that Mr. Tompkins keep the Bureau advised as to what the Department proposes to do concerning contemplated prosecution of coconspirators in the Rosenberg espionage conspiracy.

Enclosure
65-58263
JPL:jdb:et
(2)

cc - Boardman
Belmont
Lee

JUL 27 1972

Classified by 3040 PWT/lmw

Declassify on: OADR 1/5/8 x 65-58236-2286x

RECORDED - 4 65-58263-11

SEP 6 1956

Classified by [REDACTED]
Exempt from [REDACTED] Category 2+3
Date of [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

00-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mason
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

net 7-1

From Walter Winchell.



Julius Rosenberg

(14)
 JULIUS ROSENBERG
 To Mr. Tolson
 9/9/56
 Mod. for
 file

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR
 RECORDED - 71

65-58236-2287

11 SEP 11 1956

ENCLOSURE
 7/1
 63 SEP 14 1956

EX-10

WV

Edgar Hoover

COAST TO COAST

BY GARDNER

The unspectacular manner in which the F. B. I. solved both the Riesel and Weinberger jig-saw mysteries has frightened racket guys, would-be kidnapers and other criminals more than if the perpetrators shot it out with the G-Men in Dillinger fashion. The hoodlums can cope with brawn but not brain; as far as they're concerned the latter is a secret weapon. . .

Myles Lane, the former United States Attorney, talking about John Edgar Hoover's superb organization, revealed this heretofore unreported sidelight that helped send the atom-bomb spies, the Rosenbergs, to the hot seat.

Hy Gardner During their trial the government alleged that the Rosenbergs, if they hadn't been arrested when they were, planned to leave the country. However, the prosecution had no proof until Lane was tipped off that the couple, together with their two children, had posed for passport pictures. Myles passed this information on to the F. B. I. who asked that the prosecution stall while its sleuths made a needle-in-the-haystack search to find the passport photographer.

Within a few hours a new witness was produced, a man who swore he had made passport photos of the Rosenbergs. When challenged by the defense lawyers, who sarcastically needed him about having an elephantine memory, the photographer made his point clear. "Ordinarily," he admitted, "I might not remember them. But since they came in on a Saturday, when I'm usually closed, and the two children got me nervous running around and messing up the studio—they made an indelible impression on my mind."



The F. B. I., headed by J. Edgar Hoover, above, proved the Rosenbergs planned to leave the country.

Mr. Lane added a further punch to the incident. Though the G-Men visited hundreds of photographers' studios within the short span of five hours, they could have solved the puzzle within five minutes if one of the investigators was psychic. For the studio of the passport photographer who shot the Rosenbergs, then helped to fry them, was located right behind the Foley Square Courthouse from which "travel agency" the traitors were given a one-way trip which required no pass-

I'm happy to learn that Ezio Pinza, a grand gentleman, will not be permanently wheelchair by the stroke he suffered at the seaside resort he used to visit by bike between singing lessons in his home town of Ravenna, Italy. Ezio, during a split-screen tevee interview with us recently, told this story of his father's persistent efforts to engage a singing teacher for him despite their lack of funds for a fee. "It was a peculiar thing," the singer recalled, "but I had three

different coaches in five years—and all three of them went out of their minds and committed suicide. I never took another lesson," he added, "because I was afraid Italy would run out of teachers!" . . .

One of the N. Y. luxuries you can't enjoy in Miami Beach is a glass of freshly squeezed Florida orange juice. Most of the restaurants, including some of the finest, have their "fresh juice" delivered in bulk containers every morning, at 80c per gallon . . . Earl Smalley Jr., who parlayed his Couture auto rental service from a couple of cars into a coast-to-coast caravan, inspired the Greyhound Bus people to dip their finances into a similar nationwide operation. . . Jack E. Leonard, who, when he weighed more than 300 was two of our favorite people, says his wife is also on a diet. "She eats three humming birds every day," he explains. "It doesn't take off weight but it makes her very talkative." . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Louis, who batted 1,000 by correctly answering the first five questions put to them by Dennis James on "High Finance," hope to win \$40,000 on the quizshow. Joe plans to turn over all of his share of the winnings to Uncle Sam in an effort to reduce his tax indebtedness. However, it won't make much of a dent in the \$1,300,000 figure for this reason—the boys will take fresh tax bite off the top of the prize before applying the balance to the state tax . . . and YOU'RE complaining?!" . . .

14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT

65-58236-2287

ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Disposition handled by DOJ

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Assistant Attorney General (orig. & 1)
William F. Tompkins
65-58236-2288
Director, FBI

September 12, 1956

RECORDED-134

JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your memorandum of September 6, 1956, advising your Division is reviewing the Rosenberg espionage apparatus to consider the use of the Immunity Act with relation to certain individuals. You asked for additional information or comment pertinent to such consideration, particularly bearing on the possible willingness of certain individuals to cooperate with the Government.

With reference to the persons listed in your memorandum, there is set forth information bearing on the willingness of each to cooperate with the Government.

William Perl never offered full cooperation and on April 6, 1954, he refused to be interviewed by an Agent of this Bureau.

Vivian Glassman admitted her trip to Cleveland to see William Perl but has refused to cooperate in attempts to identify the person who contacted her and furnished her with instructions to travel to Cleveland. She reportedly claimed the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Federal Grand Jury.

Michael and Ann Sidorovich have been interviewed and have denied participating in espionage activities. They have not claimed the Fifth Amendment in any appearances before Federal Grand Jury or Congressional committees.

Weldon Bruce Dayton has on interviews denied knowledge of or participation in espionage and has reportedly repeated such denials before a Federal Grand Jury. He has also repeated these denials before the Board of Passports Appeals.

NOTE: Cover memo Branigan to Belmont, same caption, was prepared by JPL:jdb 9-12-56 in connection this outgoing mail.

JPL:jdb

SEP 14 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

MAILED 9
SEP 12 1956
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-22-86 BY 3064 PWT/S

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SEP 12 1956
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26B 15 10204

26B 15 828

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SEP 14 1956

Wolfe
V
V/CB
CB
Wolfe

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

Max Finestone and Edward James Weinstein have both refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents and reportedly have refused to answer pertinent questions before a Federal Grand Jury.

William Danziger admitted to Bureau Agents acting as a mail drop for Morton Sobell only after being faced with proof that such activity could be proven by handwriting experts. He appeared as a Government witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and admitted his role as a mail drop for Sobell. He has always denied participation in espionage activities.

Nathan Sussman has cooperated with relation to activities in the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York but has denied espionage activities. He would be cooperative but no evidence has been developed that he has information relating to espionage activities.

Mrs. Alfred (Louise) Sarant admitted, on first being interviewed, former membership in the Communist Party but denied espionage activities. In an appearance before a Federal Grand Jury in 1951 she reportedly claimed the Fifth Amendment in relation to questions about the espionage activities of her husband and herself. She also claimed this privilege when testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in October and December, 1953.

This Bureau has no further information indicating that any of the above-listed persons would change the position previously taken by any of them.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE 9/7/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/5; 5/17; 6/20; 8/22, 24, 30; 9/4, 5/56
TITLE OF CASE BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES SILVERTHORN	TYPED BY THM
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Subject, a former CP member, is son-in-law of Dr. LOUIS TAINÉ, a dentist at 6th and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.



Another informant advised subject's mother and sister, in 1941, resided with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted and executed espionage agents. DAVID GREENGLASS, admitted Soviet Agent, on 5/17/56 recalled that a HINDA ROSENBERG, a daughter and a son, BRUCE, resided with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in the early 1940's. GREENGLASS has no information that HINDA or BRUCE ROSENBERG ever engaged in espionage activities.

- P - DECLASSIFIED BY 3043 PWT/lmw
ON 10/07/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 6-Bureau (100-358717) (REGISTERED MAIL) (1) 65-58236 (Info) (JULIUS ROSENBERG) 2-New York (100-119764) (REGISTERED MAIL) (1) 65-15348 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (Info) 3-Philadelphia (100-30340) (1) 100-37382 (Dr. LOUIS N. TAINÉ)		65-58236 - ✓ NOT RECORDED 175 SEP 10 1956 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

60 SEP 11 1956

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SUBJECT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH
DR. LOUIS W. TAINÉ

Records of Orphans Court, Marriage License Section, Philadelphia, as checked by SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN on August 22, 1956, reflected that a marriage application was filed by subject, BRUCE B. ROSENBERG, and NORA M. TAINÉ on September 8, 1942. The following information is contained on the application: BRUCE B. ROSENBERG, white, male, born January 27, 1919 at Philadelphia to LOUIS ROSENBERG and HELEN NEEDLEMAN, both of whom were born in Russia. His occupation was listed as machinist. NORA M. TAINÉ, white, female, born March 10, 1923 at Philadelphia to LOUIS N. TAINÉ and CLARA KLINE, both of whom were born in Russia. Her occupation was listed as a stenographer, and she resided at 601 Ferrish Street. Subject was married to NORA TAINÉ on October 25, 1942.

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

RECONTACT WITH CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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For your information: _____

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SUBJECT'S POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION WITH CONVICT ESPIONAGE AGENTS, JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

A review of subject's Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Military Personnel Records Center, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, by SE H. JACK LINDH in April 1953, revealed that subject was inducted into active military service after having been in the New York National Guard on February 3, 1941, at New York City, N.Y. He was honorably relieved from active duty on September 27, 1941, as a Private, by reason of dependency. The following background information was contained in subject's Army records: Born January 27, 1919, Philadelphia, Pa.; height 5'6"; weight 220 pounds; white; hair brown; eyes brown; education listed as two years college, City College of New York. Addresses were listed as 103 Avenue "A", New York, N. Y. (1941); 31 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, New York (1941); 601 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1943); 6948 Souder Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1950). His relatives were listed as follows:

Wife	-	NORA ROSENBERG 601 Parrish Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Mother	-	ANNA ROSENBERG 103 Avenue "A" New York City, N.Y.
Sister	-	MIRIAM L. ROSENBERG 103 Avenue "A" New York City, N.Y.
Cousin by Marriage	-	ISIDOR G. LESTER 10 Monroe Street New York City, N.Y.

During the course of an investigation conducted regarding subject's dependency discharge from the Army in 1941, Confidential Informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 8, 1953, advised that in August 1941, subject's mother, HELEN ANNA WITKIN ROSENBERG, and sister, MIRIAM L. ROSENBERG, resided at 31 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, New York, sharing a five-room apartment with friends JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

PH 100-30340

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statute in Federal District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951. They were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951 by Federal Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN. They were executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

DAVID GREENGLASS, admitted Soviet agent and inmate, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., advised SA WAYNE G. HUNT on May 17, 1956 that according to his recollection, in late 1939 or early 1940's JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG lived at 103 Avenue A, New York City, in an apartment with a HINDA ROSENBERG who, in his opinion, was not related to JULIUS ROSENBERG. He recalled that HINDA ROSENBERG had a son by the name of BRUCE ROSENBERG and a daughter by the name of "MIMI ROSENBERG. He stated he has no knowledge of the background of this HINDA ROSENBERG.

An early photograph of BRUCE ROSENBERG was shown to DAVID GREENGLASS, who advised that this ROSENBERG resembles to some extent BRUCE ROSENBERG, the son of HINDA ROSENBERG, but he could not say positively that they are identical. GREENGLASS recalled at some later date JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that HINDA ROSENBERG and family were "comrades," which indicated to GREENGLASS that they were Communist Party members. GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG moved from 103 Avenue A to 10 Monroe Street, New York City, and that the ROSENBERGS and HINDA ROSENBERG kept up their association and visited at each other's home. GREENGLASS stated he has never received any information to indicate that any of the HINDA ROSENBERG family ever engaged in espionage activities.

GREENGLASS advised he was acquainted with BRUCE ROSENBERG for a short time in 1939 and 1940 and had no further contact with him until 1946 or 1947. After the war, BRUCE ROSENBERG, who was a cabinet maker by trade, opened up some sort of a woodworking shop and had the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, do some work for him in connection with the woodworking shop. GREENGLASS stated the G & R Engineering Company was operated by JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID and BERNARD GREENGLASS, and a person by the name of GOLDSTEIN, whose wife, name not recalled, was a relative of HINDA ROSENBERG.

It is pointed out that subject, in his Army record, listed a relative as ISIDOR GOLDSTEIN, 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

PH 100-10340

GREENGLASS advised that after 1946 or 1947, he had no further contact with any members of the HINDA ROSENBERG family and their present whereabouts are unknown to him. GREENGLASS advised that HINDA ROSENBERG and family may have moved from 103 Avenue A, New York City, to Monroe Street, New York City, since he recalled that at one time in the middle 1940's this family resided in the vicinity of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

GREENGLASS stated that before he could say that BRUCE ROSENBERG, son of HINDA ROSENBERG, is identical with BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG, he would have to see additional photographs of him, preferably photographs taken in 1939 or 1940 and in 1946 and 1947. He stated BRUCE ROSENBERG is unknown to him by name. He added that he has no personal knowledge that BRUCE ROSENBERG was ever a member of the Communist Party.

INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN SUBJECT'S MOTHER AND
JULIUS ROSENBERG

Concerning the name HINDA ROSENBERG mentioned above, and the address 31 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, New York, where JULIUS ROSENBERG resided with subject's mother and sister, the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, as checked by SA JOHN HANISCH in October 1950 reflected that ANNA ROSENBERG, 31 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, New York, was born August 14, 1894, at Kamenetz, Russia and that she came to the United States on December 4, 1912 under the name of HINDA NUDELMAN. She married LOUIS ROSENBERG on May 22, 1917. She was naturalized May 12, 1941 in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York. According to these records, ANNA and LOUIS ROSENBERG have two children, BRUCE, born January 27, 1919 at Philadelphia, Pa., and MIRIAM, born March 13, 1936 at New York City.

On October 4, 1950, Mr. ROBERT PACKARD, Assistant Manager, Knickerbocker Village, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, advised SA JOHN HANISCH that at the time JULIUS ROSENBERG moved into 10 Monroe Street, he furnished the Knickerbocker Village Corporation the name of Mrs. HINDA ROSENBERG, 103 Avenue "A", New York City, as a reference. He also advised that ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG, as of October 4, 1950, resides at 16 Monroe Street, Apartment JH-8. She previously resided at 103 Avenue "A" and 31 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, New York. She is presently married to a JOSEPH SCHUPAK.

PH 100-30340

[REDACTED]

b7D

Concerning JOSEPH SCHUPAK, mentioned above, Confidential Informant T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July 1944 that JOSEPH SCHUPAK was a delegate to the 6th National IWO Convention held in New York City on July 2-7, 1944. SCHUPAK joined the International Workers Order in 1935.

The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SUBJECT'S PAST COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

[REDACTED]

b7D

The Communist Political Association has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT

b7E

BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG was interviewed on February 25, 1953 by SAs J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY and DONALD G. COX in the vicinity of his home, 6948 Souder Street, Philadelphia. He stated that in 1944 he became a member of the Communist Political Association by attending a CPA meeting in Brooklyn, New York and contributing fifty cents. He could not recall the names of any members of the CPA or

PH 100-30340

the names of people who attended CPA meetings, inasmuch as he said he was never an active member of the CPA. ROSENBERG stated he joined the International Workers Order in 1945 for insurance purposes only and that he still pays his dues to IWO Lodge 32, Philadelphia. He advised he has never attended any IWO meetings, but has, in the past, occasionally received IWO literature sent to him through the mail. ROSENBERG denied ever having belonged to the Communist Party or paying dues to the Communist Party. He denied ever having attended any Communist Party meetings. ROSENBERG claimed allegiance to the United States and stated he firmly believed in our democratic form of government. He further stated that if he ever received any information which would affect the security of the United States, he would report it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subject was reinterviewed on March 10, 1953 by SAs J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY and DONALD G. COX, at which time he stated he could not furnish any additional information.

SUBJECT'S CURRENT STATUS

A pretext telephone call made to Mrs. JOSEPH WEISS, Looming Home Improvement Company, 1441 Howell Street, subject's former place of employment, on August 30, 1956 disclosed that subject has owned and operated for the past two years the Academy Paint and Hardware Company, 3144 Willits Road, Philadelphia, telephone OR-3-0878. It was also determined that subject currently resides at 6948 Souder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The records of the Voters Registration Commission, as checked by SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN on August 24, 1956, reflected Registration Number 8126183 for BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG, which registration was dated May 25, 1949. His residence was listed as 6948 Souder Street. He was described as white male, 5'7" in height, eyes brown, hair brown, born January 27, 1919, Philadelphia, Pa., one year in District, six years in State. Previous registration was in 1947 from 601 Parrish Street. He registered with one of the two major political parties.

Records of the Voters Registration Commission, as checked by SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN on August 24, 1956, reflected Registration Number 750372 dated August 19, 1948 for NORA T. ROSENBERG. Residence was listed as 6948 Souder Street. She was described as housewife,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-30340

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

white female, 5'3" in height, eyes blue, hair brown, born March 10, 1923 at Philadelphia, Pa., five months in District, life in State. Previous registration in 1947 was from 601 Parrish Street.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 10 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-30340 Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
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Administrative Details

Dr. LOUIS H. TAYNE, subject's father-in-law, is the subject of an IS - R case, Philadelphia origin, PH File 100-37382.

Pretext telephone call made on 8/30/55 was by SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN. Pretext used was [REDACTED]

b7E

An extra copy of this report has been designated for information for Bureau file on JULIUS ROSENBERG, inasmuch as possible association between subject and subject's family with the ROSENBERGS is set forth in this report.

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and "T" symbols were utilized only in those instances where absolutely necessary.

Informants

T-1 [REDACTED] Info re Dr. 4-6-56 SA [REDACTED] 100-30340-64
 FBI No. [REDACTED] de- LOUIS TAYNE.
 described as [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] Stated he would furnish info on subversive activity, but not criminal. (Protect, at request)

b7E
b7D

Info re Dr. 9-5-56 SA [REDACTED] This Report
 LOUIS TAYNE. [REDACTED]

b7D

T-2 [REDACTED] Info re TAYNE's 12-11-56 SA [REDACTED] 100-37382, serial
 subscription to "USSR Bulletin." [REDACTED] 10

b2
b7D

b7D

T-3 Report of American Red Cross investigation, New York Chapter, for dependency discharge made by Miss EDNA J. WAKEFIELD on 8/20/41. Info re resi- 4-8-53 SE H. JACK LEMON gence of sub- ject's family with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. 100-30340-59

NY 100-30340

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-4 [REDACTED]	Info re CP list on which names of subject's mother and sister appeared.	9/19/45	[REDACTED]	NY let 4/29/ captioned "BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG - C"
T-5 ANONYMOUS SOURCE				
T-6 [REDACTED]	Info re CFA membership list	5/7/45	SA [REDACTED]	100-30340-2 b7D
T-7 [REDACTED]	Info re subject and wife's names on dues list of CP Club	4/19/47	SA KEITH J. BOHANN	100-30340-6

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copies have been designated for New York files on JULIUS and BRUCE ROSENBERG, inasmuch as possible association between the two is set forth in instant report and inasmuch as indices check in New York Office will be requested by cover letter with this report.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT LEISBURG, PA.

Will display 1941, 1943 and 1951 photographs of subject, which are now available, to DAVID GREENGLASS, in an effort to definitely determine if the BRUCE ROSENBERG that GREENGLASS knew is identical with subject of this case.

PH 100-90340

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

After above lead has been covered and after receipt of New York indices check, which will be set out by cover letter, will request Bureau authority to reinterview subject regarding his knowledge of JULIUS ROSENBERG and, if cooperative, his knowledge of Doctor TAINÉ's sympathies.

References

Report, SA DONALD G. COX, Philadelphia, dated 4/1/53;

Report, SE H. JACK LEMON, St. Louis, dated 6/10/53.

PH let 8/12/53.

PH let 6/20/56 captioned "BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE - R; and DR. LOUIS NATHANIEL TAINÉ, IS - R"

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

VERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: September 11, 1956

~~TOP SECRET~~

FROM : W. A. Branigan
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 PWT
Declassify on: OADR Imm
10/27/86

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

By letter 9-6-56 Assistant Attorney General Tompkins advised his Division is reviewing the Rosenberg espionage apparatus to determine if the Immunity Act should be used to obtain evidence to warrant the requesting of registration of individuals allegedly involved in this apparatus pursuant to Public Law 893 or to prosecute them for espionage or related crimes. Tompkins asked for additional information or comment particularly on the possible willingness of the following persons to cooperate with the Government:

William Perl never cooperated with the Bureau and is now serving two concurrent 5-year terms for perjury in connection with testimony before a Federal Grand Jury in this case. He was last contacted on 4-6-54 by a Bureau Agent when he refused to be interviewed.

Vivian Glassman admitted she traveled to Cleveland to give Perl \$2,000 and instructions on how to flee the United States. She has denied knowing the identity of the person who contacted her and sent her to Cleveland and has claimed the Fifth Amendment in testifying before a Federal Grand Jury.

Michael and Ann Sidorovich have answered questions of Bureau Agents, Federal Grand Jury and the McCarthy Committee and have denied engaging in espionage. No evidence has been developed indicating that the Sidorovichs engaged in espionage other than the statement of David and Ruth Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg told them Ann Sidorovich would be the courier who would contact Greenglass in Albuquerque.

Weldon Bruce Dayton has been interviewed on several occasions by Bureau Agents and has testified before a Federal Grand Jury and has denied all espionage allegations.

Maxwell Finestone and Edward James Weinstein have both refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents and have refused to answer pertinent questions before a grand jury. Jerome Eugene Tartakow, former confidential

Enclosure
65-58236
JPL:jdb
(4)

cc - Belmont
Branigan
Lee

9-12-56
RECORDED - 77
EX-120
SEP 17 1956

65-58236-2289
11 SEP 13 1956

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

~~TOP SECRET~~

informant who obtained information for Julius Rosenberg while in the Federal House of Detention, advised that Rosenberg told him the last person recruited into his network had lived with the son of a wealthy family and that the son disagreed with his family. Further, the last person recruited into the network had borrowed a convertible Buick from the son of the wealthy family and had driven Rosenberg to Ithica, New York, to see Alfred Sarant and make a pickup. The information from Tartakow was believed to refer to Weinstein as the son of the wealthy family and to Finestone as the last person recruited into the espionage network. No evidence was developed indicating that these two men were involved in espionage.

William Danziger was a classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell at college and was used by Sobell as a mail drop while Sobell was in Mexico. He denied involvement in espionage and testified as a Government witness at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. It is noted he did this only after being faced with controvertible evidence that he was acting as such a mail drop.

Nathan Sussman has admitted membership in the Young Communist League at college and identified Rosenberg as a member of the same. He has been cooperative in interviews and in hearings before the McCarthy Committee. He has denied espionage activities and no evidence of the same has been developed.

Mrs. Alfred (Louise) Sarant has been interviewed and admitted former Communist Party membership but denied espionage activity or knowledge of her husband's espionage activity. In appearances before a Federal Grand Jury in June, 1951, and the McCarthy Committee in October and December, 1953, she claimed the Fifth Amendment when questioned about the espionage activities of herself and her husband. Jerome Eugene Tartakow, mentioned above, stated Rosenberg told him on 3-21-51 Mrs. Sarant was an active Russian agent.

ACTION:

There is attached a memo to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins informing him that Perl, Glassman, Finestone, Weinstein and Mrs. Sarant have been uncooperative in furnishing information; that Michael and Ann Sidorovich and Weldon Dayton have denied espionage activities and that Sussman and Danziger have cooperated. Further, the Bureau has no other info indicating any of the above-listed persons would change their position previously taken.

Handwritten initials and signatures: "OK", "Yes", "GMA", "b/co", "V", and a signature. A stamp with "TOP SECRET" is partially visible and crossed out with a black bar.

~~TOP SECRET~~

(ONLY FOR PAPERS PURCHASING LEWIS COLUMN. PAPERS MUST NOT USE.
(CAUTION: ADVANCE LEWIS COLUMN FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11,
A.M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE.)

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

(c) 1956, KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10--The Communist Party, U.S.A., with its
purported "new look" of freedom of thought, is engaging in an
amazing exhibition of self-flagellation for its tardy entry into the
Rosenberg atom spy case.

Says a column in the party's Daily Worker, discussing a review
of the case by former sympathizer I. F. Stone:

"As for the shame Stone says Communists should feel because of
the Rosenberg and Sobell campaigns, the only shame I believe they
should feel is that they failed to do anything about the Rosenberg
case until very late in the day, and then only trailed in the wake
of others who had begun the campaign and who continued it.

"It is, I believe, one of the tragic mistakes they (the Reds)
have made."

Communists undertook no activity whatsoever, propaganda or
otherwise, until after Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had been convicted
and sentenced to death, and their colleague Morton Sobell had been
sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

The truth is, of course, that the Reds stayed out of the case
punctiliously until after the sentencing because they feared the
defendants might spill about their Communist connections in hopes of
thus winning lighter sentences.

When the Rosenbergs still had not so talked despite the death
sentences, the Reds decided it was safe to take up their causes and
seek to portray them as martyrs, which they now have been doing for
nearly five years, in this country and around the world.

More recently, this world-wide campaign has had a second
claimed objective: to obtain a new trial for Sobell, or, barring
that, at least to win his transfer to a penitentiary other than
Alcatraz.

The Daily Worker quotation is from a series of articles by
one of the publication's regular staff writers, Virginia Gardner.
columns can be accepted as Red gospel; if they were not, they
not be published in this, the party's official daily newspaper.

(MORE)

18:356

COPIES DESTROYED
828 NOV 9 1960

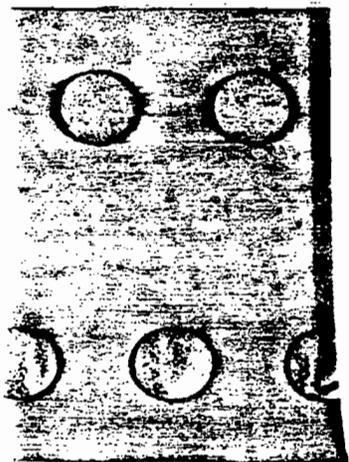
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SEP 17 1956

101-2483

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274



BY FURMAN LEWIS, JR.

xx newspaper.

The series disdainfully brushes off the recent report by the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled "Trial by Treason," in which the Committee estimates that through the so-called National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell the Reds have milked the American public of some half million dollars.

"The Un-American Committee (the standard Red appellation)," says Miss Gardner, "cannot disinter (the Rosenbergs') bodies, breathe life into them, kill them a second time. But they can hurt the efforts to give a man who for years has steadily protested his innocence, a new trial--Morton Sobell."

The words are evidence that the Committee report has hurt the Red campaign.

The 137-page report is an imposing documentation of the phoney character, of the sham and fraud, of the Red campaign. It declares, with complete justification, that the true aim of that campaign is to "promote disintegration...of the nation's social fabric" and to "blacken the name of America throughout the world."

One of the pro-Rosenberg contentions it demolishes is that their convictions stemmed in large part from anti-semitic feelings, an argument advanced far and wide by Reds in past years. Interestingly, even the Gardner articles now concede that "anti-semitism was not a major factor in the Rosenberg case."

Dissecting the Rosenberg Committee as "an excellent case history (possessing) every feature of an effective Communist front organization," the Committee report says:

"It is in this fashion that Communism strives for power today, not with the blatant cry for revolution, which can be readily discerned and dealt with, but by the insidious corrosion of faith in America's principles and traditions."

If loyal Americans--including those who were taken in by the purported but unreal humanitarianism of the Rosenberg campaign--would read the Committee report and learn how this front operated, they would be more wary of such movements in the future.

~~1117~~

(MF)

TO : W. A. Branigan *K*
FROM: J.P. Lee *JPL*

9/25/56

0
JULIUS ROSENBERG, WAS et al
ESP-R

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any re-interviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

*
Bureau file: 65-58236

* DEPARTMENT HAS ROSENBERG NETWORK UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR POSSIBLE USE OF SO-CALLED IMMUNITY ACT.

EMG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR
SP

65-58236-✓
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 25 1956

139
61 SEP 25 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols ✓

DATE: August 31, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: HY GARDNER

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	
Mason	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Nease	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C

The column "Coast to Coast" by Hy Gardner which appeared in the August 28, 1956, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" contains an incident which occurred in the Rosenberg case. The Director inquired, "Is this accurate?"

Gardner's column indicates that former U. S. Attorney Myles Lane had told Gardner that Lane had been tipped off that the Rosenbergs and their children had posed for passport pictures and that this information had been furnished by Lane to the FBI. The rest of the story reflects a needle-in-the-haystack" search to find the passport photographer.

The information in Gardner's column is accurate except that Lane did not furnish the information to the FBI. Actually a former confidential informant Jerome E. Tartakow, who was incarcerated at the Federal House of Detention in New York with Rosenbergs, furnished the information to Bureau Agents which led to the search for and the location of Ben Schneider, the photographer who testified concerning his taking pictures of the Rosenbergs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Julius Rosenberg

(1) That the attached letter go forth to Gardner thanking him for his commendatory remarks.

sect 2-3-56

[Handwritten signature]

65-58236-✓

NOT RECORDED
16, SEP 28 1956

(2) It is suggested that Mr. Nichols ~~discreetly~~ advise Gardner when the occasion permits concerning the true source of the information concerning the photographer.

*NO ACTION
BE TAKEN*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

cc - Mr. Nichols ✓

GMP:blh 328
6600

11 SEP 27 1956

CRIME REC.

original filed in 94-8-69-1484

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 11, 1956

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, London (65-915)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58236)

MORTON SOBELL, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 101-2483)

~~SECRET~~

Ethel Rosenberg

Mrs Julius Rosenberg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

There is attached for the information of the Bureau a copy
of a report we received from [REDACTED]

This report was made available to this office by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] copies are being retained in the files of
this office. It is understood [REDACTED]

Enclosure (1)

JAC:ic
-P-
(8)

CLASSIFIED BY 2355
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 10/14/75

Classified by 3045 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 10/27/80

letter to NY w/4 photostats
9-24-56
ggoc:enc

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65-58236-2290

EX-117

2 SEP 14 1956

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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DATE

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REC'D - ESPIONAGE

by 215 3/9/77

DIVISION SECTION FBI

SEP 14 10 53 AM '56

REC'D - FOREIGN DIV

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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101-2483-100-3978

10/1/75

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b 1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236-2290 enclosure

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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SAC, New York (100-107111)
(65-15348)

September 24, 1956

Director, FBI (100-387835)
(65-58236)

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~~SECRET~~

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed for your information in captioned
matters are four photostats of a report furnished by

[REDACTED]

Enclosures - 4

JJO'C:am
(8) aml

WAB/WWH
10/7/75

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 243
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 10/27/82

165-58236-
NOT RECORDED
175 SEP 26 1956

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- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

F133
67 OCT 4 - 1956

COMM - FBI
SEP 24 1956
MAILED 30

~~SECRET~~

387835-1485

7/1/14
JTC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE SEP 27 1956	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/25, 26/56
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, Aka National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee		REPORT MADE BY GEORGE P. SIMPSON	TYPED BY AD
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-C	CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL
		DECLASSIFIED BY 3040PWT/lmw ON 10/27/82	

SYNOPSIS:

SOBELL literature disseminated at Syracuse, N.Y. under name of JANE GREY ANDERSON, Secretary of Syracuse Sobell Committee, a CP member at Syracuse, N.Y., and under the address of 1009 Cumberland Ave., residence of LILLIAN REINER, ALP functionary at Syracuse, N.Y. Syracuse Sobell Committee meeting held at residence of JANE GREY ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN at Cazenovia, N.Y. on 6/7/56, featuring guest speaker DAVID ALMAN. \$300 collected at meeting attended by approximately 35 persons, present by invitation. Reliable sources identify 14 present as CP members or sympathizers.

-RUC Classified by **2383**
Exempt from GDS, Category **4**
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DETAILS

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case maintains national headquarters in Room D, 940 Broadway, New York City, and the mail box servicing this office is labeled Sobell Committee. JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: (8) Bureau (100-387335) (1-100-DAVID ALMAN) (1-65-58236) (RM) 3-New York (100-10711, 1-100-DAVID ALMAN) (RM) 1-G-2, New York (RM) 1-ONI, New York (RM) 1-OSI, Rome, N.Y. (RM) 2-Albany (100-13260, 1-100-14138)		65-58236-1 NORM RECORDED 201 OCT 4 1956 CONFIDENTIAL

63 OCT 16 1956
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATE 12/2/56

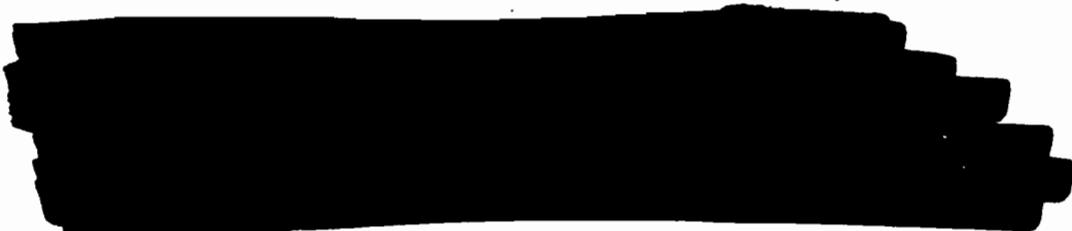
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-387335-1482

AL-100-13260

District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to thirty years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California. HOWARD RUSHMORE a newspaper reporter with the "New York Journal American" advised in January, 1952, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS. Confidential Informant Albany T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1956, that the NCSJRC is attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the Communist Party took an extremely active part in assisting the Committee.

SYRACUSE SOBELL COMMITTEE

Confidential Informant Albany T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on January 23, 1956, mimeographed material from the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which included a mimeographed letter signed by JANE GREY ANDERSON, dated December, 1955, with return address of 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. ANDERSON was listed in the signature of the letter as the secretary of the Syracuse Sobell Committee. Included with this material were two reviews relative to the book "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by JOHN WEXLEY.



67D

AL-100-13260

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b7D

Confidential Informant Albany T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups. These were the CP, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's the CP emerged as the controlling force within the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, and the Hudson River Valley; Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties; and New York City with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942, the CP was able to capture the ALP in Brooklyn. T-6 knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949.

AL-100-13260

The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the non-industrial areas of New York State

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D

Confidential Informant Albany T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on April 24, 1956, material received by him at his home which bore the return address 1009 Cumberland Ave. This material consisted of a multigraph letter from 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., addressed "Dear Friend," and signed "JANE GREY ANDERSON, secretary of the Syracuse Sobell Committee." This letter solicited subscriptions to JOHN WEXLEY's book entitled "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" at \$5 per copy. This letter also contained copies of book reviews in connection with the above book by WEXLEY.

This source furnished on the same date a second letter received by him on March 21, 1956, which contained a Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell pamphlet and three reprints of book reviews in connection with the case of MORTON SOBELL.

Confidential Informant Albany T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 15, 1956, advised that SAM CHARLES FELD of Syracuse, New York, had indicated that a meeting was to be held at the ANDERSON-ALLEN home at Cazenovia, New York, to raise funds for MORTON SOBELL. FELD indicated that invitations would be mailed relative to the attendance of this meeting.

AL-100-13260

Confidential Informant Albany T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 19, 1951, that SAM CHARLES FELD was known to him in the late 1940's as a CP member at Syracuse, New York.

[REDACTED]

b7D

T-8 on June 6, 1956, furnished a copy of the following invitation mailed May 29, 1956, at Syracuse, N.Y.:

"You are cordially invited to attend a meeting in the Allen-Anderson home, East Lake Road, Cazenovia, Thursday evening, June 7, 1956. DAVID ALMAN, member of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell will bring us interesting news of the recent court action asking for a new trial. Supper will be served at 6:30 PM (\$1.50 per person) please make reservations for supper by letter or phone to LILLIAN REINER, 1009 Cumberland Ave., 72-2406.

"If you can't make it for supper do come to hear Mr. ALMAN at 8 PM.

"Bring any friends who might be interested."

The foregoing invitation bore the return address on the envelope of "Allen, East Lake Road, Cazenovia."

T-8 advised on June 15, 1956, that the fund raising affair for the NCSJMS was held at the ALLEN-ANDERSON home at Cazenovia, N.Y., on June 7, 1956. Approximately thirty-five people were in attendance, including aforementioned ELIZABETH ALLEN, JANE ANDERSON, LILLIAN REINER and SAM CHARLES FELD. In addition the source also noted the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT JANKS, Dr. and Mrs. MORTON GEIGER, Mr. and Mrs. LEON COHN, Mrs. IDA LOTT, ED WAGNER, and Mrs. IDA KOSOFF.

[REDACTED]

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AL-100-13260

[REDACTED]

b7D

Syracuse Women for Peace has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

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AL-100-13260

[REDACTED]

b7D

T-8 also advised on June 15, 1956, that at the foregoing June 7, 1956, meeting moneys collected for the dinner at \$1.50 per person and for drinks at \$.50 each were for the use of the Morton Sobell Fund since all food and beverage expenses were contributed without charge. At this meeting a collection was also initiated by S/M CHARLES FELD who stated he had \$50 to start the collection. At this point ROBERT JANKS contributed \$100, Dr. MORTON GEIGER \$20 and it was announced that a total of \$300 in donations was received for the Morton Sobell Fund.

According to the source, after the dinner DAVID ALMAN gave a talk in regard to the investigations that had been made in the SOBELL case. He explained that his associates had conducted an exhaustive investigation concerning the circumstances under which Mr. SOBELL was brought to this country from Mexico and also of the validity of the facts that were presented in court. He also stated it was a fact that the prosecutor committed perjury. He explained that there would be no sense in antagonizing the court or the judge by raising these questions, but rather it would be preferable to give them an opportunity to say that the facts were not presented correctly, thus giving a false impression and possibly causing an error in judgement. In this way the integrity of the court would not be at fault and thereby saving the jury, court, and judge any embarrassment. He indicated that in other words the Government should be given a chance to say that its case was in error rather than the people of the court.

He explained that SOBELL left a trail behind him in leaving the United States, and that no one escaping the law would leave such a clean trail for the FBI to follow. This indicated that SOBELL was innocent. Another point brought out was that the Mexican security police without

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the knowledge of its Government, kidnapped SOBELL and turned him over to the FBI who in turn dragged him over the border and beat him before he was brought to the United States Immigration Office. ALMAN stated that a certificate was made by the Immigration officer stating that SOBELL had been deported from Mexico, which was not the truth.

ALMAN also claimed that they had documents from the Mexican Government stating that SOBELL was taken from Mexico illegally as there is a treaty with the United States with regard to extradition of people from either country on conspiracy charges. ALMAN also claimed that the Committee has an attorney on its staff who was previously connected with the Mexican Government and is well informed of international law. During the course of the discussion one of the persons present raised the question that if these facts were true why had not MORTON SOBELL taken the stand on his own behalf in order to bring forth these facts. It was explained that the defense had been fearful that if SOBELL took the stand his politics would be questioned and this would make things "a bit hot for SOBELL," therefore, rather than risk this, the defense took its chances on his not testifying since it was believed that the Government did not have a good case.

ALMAN indicated that further reference to the ROSENBERGS should no longer be made since there was nothing that could be done for them now, besides many people believed the ROSENBERGS guilty but did not believe SOBELL guilty.

T-8 furnished on July 24, 1956, the following literature which was distributed at the above June 7, 1956 meeting:

"Prisoner on Our Conscience" by DAVID and EMILY ALMAN;
published by the Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City;

"The Lord Russell Debate on the Case of Morton Sobell"
from letters to the Editor column of the
"Manchester Guardian" by the CSJMS;

A reprint from the December 14, 1955 issue of
"The Nation" by the CSJMS;

AL-100-13260

A mimeographed form letter addressed "Dear Mr. President" requesting a new trial or executive pardon or commutation regarding MORTON SOBELL.

Confidential Informant Albany T-13, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 8, 1956, verified the attendance of all previously listed individuals in this report at the June 7, 1956, meeting with the exception of IDA LOTT. This source also advised that JANE FELD and ANNETTE GUISBOND were also present at the June 7, 1956, meeting.

[REDACTED]

67D

T-13 also advised that in regard to the collection made at the June 7, 1956, function he had observed that JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN contributed \$25 and LILLIAN REINER \$5 to the MORTON SOBELL fund.

According to this source, DAVID ALMAN spoke on the history of the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case and had also intended to show slides during his talk, but due to the failure of SAM CHARLES FELD to bring a projector the slides were not shown.

Following the end of the discussion everyone present was urged to write to the President and Senators or Congressmen about the SOBELL case and to demand a new trial. It was urged that whether a person believed SOBELL was guilty or not they should at least be convinced that he should have a new trial because of the evidence uncovered in connection with his arrest.

T-13 on July 2, 1956, furnished SOBELL literature distributed at the June 7, 1956, meeting which included, in addition to the four pieces of literature furnished by T-8, the following:

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- Reprint of book review from "Fairfield County Fair," a Fairfield, Connecticut newspaper, issue of September 15, 1955, by BRETT HALLIDAY and HELEN MC CLOY, relative to the SOBELL case;
- A Summary of Motion on Behalf of MORTON SOBELL, filed May 8, 1956, printed by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell;
- A reprint of an article by J. V. MC AREE in "The Globe and Mail," a Toronto, Canada daily newspaper dated January 3, 1956, relative to the SOBELL case;
- A reprint of an article entitled "Paging," by FRANK HAINE, a book review column from "The Clarion-Ledger, Daily News," Jackson, Mississippi daily newspaper of January 8, 1956;
- A reprint of a book review of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by FRANCIS D. WORNUTH, University of Utah, in "The Western Political Quarterly," a University of Utah publication, December, 1955 issue;
- A reprint by the Sobell Committee of a petition to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York in the case "United States of America vs. MORTON SOBELL, Defendant;"
- A booklet printed by the Sobell Committee entitled "Author Waldo Frank Asks Justice for Morton Sobell".

Albany Confidential Informants T-14, T-15, and T-16, who have furnished reliable information in the past, respectively verified on June 11, 1956, June 11, 1956, and July 24, 1956, that they had attended the aforementioned June 7, 1956, meeting of the Syracuse Sobell Committee at which DAVID ALMAN was the guest speaker, a collection was made for the Sobell Fund and that numerous people previously mentioned in this report were in attendance.

-RUC-

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[Handwritten signature]

AL-100-13260

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1, [REDACTED]	b2 b7D Documentation of NCSJMS and ALP			
T-2, [REDACTED] (by request)	Syracuse Sobell Committee, literature and officer b7C b7D			100-14188-13
T-3, [REDACTED]	b2 b7D Documentations of JANE GREY ANDERSON, LILLIAN REINER, ALP, ELIZABETH ALLEN, MORTON and PATRICIA GEIGER, ELSIE COHN, and IDA KOSOFF			
T-4, [REDACTED]	Documentations of JANE GREY ANDERSON and ALP b2 b7D			
T-5, [REDACTED]	Documentation of JANE GREY ANDERSON, IDA LOTT, and JANE FELD			
T-6, BELLA V. DODD	Documentation of ALP			
T-7, [REDACTED] (by request)	b7C b7D			100-13260-97
T-8, [REDACTED]	b2 b7D			100-14188-14, 17,18
T-9, ELLIOTT PAYNE	Documentation of SAM CHARLES FELD			
T-10, [REDACTED] (by request)	Documentation of ROBERT R. JANKS b7C b7D			

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

AL-100-13260

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-11, [REDACTED]	Documentation of LEON COHN and ANNETTE GULSEOND			
T-12, [REDACTED]	Documentation of ED WAGNER			
T-13, [REDACTED]				100-14188-15, 22
T-14, [REDACTED]				100-14188-16, 20
T-15, [REDACTED]				100-14188-21
T-16, [REDACTED]				100-14188-19

Administrative Data

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where identities of the source must be concealed.

Reference

Bureau letters to Albany dated 7/26/56 and 9/24/56.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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CONFIDENTIAL

cc - Belmont

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

(orig. & 1)

October 17, 1956

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to previous letters concerning action being planned by the United States Information Agency to combat anti-American propaganda which is being circulated on a world-wide basis concerning this case.

Information has been received from a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that Albert Maltz is doing the translation from English into Spanish of the book by John Wexley concerning the Rosenberg case. This undoubtedly refers to the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" published in 1955. The informant also advised Wexley was in Mexico in April, 1956, to arrange for the translation of his book into Spanish and that David Alfaro Siqueiros and Diego Rivera, both of whom are publicly known as communists, were purportedly preparing the illustrations for this book. Information concerning both Maltz and Wexley has been furnished to you in the past captioned "Albert Maltz, Security Matter - C" and "John Wexley, with aliases, Security Matter - C."

The above is furnished to you for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-25-86 BY 3642 PWR

65-58236

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

JPL: jdb
(7)

RECORDED - 67
EX - 117

cc - 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case) 14 OCT 19 1956

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

The "Manchester Guardian" of 3-26-56 contained a letter written by Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, which attacks the United States judicial system, which expressed doubt concerning the guilt of the Rosenbergs & Morton Sobell.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2.

MAILED 6
OCT 17 1956
COMM-FBI

100-387835-1

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "LBJ" and "W.F. Tompkins".

OCT 19 5 30 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

**Letter to Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General**

NOTE CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1:

As a result of a letter from the Attorney General to the Secretary of State, the United States Information Agency has been ~~xxx~~ attempting to combat the world-wide effects of this letter and other steps being taken by the communists to ~~xxx~~ criticize the United States. The translation of Wexley's book into Spanish indicates that this book will probably be given circulation in Spanish speaking countries. This info not being sent to USIA as DAG Rogers is handling liaison with USIA.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: October 15, 1956

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

Tolson	
Nichols	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mason	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Nease	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Rememo 9/25/56 captioned "My Five Years in Sing Sing's Death House", A Series in The American Weekly Magazine, by Camilo Weston Leyra with Richard Gehman, Review of Articles re Judge Joseph F. Crater.

It is felt that you might be interested to know that in the fifth and final article of his series, the author makes reference to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Leyra states that it is his belief Julius was led into spying by his wife and that it was obvious to all those in the Death House that Ethel Rosenberg dominated her husband completely and was a "dyed-in-the-wool Communist, obstinate and dedicated."

Leyra states that Ethel Rosenberg sang lustily while in the Death House, but much of the time it was in Yiddish and was her way of calling from her cell in the Women's Wing to Julius, 20 feet away in the West Wing. He further states that "The night before they were executed, Ethel sang for more than an hour, attempting to bolster Julius and warning him to remain silent about their crime (FBI agents were present, hoping one or the other would talk.) She was afraid that Julius would crack now that he was so close to the chair--and, in my opinion, Julius was on the verge. I am sure that if he had been handled differently--say, if the authorities had offered to let Ethel go free to take care of their two children--Julius would have talked."

A copy of this last installment, which appeared in the October 14, 1956, issue of "The American Weekly," is attached. For your information, the third, fourth and fifth articles of this series were reviewed and nothing of further interest to the Bureau was noted.

RECOMMENDATION

RECORDED-38
INDEXED - 38

65-58236-2292

Enclosure
cc - Mr. Belmont
MVLG:ulgh
(4)

EX-125

OCT 12 8 27 AM '56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT/SA

66 OCT 24 1956

ENCLOSURE to Jones to Nichols
Memo dated 10-15-58 re
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAL

65-58236-2292
ENCLOSURE

MY FIVE



The dramatic account of how a man, three times convicted of murder, finally won his freedom

ILLUSTRATED BY LOUIS GLAZER

While waiting in the Death House I saw several men go to the chair, among them John Francis Boker, who admitted three murders."

The automobile was brand-new and glided along like a dream. It was a lovely spring day. The bright sun made the green leaves and frost-blooming flowers seem all the more colorful, and occasionally I caught sight of the blue waters of the Hudson River gleaming through the trees. The trip was pleasant, and made more so by the fact that I was being driven by a chauffeur.

There was only one trouble: it was a one-way ride. As far as the chauffeur and my two companions were concerned, they were driving me to my own funeral.

The two companions were deputy sheriffs. The one sitting in the front seat held a sheaf of papers

ordering me to be executed in the electric chair for the murder of my father, and the murder of my mother. The other deputy sat beside me in the back seat. We were handcuffed together. We were on our way to Sing Sing Prison, in Ossining, New York.

The only way I can describe my sensations during that ride is that I felt numb. I was there physically, but that was about all. "Don't worry," my lawyer, Frederick W. Scholten, had said, "I'm getting right to work on the appeal." But even those words gave me little hope.

Only one fact comforted me. I knew in my heart that the jury that had convicted me had

not only been wrong, but misled. I was innocent of the crime for which I was going to the Death House—a crime so brutal and so horrible that even today, after nearly seven years, I can scarcely bear to think about it.

My mother and father, aged 80 and 75 respectively, were loving, decent, useful and harmless old people who had been fiendishly beaten to death in their Brooklyn apartment on the morning of January 10, 1950. The police had questioned me that night and had let me go.

The next day they had begun what ultimately turned out to be four days and four nights of unceasing, relentless grilling. They later claimed that

YEARS IN SING SING'S DEATH HOUSE



The Story of My Own Case

By Camilo Weston Leyra with Richard Gohman

they had extracted an oral confession from me. I can truthfully say that if I had not been innocent, I could not have stood up either to the events before my trial or to what transpired while the jury was actually hearing my case. My faith in the fact that the truth would some day come out was what sustained me.

The day after I was put in the Death House, one of the chaplains, Father Thomas J. Donovan, came to see me for the first time. From what he had read of my case in the newspapers, he probably assumed that I was guilty. He had come to prepare me spiritually for my electrocution.

"Father," I said, "you'd better get this straight: I am innocent, and some day I will walk out of this place a free man."

He was surprised and asked me, "What makes you say that?"

"Father," I said, "do you believe there is a God in Heaven?"

"Of course."

"I believe there is, too," I said. "And I also believe that my mother and my father are both in Heaven. And if that be true, then nothing will happen to me—for my mother would never allow this to happen to me."

This interview with the chaplain took place in my cell, No. 8, in the East Wing of the Death House. The cell measured nine by 12 feet, was painted a muddy brown (today the Condemned Cells have been "brightened"—they are a dull green). It contained a wash basin and toilet bowl, an iron cot, a drop-leaf table fastened to the wall, and a metal chair. There were no windows, but outside the cell door was a long window through which I could see the exercise yard and beyond that the wing of the Death House that contained the pre-execution chamber, known to inmates as the "Dance Hall," and the walls of the execution chamber itself.

Immediately after I arrived at the Death House and had been examined, fingerprinted, photographed and showered and put in my cell, I learned of the grim fraternity that exists among the inmates. As soon as a new man is brought in, the men who are already there look him over carefully.

Death House prisoners are permitted to order from the prison commissary twice each week—they may buy toilet articles (except razors), candy, canned goods, etc. But it usually takes a week or 10 days before a new man's funds are transferred to the commissary account. If the man looks o.k.

to the other inmates, they help him out with the stuff he can't get from the commissary.

On my first day there, shortly after five p. m., a guard named John McGoe, who was in charge of the East Wing, brought me a paper bag. "Some of the boys sent this down for you," he said.

In the bag were a toothbrush, tooth paste, wash cloth, soap and some cigarettes. When I asked McGoe who had sent it he told me it was Raymond Fernandez and two Swedes, Halberg and Jannsen.

I knew nothing about the two Swedes, who had been convicted of the murder of a Chinese laundryman, but the mention of the name "Raymond Fernandez" astonished me. I had read about him in the newspapers—how he and Martha Beck, the "Lonely Hearts Killers," had murdered a woman on Long Island, and how they had been extradited to New York from Michigan, where they had been held for the murder of a woman and her child.

It seemed inconceivable that this Fernandez could possess a scrap of humanity—yet there in the paper bag was evidence. As time went on, I spoke to Fernandez daily. He made no secret of his lurid career of fleecing women, most of whom he met through "Lonely Hearts" clubs.

He told me that at times he had been in correspondence with as many as eight or nine women simultaneously, and that although he had attempted to make it a rule never to become legally involved with them, he had wound up by marrying at least 35 of his victims. Actually, he had taken several hundred trusting women for their bankrolls.

Martha Beck, his partner in crime, originally had been one of his victims. He had met her in Florida, taken her money, and skipped; but she, madly in love with him, had traced and caught him. To appease her, he had taken her into his racket. She had posed as his sister as he went on with his chosen profession.

From the moment he took her in, Fernandez told me, trouble began. She was insanely jealous, and on top of that she was a tremendous woman, over six feet in height and weighing around 225. Fernandez was only about five-feet-five, and he was afraid of her. "She used to beat hell out of me," he said, "and she had a violent temper."

On top of that, she had a craving for affectionate attention in keeping with her huge size. Whenever Fernandez had a date with one of his prospective victims, Martha would make certain that he was in no mood to play the great lover with the lady.

Sex was behind both murders, for which he and Martha Beck were convicted, Fernandez told

me. Martha Beck had killed the woman in Long Island to make certain that Fernandez would not consummate his "marriage." And she killed the little girl purely out of spite for she suspected that Fernandez cared for the child's mother.

All of us in the Death House looked upon Martha Beck as a frustrated beast. When Fernandez went to the chair, he was penitent, especially about the murder of the child. He went meekly, praying. Not Martha. When the matron went to get her to take her to the execution chamber, she said gently, "Come, Martha, it's time to go."

"What the hell are we waiting for?" Martha Beck said.

Two others, John King and Richard Power, who had murdered a man on Long Island while attempting to steal his car, went to the chair the same night as the Lonely Hearts Killers. That was in March of 1951. At that time I was sweating out my appeal, which had been argued before the Court of Appeals on January 8. The sight of those four walking off to the chair brought home to me the awful truth that if I lost I would be the next to go.

On April 12, 1951, there was another electrocution. They burned John Salu, who had murdered a boy in a criminal assault. As the chaplain, Father Donovan, was preparing to give Salu the last rites he received a telephone call from New York. It was my lawyer, Fred Scholer, telling him that the court had unanimously reversed my conviction and ordered a new trial.

I left Sing Sing a week later, certain that I would never see the inside of that place again. They took me to Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, where I sat until December.

My lawyer and I had high hopes as we went into the second trial. My reversal had been granted principally on the grounds that I had been "mentally coerced" into the oral confession. Under the law, that "oral confession" was inadmissible. Nevertheless the trial judge saw fit to permit the district attorney to read the entire document to the jury. Needless to say, I again was convicted.

I was returned to the Death House January 2, 1952. Some of my old "friends" were still there, among them Calman Cooper, Harry Stein, and Nathan Wissner, the three *Reader's Digest* killers; and Ed Kelly, who had been convicted of murdering his sweetheart in Kingston, New York. Also, there were some inmates I'd never seen before—among them Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the atomic information spies who later were to be executed for treason.

(Continued on following page)

MY FIVE YEARS IN SING SING'S DEATH HOUSE (Continued from preceding page)

For many months Julius Rosenberg and I were separated only by one cell. He was a mild-mannered man and well educated. He didn't seem shrewd or conniving, and there was nothing about him to indicate that he was a spy. He talked a lot about his children and his mother, who was taking care of them.

He was a simple man with simple tastes—his idea of a big time was to take his family to dinner at the automat. For those reasons, it was hard for me to believe that when the newspapers called him "the paymaster of the Russian spy ring in this country" they were telling the truth. I was sure he was led into spying by his wife.

It was obvious to all of us in the Death House that Ethel Rosenberg dominated her husband completely. She was a dyed-in-the-wool Communist, obstinate and dedicated. She was also, in my opinion, a frustrated woman who found compensation by talking people down in arguments. She seemed to go looking for arguments—at religious services she sometimes led the rabbi into discussions intended solely to demonstrate her intellectual superiority.

Much has been written in the newspapers of Ethel Rosenberg's aspirations toward a career as an opera singer. Part of it was true—she did sing lustily while in the Death House, but much of the time she sang in Yiddish as a means of calling from her cell in the Women's Wing to Julius, 20 feet away in the West Wing.

When I realized what she was doing, I mentioned it to Cooper, Wissner and Stein. They had known about it all along, for they spoke Yiddish

and Cooper said to me, "Don't say anything about it to the guards—it's the only way Ethel and Julius can talk to each other without anybody finding out."

The night before they were executed, Ethel sang for more than an hour, attempting to bolster Julius and warning him to remain silent about their crime (F. B. I. agents were present, hoping one or the other would talk). She was afraid that Julius would crack now that he was so close to the chair—and, in my opinion, Julius was on the verge. I am sure that if he had been handled differently—say, if the authorities had offered to let Ethel go free to take care of their two children—Julius would have talked.

The Rosenbergs were executed on Friday, June 19, 1953. He was put away promptly at 8:00 p. m., and she was taken into the death chamber at 8:05. Of the 38 people executed during my stay in the Death House, Ethel Rosenberg was the only one who required more than the usual three shocks. After the third, a guard told me, the doctor put a stethoscope to her breast and found that there was still a heartbeat. At the warden's signal, the executioner then gave her two more shocks.

I remained in the Death House for more than a year and a half after the Rosenbergs went. During that time, my attorney was attempting to get my case before the U. S. Supreme Court. He finally succeeded and on June 1, 1954, the highest court in the land reversed my conviction by a 5-3 decision (Justice Jackson was then in the hospital with a heart attack).

The district attorney, seemingly determined to



Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—Mr. Leyra thought she was an argumentative dyed-in-the-wool Communist, who dominated her educated, mild-mannered spouse.

send me to the chair, moved for a reargument before the Supreme Court. They denied his motion on November 14. Scholem then moved for a dismissal of the indictment against me, and the Brooklyn judge who had sentenced me to death finally granted it. However, some time before, the district attorney had gone before a grand jury and asked a superseding indictment, which he obtained.

I was arraigned again and the third trial was set for April 4, 1955.

Judge Samuel Leibowitz, who had heard the previous two trials, disqualified himself. The trial was finally held before Judge Hyman Barshay. This time the coerced "confessions" were not admitted as evidence, but, nevertheless, one juror sent out from the jury room and asked for them, proving that the hullabaloo raised by the newspapers must have had some effect. This jury again convicted me—and again I was sentenced to death.

Early in July, 1955, I went back to the Death House, which by then was as much of a home as I had had for five years. This time I went back to my old cell, next door to Harry Stein, who told me the story of the disappearance of Judge Crater as I related it in an earlier instalment of this series. Harry Stein, Calman Cooper and Nathan Wissner were executed the following night.

Those three men were all hardened criminals. All had served time in prison, all had been charged previously with murder, and all had become legal experts while serving time (Cooper, in fact, had studied law for 15 years in jail). They had made every conceivable move to evade the chair. At least \$50,000 had been spent in their defense. But

they admitted freely that they were guilty; that Nathan Wissner had shot and killed the pay messenger of the *Reader's Digest* during a holdup that netted the trio, plus another man who had turned state's evidence, around \$8,000.

I felt no regrets over the execution of those three. Strange though it may sound, even during my time in the Death House I believed in capital punishment, and I still do.

I continued to hope that my lawyer would be able to argue my case successfully before the Court of Appeals. While I was waiting, I saw several more men go to the chair, among them the infamous John Francis Roche, who freely admitted that he had killed at least three people. Roche had a fearful temper. Once I heard him threaten to kill a guard because the latter had refused to tune in a radio program that Roche wanted to hear over the public address system. The officials, evidently fearing that Roche would carry out his threat, transferred the guard out of the Death House.

Roche was electrocuted in January of 1956. Shortly before that, my lawyer went before the Court of Appeals. This time I was more confident than ever; in fact, I was positive I would go free. But I had to wait until April 27 for a decision.

Pop McGoe, the first guard I'd met in the Death House, brought me the news around 11:30 that morning. Scholem had heard and had telephoned Sing Sing immediately. The Court of Appeals had not only reversed the conviction but had dismissed the indictment by a vote of 4 to 2.

On May 2, Judge Barshay signed the order for



Raymond Fernandez and Martha Beck, the "Lonely Hearts Killers"—Fernandez told Leyra about the 55 women he married and about Martha's violent and jealous rages.

my release. On May 3, Fred Scholem came to the prison, served a certified copy of the order on Warden Denno, and I was released. First I was taken to the Warden's office. There stood Fred and his associate, Osmond K. Fraenkel, an attorney who had entered the case in my behalf after the second conviction. Never before had I been so glad to see two human beings. When I thought of what they had done for me, I was close to tears.

Around noon I walked out of Sing Sing, wearing the suit the prison had given me, carrying 20 dollars and a railroad ticket to New York. I also had a certain bitterness against the forces that had unjustly kept me behind bars for six years and four months. I was bitter, too, against certain newspapers which I felt had aided in convicting me. But my faith in American justice had been partially reaffirmed.

It will be wholly restored only when the real killer or killers of my parents are found and given the punishment they deserve. THE END



Left to right; DiMaggio, whose pride wouldn't let him take another fat salary; Yogi Berra, who was "in good with the bosses"; Billy Martin, who told Stengel "how to run the club"; and Gil McDougald, who put Phil on the bench for good.

the shower room. I played. Other times I sat on the bench and got to thinking about the days when I was the shortstop and Casey told reporters during the training season: "These young shortstops. They tell me they're ready and I say 'All right. Let me see you lay down a sacrifice bunt or drag one and beat it out or hit behind the runner the way Rizzuto does. Let me see you come in behind the pitcher and pick up that ball that's bounced over his head and throw the runner out the way Rizzuto does. Let me see you go into short left field or center field or cross the left field foul line and catch that fly ball like Rizzuto does.'

"They all say they can do it," Casey told the reporters, "but you know what? There ain't a one of them can."

I'm not bragging when I repeat this, which I read in the papers. I'm just as proud as I can be that Casey said it.

Last winter I had an offer to manage another American League club but I turned it

down. Why? Well, maybe I didn't think I was ready for it. Maybe I just wanted another try at being the shortstop of the Yankees.

I already have a couple of business interests that I could give all my time to, and I've had fun, since the Yankees let me go, as a TV clubhouse interviewer. Maybe, in the long run, one of these paths will lead to a new career. But I'd rather stay in baseball as a coach or manager.

The Yankees? They were my life for more than a dozen years. They gave me my chance. They helped me and brought me along and I'm grateful to all of them: Paul Krichell, the chief scout, who picked me out of the tryouts at the Stadium; general manager George Weiss, the manager of the farm system then, who guided me up through the minors, and McCarthy and Harris and Stengel and all the players I have played with—especially Joe DiMaggio, Lefty Gomez and my pal, Yogi Berra.

THE END

NEW Veto Stick deodorant

new cool way to check odor all day!



Here's the handy, new way to get all-day protection against perspiration odor. New Veto Stick contains miracle hexachlorophene... instantly kills perspiration odor and keeps you safe from odor! Veto is so pleasant to use! Refreshing as cologne, its gentle cooling action feels so good, even after shaving! Not messy, not crumbly. Handy as lipstick. Try it!



P.S. FOR MEN!

New Veto Stick is the perfect man's deodorant, too! Not drippy, not greasy, won't pick up underarm hair!



Stop Odor Quick With Cool Veto Stick

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO COMMON COLD SUFFERERS!

Bufferin® relieves cold miseries twice as fast as aspirin —and doesn't upset your stomach as aspirin often does!

The headaches, neuralgia and discomforts that accompany the common cold can now be relieved with Bufferin in *less time* than with aspirin alone.

Laboratory tests comparing Bufferin and aspirin show that Bufferin's pain relieving agent gets into the blood stream twice as fast as aspirin.

This means Bufferin acts *twice as fast* to make a cold sufferer feel better.

Clinical tests reveal that stomach upsets often follow the taking of aspirin. But you can keep taking Bufferin—with a clear conscience—until you feel better. *Continuous* doses won't upset your stomach.

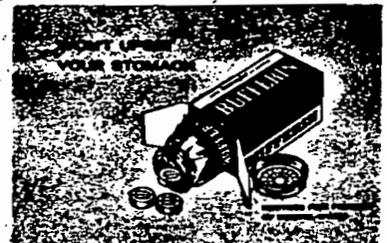
Here's why Bufferin works twice as fast as aspirin

① Medical science has proved that any known pain reliever must pass through the stomach and into the blood stream to relieve pain.

② Bufferin combines aspirin with two antacid ingredients. These speed the pain reliever out of the

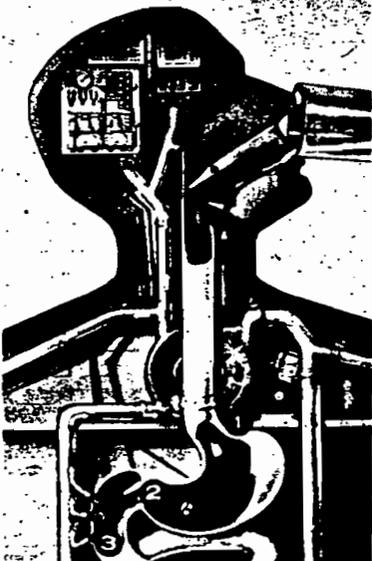
stomach and into the blood stream *twice as fast* as aspirin. That's why...

③ Bufferin acts *twice as fast* as aspirin to relieve pain. And hospital tests show Bufferin won't upset your stomach as aspirin often does.



IF YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN OF ARTHRITIS OR RHEUMATISM, ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN ABOUT BUFFERIN

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY October 14, 1959



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Lee
Belmont

Mr. William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 19, 1956

Director, FBI ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: CADR 10/21/8

Reference is made to information previously
furnished to you concerning the world-wide circulation
of anti-American propaganda relating to the above-captioned
case as well as the case of Morton Sobell.

Information has been received from an
informant, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, that a letter dated June 28, 1956, was
sent by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
to


this letter is attached for your information.

A Photostat of 



The above is furnished to you for your
information.

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/20/75

RECORDED
556201100
OCT 19 1956
2 05 PM '56

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)
William F. Tompkins

JPL:jdb
(8)

cc - 101-2483 (Sobell)
cc - 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case)

59 OCT 26 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/20/78

MAILED 2
OCT 19 1956
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RECEIVED
OCT 20 1956
FBI

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

101-2483-
100-387835-

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65-58236-2293

OCT 21 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Mr. William B. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

~~JAITWUJINOU~~

NOTE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The letter of 6-29-58 by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell refers to a letter dated 6-26-58 written to ~~the~~ "The New York Times" by Paul W. Williams, USA, SDNY. Williams's letter answered a letter to "The New York Times" written by Jean Paul Sartre, French philosopher, and printed 6-15-58. Sartre's letter claimed Sobell was innocent and should be freed. The letter of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell urges the recipient to get other persons to write to "The NY Times" protesting, first, Williams actions in writing such a letter and, second, to answer Williams's statements.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~JAITWUJINOU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/23/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/30; 5/1, 2, 7, 16; 6/6, 13, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29; 7/16, 27, 30; 8/3, 7, 22; 10/2, 5
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee		REPORT MADE BY RICHARD F. ALLEN	TYPED BY rpc
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

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SYNOPSIS:

file

Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC) located in Room 1301, Great Northern Office Building, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. This Committee continues to maintain a bank account at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago. Account activities set out. Identity of current and former CSC officers set out. Activities noted in past months include a tribute to the memory of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and in honor of MORTON SOBELL held on 6/17/56 under CSC sponsorship. Committee distributed limited number of leaflets in past months and set out.

- P* -

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042PWT/lmw
ON 10/27/8

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

All informants utilized in this report have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

R

100-387835-1492

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		65-58236- <u>V</u>	
① Bureau (100-387835) (REGISTERED) (1 - 65-58236) 1 G-2, Chicago (REGISTERED) 1 ONI, Chicago (REGISTERED) 1 OSI, Chicago (REGISTERED) 2 New York (100-107111) (REGISTERED) 2 Chicago (100-25530)		NOT RECORDED 197 OCT 26 1956	

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 Date of Declassification Indefinite

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ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

It is to be noted that on October 10, 1953, T-1 reported that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC) was formed in January 1952 to raise funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted together with MORTON SOBELL on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage.

T-1 also advised on October 10, 1953, that the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was the Chicago affiliate of the NCSJRC.

T-2 reported on October 11, 1953, that the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, which was called by the NCSJRC, was held at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on October 10 and 11, 1953.

T-1 advised on October 11, 1953, that the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee was formed at the above conference on October 11, 1953, and the Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee (CRSC) was the local affiliate of that organization.

T-3 reported on May 4, 1956, that the CRSC until August 1954 was the forerunner of the Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC) now located at 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, in Room 1301.

LOCATION OF THE CSC

On April 3, 1956, Mrs. LILLIAN PEARSON, Secretary to HENRY MANN, Manager, Great Northern Property Building, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, advised SA RICHARD F. ALLEN that the CSC renewed its lease in the Great Northern Office Building for one year on September 14, 1955, effective September 1, 1955. At this time, according to PEARSON's records, DAVID SOLTNER and SYLVIA LEVINSON, acting for the CSC, were the cosigners for this aforementioned lease, and that the CSC was still located in Room 1301 of the Great Northern Office Building.

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On October 2, 1956, Mrs. PEARSON advised SA ALLEN that the CSC again renewed, for one year, its lease with the Great Northern Office Building the first week in September 1956 and that the cosigners for this 1956-57 lease were SOLTKER and LEVINSON, listed above.

FORMER AND CURRENT OFFICERS OF THE CSC

On April 3, 1956, T-4 reported that as of February 4, 1955, the following individuals were listed as officers of the CSC:

RUTH ROTHSTEIN	Chairman
RUTH BELMONT	Secretary
DAVID SOLTKER	Treasurer

T-4 further reported on April 3, 1956, that as of September 27, 1955, RUTH M. ROTHSTEIN was listed as Chairman and DAVID SOLTKER as Secretary for the CSC. The informant reported on October 2, 1956, that SOLTKER and ROTHSTEIN were still listed as current officers, listed above, of the CSC.

On June 13, 1956, T-3 advised that JOSEPHINE GRANAT was Acting Executive Secretary of the CSC at that time.

FINANCES

On October 3, 1956, T-4 furnished the following information regarding the CSC bank account maintained at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, during the period April 3, 1956, through September 26, 1956:

Balance of the CSC account as of
4/2/56 - \$422.47

<u>Date</u>	<u>Withdrawal</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Balance</u>
April 9	\$150.00		\$ 146.43
	51.04		
	75.00		
13	30.00		116.43

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Withdrawal</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Balance</u>
April 13		\$167.00	\$ 283.43
20		70.00	353.43
25	\$ 67.50		285.93
26	1.25 SC		284.68
		Bal. 4/30/56	
May 1		19.91	304.59
2	27.01		277.58
4		84.30	361.88
7	1.43		360.45
8	16.33	423.00	783.45
	2.06		765.06
10	39.00		528.76
	124.70		
	72.60		
		55.25	584.01
11	25.00		559.01
14	52.13		346.66
	52.50		
	15.22		
15	92.50	606.03	952.69
17	7.00		945.69
21	305.50		624.48
	15.71		
25	15.00		609.48
	50.00	89.81	649.29
28	75.00	688.00	1262.29
29		405.30	1667.59
		Bal. 5/31/56	
June 1	61.50		1606.09
4	300.00		606.09
	700.00		
5	90.00	275.00	791.09
6	4.00		787.09
	1.64		785.45
7	26.10		738.11
	19.60		
	1.64		
11	51.98		686.13
12		95.00	781.13
15	50.00	14.00	745.13

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Withdrawal</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Balance</u>
June 18		\$329.33	\$1129.46
19	\$ 40.00	55.00	1089.46
	29.46	124.00	1184.00
20	70.00		1088.65
	25.35		
21	11.05		1077.60
22	52.80		1024.80
27	6.80		1018.00
28	2.50		1005.10
	10.40		
29	150.00		
	12.00		
		Bal. 6/30/56	843.10
July 2	30.00		813.10
		20.00	833.10
3	100.00		733.10
9	51.04		682.06
10	3.75		678.31
12		44.00	722.31
19	50.00		672.31
20		61.25	733.56
25		13.00	746.56
27	15.67		730.89
30	11.07		719.82
		Bal. 7/31/56	719.82
Aug. 1	68.31		651.51
	50.00	45.00	641.51
	5.00		
3	60.00		525.31
	56.20		
6		40.00	565.31
7	5.36		559.95
9	6.25		553.70
13	51.04		497.15
	5.51		
15		61.00	558.15
16		100.00	658.15
20	15.01		643.14
22	100.00		543.14
		68.00	611.14
28	26.50		491.49
	93.15		

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Withdrawal</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Aug. 28	\$ 9.27		\$ 482.22
31	20.00		462.22
		\$205.00 Bal. 8/31/56	667.22
Sept. 5	2.50		664.72
6		13.00	677.72
10	44.05		633.67
11	51.04		582.63
12		37.00	619.63
17	19.44		600.19
		35.75	635.94
25		79.00	714.94
26	10.88		704.06
		Bal. 9/26/56	704.06

Balance of account 9/26/56	704.06
Balance at 4/2/56	422.47
Deposits from 4/3/56 to 9/26/56	<u>4322.93</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$4745.40</u>

Withdrawals and other charges from 4/3/56 through 9/26/56	<u>4041.34</u>
Balance at 9/26/56	\$ 704.06

The above information will only be made available upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

AFFILIATION OF OFFICERS OF THE CSC

It should be noted that the Communist Party (CP) and the Communist Political Association (CPA) have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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RUTH ROTHSTEIN, nee Ruth Merson

On August 7, 1951, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY RANDELL, Cleveland, Ohio, who is a self-admitted former CP member in Ohio from 1944 until 1950, stated that he knew RUTH MERSON (RUTH ROTHSTEIN) to have been a member and active in the affairs of the CP, but that he, Mr. RANDELL, was unable to supply specific dates relating to her membership in the CP.

 b7D
It should be noted that at the recent House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings held on August 2, 3 and 4, 1955, regarding the National Committee in Washington, D. C., RUTH ROTHSTEIN was subpoenaed to testify and invoked the Fifth Amendment.

DAVID LEE SOLTNER

In 1942 information was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Chicago, reflecting that DAVID LEE SOLTNER was at that time a Communist.

RUTH BELLMAN, wa. Ruth Belmont

T-6 advised in December 1946 that RUTH BELMONT was a registered member of the Dave White Club, CP, at Detroit, Michigan, with 1946 registration number 54834. This informant related that BELMONT had recently been issued a new registration card for 1947 with registration number 68709 in the Dave White Club, CP. According to this informant, RUTH BELMONT had been a member of the CP for five years prior to 1946.

ANNIE JOSEPHINE GRANAT, wa. Jo Granat

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ACTIVITY

Third Annual Tribute to the Memory of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and in Honor of MORTON SOBELL, "The Gentle and the Brave," Held on 6/17/56 at Wood Hall, 218 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

On June 19, 1956, T-8, another agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, reported that the third annual tribute to the memory of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG featuring EARL ROBINSON, presenting "The Gentle and the Brave," was held June 17, 1956, at Wood Hall, 218 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, under the auspices of the CSC.

The informant reported that the subject affair was held on the 9th floor of Wood Hall where previous arrangements for the rental of the hall had been made on June 13, 1956, by DAVID L. SOLTNER of the CSC. Further, that there were approximately 150 persons in attendance at this affair and a literature stand was set up at the entrance to the hall where books and literature pertaining to the executions of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and imprisonment of MORTON SOBELL were on sale.

The informant reported that JOSEPHINE GRANAT was Acting Chairman for this affair and introduced the principal speakers and entertainers. JOSEPHINE GRANAT, according to the informant, was called to Washington, D. C., in August 1954 by the Un-American Activities Committee to account for the money her organization had collected in behalf of the ROSENBERG children after their parents had been executed. The Committee had charged that the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee tried to exploit the execution and GRANAT, when questioned, took refuge in the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer for any of the money the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee had collected.

The informant reported that JO GRANAT introduced EARL ROBINSON, who together with GERTRUDE GUNTER (Mrs. DAVID L. SOLTNER) and two other males, one believed identical with DAVID SOLTNER, presented a satire which was introduced by ROBINSON as a "Presentation of Man's Fight for Justice Since the Days of JOHN BROWN." ROBINSON remained at the piano while the male actors together with GERTRUDE GUNTER presented a mock trial before the Civil War which involved JOHN BROWN, who

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tried to seize the Government armory at Harpers Ferry and was hanged. This satire lasted for approximately 45 minutes.

The informant reported that JOSEPHINE GRANAT then introduced Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, who is currently serving a 30-year prison sentence in Alcatraz for his part in the ROSENBERG conspiracy. It was reported that HELEN SOBELL proceeded to give an account of the illegal seizure of her husband by Mexican officials while vacationing in Mexico. HELEN SOBELL stated that her husband was brutally beaten by Mexican authorities and then handed over to the FBI for deportation to the United States.

HELEN SOBELL appealed to the audience for money to provide legal assistance in efforts to secure a new trial or a review of the case for her husband. She then read a letter written by her husband which was addressed to HELEN and MORTON SOBELL's son, MARK. After reading the letter, Mrs. SOBELL stated that there are important Mexican officials who agree that her husband was illegally seized by officials because the authorities had no warrant, but even without the warrant he was seized like a common criminal and put in irons, after being detained by the Mexican officials.

It was further reported by the informant that HELEN SOBELL continued by reading an article received from JEAN PAUL SATRE, a French leader, who in his article went on to state that neither the ROSENBERGS nor MORTON SOBELL had received a fair trial. HELEN SOBELL mentioned that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, in reviewing her husband's case, found that the Government had readily accepted the perjured testimony of MAX ELITCHER together with that of HARRY GOLD, a known liar. She stated that it was also Dr. UREY's opinion that neither her husband nor the ROSENBERGS had received a fair trial and that it was an outright mockery of justice. HELEN SOBELL stated that it could be only with the help of people such as were present tonight who could assist her in securing a new trial and eventually freedom for her husband. HELEN SOBELL went on to say that during the past four months, while MORTON has been in Alcatraz, he has remained loyal to his friends and to his ideals.

T-8 reported that JOSEPHINE GRANAT, at the conclusion of HELEN SOBELL's talk, made a collection speech and intimated

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that she would not ask for any specific sum. According to the informant, later in the evening JO GRANAT announced that a total of \$465.00 has been collected at this affair.

This informant also advised that EARL ROBINSON entertained the audience for a period of about 30 minutes. At the conclusion of ROBINSON's entertainment, JO GRANAT announced that the CSC would continue to hold meetings and other affairs in an effort to collect funds to aid Mrs. SOBELL secure her husband's freedom.

It should be noted that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY is a noted nuclear scientist, former Nobel Prize winner and a professor at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. On February 12, 1955, a testimonial dinner was given in honor of Dr. UREY held under the auspices of the CSC.

T-9 advised on March 2, 1955, that this testimonial dinner, which was held at the Hotel Hamilton in Chicago, had successfully raised \$11,000.00 which was to be utilized by the CSC for MORTON SOBELL and stated that most of the money was obtained through ticket sales and donations.

T-22 advised on September 12, 1947, that EARL ROBINSON was listed as a sponsor of the National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB), which conference was to be held on October 25, 26, 1947, at Cleveland, Ohio.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

It should be noted that on February 6, 1946, T-10 advised that GERTRUDE GUNTER, also known as GERTRUDE GUNTER SOLTKER, wife of DAVID LEE SOLTKER, first joined the CP in 1934 in Chicago. As of November 1937, her membership in the CP had been uninterrupted as she held the position of Unit Organizer of Unit 129, Section 1, District No. 8, CP, Chicago. She was then an actress with the Chicago Repertory Group, Inc. On March 15, 1938, she was expelled from the CP for having disregarded Party discipline, being in disagreement with unit decisions, having sent in a letter of resignation from the CP and having an individualist attitude. The Party's decision on her expulsion carried provisions for her reapplication for membership after three months.

T-10 continued that GERTRUDE GUNTER, upon reapplying for Party membership, had claimed that she always had a deep

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respect for the CP. GERTRUDE GUNTER further claimed that she had done much work on Party campaigns and programs for Spain, May Day and Memorial Day events. The informant related that GERTRUDE GUNTER further claimed that after having been dropped from the Party, she attempted to continue her political development by reading such publications as "New Masses," "The Record," BROWDER's "People's Front" and "The Communist." The informant stated that Miss GUNTER felt that the only place for her was in the CP and she was readmitted to CP membership in August of 1938.

It may be noted that the Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, on page 7688, quotes the Attorney General as stating that "New Masses" is a Communist periodical.

It may be further noted that LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, New York, New York, a former Party functionary during his ten years as a CP member from 1935 to 1945, testified during the trial of the 11 Communist leaders in New York that the "Midwest Daily Record" was published from February 1938 through September 1939 as a daily, and from September 1939 through January 1940 as a weekly. It was set up and completely financed by the CP and all staff members were CP members, and Mr. BUDENZ was editor of the paper during its entire life.

CG 100-25530

The following informants furnished substantially the same information as above on the dates indicated concerning this third memorial in memory of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and in honor of MORTON SOBELL, which was held on June 17, 1956, in Chicago:

T-11	6/19/56
T-12	6/21/56
T-13	6/28/56
T-14	6/29/56
T-3	7/27/56
T-15	7/16/56

LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE CSC

A mimeographed invitation described thereon as being issued by the CSC, Chicago, to hear JOHN WEXLEY, author of the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" on May 6, 1956, 8 p.m., at 1627 West Sherwin Avenue, Chicago. This announcement listed the CSC as the sponsor of this affair and listed \$1.50 as the price of admission, indicating that a supper would be served.

It should be noted that the aforementioned book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" written by WEXLEY was published by Cameron and Kahn, New York publishers, who also published HARVEY MATUSOW's book "False Witness."

The following source furnished the above leaflet on April 30, 1956:

Mr. ARDEN DEARBENE, 6332 North
Glenwood Avenue, Chicago 40,
Illinois.

A one-page circular described thereon as being issued by the CSC regarding MORTON SOBELL. This circular contained excerpts from an article printed in the March 30, 1956, issue of the "Chicago Daily News." This circular also made a request for funds to aid MORTON SOBELL in his legal expenses and requested that donations for this cause be mailed to the CSC, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

CG 100-25530

The following source furnished the above leaflet on May 1, 1956:

T-16

A printed order blank described thereon as being issued by the CSC, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, for the book "Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," written by JOHN WEXLEY. The price of this book was advertised as \$4.00 a copy.

The following source furnished the above order blank on May 2, 1956:

T-3

A printed blank pledge card described thereon as being issued by the CSC, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, requesting funds to insure continued work in securing justice for MORTON SOBELL.

The following source furnished the above pledge card on June 29, 1956:

T-14

A printed pamphlet described thereon as being issued by the CSC, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois, captioned "I am Innocent," concerning the innocence of MORTON SOBELL, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and who is now serving a 30-year prison sentence in Alcatraz Prison. The purpose of this pamphlet is described as to secure justice for MORTON SOBELL and to raise funds to help guarantee necessary funds for adequate legal defense.

The following sources furnished the above leaflet on the dates indicated:

Mr. ARDEN DEARBENE,
6332 North Glenwood Avenue
Chicago 40

5/7/56

CG 100-25530

T-3
T-17
T-18

5/2/56
5/1/56
5/16/56

A printed four-page leaflet dated July 1956 bearing the CSC letterhead and described thereon as being issued by the CSC. Page 1 of this leaflet contains a letter by JOSEPHINE GRANAT requesting contributions and financial assistance for the CSC on behalf of MORTON SOBELL. Pages 2 through 4 contain notes on Judge IRVING KAUFMAN's decision on June 20, 1956, denying MORTON SOBELL's motions for a new hearing. Page 4 also contains an advertisement for MALCOLM P. SHARPE's recent book "Was Justice Done? - The Rosenberg-Sobell Case." This advertisement also indicates that the introduction of SHARPE's book was written by Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, noted nuclear scientist and University of Chicago Professor.

The following sources furnished the above leaflet on the dates indicated:

Mr. ARDEN DEARBAYNE
T-13
T-19
T-20

7/30/56
8/7/56
8/3/56
8/22/56

It should be noted that LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR., in 1951 that MALCOLM SHARPE in the early 1940's was a Communist. He claimed that SHARPE, if questioned, would probably deny his membership in the CP. BUDENZ stated that SHARPE cooperated with the CP in various front activities and Chicago political affairs.



CONFIDENTIAL

CG 100-25530

The March 21, 1949, issue of the "Chicago Tribune," page 3, column 6, reported that MALCOLM SHARPE, University of Chicago Law Professor, had stated that he represented the faculty sponsorship of the University of Chicago Communist Club because he believed that "Democracy can thrive only when there is full and open examination of all significant ideas."

A printed letter dated June 12, 1956, described thereon as being issued by the CSC ~~was~~ signed by JOSEPHINE GRANAT. The letter stated it was a reminder of the June 17, 1956, presentation of "The Gentle and the Brave" and called for a settlement of all tickets and reflected the affair would be held at 218 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

The following source furnished the above letter on June 18, 1956:

T-15

A printed invitation and announcement described thereon as being issued by the CSC, captioned "The Gentle and the Brave," announced the June 17, 1956, annual memorial for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and in honor of MORTON SOBELL to be held at Wood Hall, 218 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. This announcement lists HELEN SOBELL to personally report on the new court action to free her husband. The announcement also lists EARL ROBINSON, noted American composer and singer, as the featured entertainer guest.

The following sources furnished the above announcement on the dates indicated:

Mr. ARDEN DEARBAYNE	6/18/56
T-13	6/28/56
T-15	6/6/56
T-3	7/27/56

- P* -

- 15 -

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activ. &/or Descrip. of Info. Furnished</u>	<u>Location</u>
T-1 [REDACTED] b2	Characterization CSC	
T-2 Anonymous Source b7D		
T-3 [REDACTED] b2 b7D	Characterization CSC	
	JO GRANAT - Acting Exec. Secretary of CSC	[REDACTED]
	3rd annual memorial 6/17/56	[REDACTED] b2 b7D
	Literature - order blank for WEXLEY's book	100-25530-1B2(277)
	Literature - "I Am Innocent"	" -1B2(276)
	Literature - "The Gentle and the Brave"	" -1B2(293)
T-4 [REDACTED] b7C b7D	Officers of CSC	Instant report
[REDACTED] Chicago		

Finances

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CG 100-25530

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activ. &/or Descrip. of Info. Furnished</u>	<u>Location</u>
T-5 [REDACTED] (per his request)	Characterization RUTH MERSON b7C b7D	
T-6 Anonymous Source		
T-7 [REDACTED]	Characterization JO GRANAT b2 b7D	
T-8 Security Unit, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Ill.	3rd annual memorial 6/17/56	100-25530-1100
T-9 [REDACTED]	Characterization Dr. HAROLD C. UREY b7C b7D	
T-10 Anonymous Source		
T-11 [REDACTED]	3rd annual memorial 6/17/56 b7C b7D	[REDACTED]
T-12 [REDACTED]	" b2 b7D	[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2
b7D

CG 100-25530

Identity of Source

Date of Activ. &/or Descrip. of Info. Furnished

Location

T-13

3rd annual memorial
6/17/56

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

Literature - leaflet dated
July 1956 re CSC contributions

100-25530-1B2(294)

Literature - "The Gentle and
the Brave"

" -1B2(285)

T-14

3rd annual memorial
6/17/56

[REDACTED]

b2

Literature - CSC pledge card

100-25530-1B2(289)

T-15

3rd annual memorial
6/17/56

[REDACTED]

b7D

Literature - printed letter
dated 6/12/56

100-25530-1B2(288)

Literature - "The Gentle and
the Brave"

" -1B2(184)

T-16

Leaflet re funds for MORTON
SOBELL

" -1B2(274)

T-17

Literature - "I Am Innocent"

" -1B2(279)

T-18

"

" -1B2(283)

T-19

Literature - leaflet dated
July 1956 re CSC contributions

" -1B2(292)

T-20

"

" -1B2(298)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2
b7D

b2

b7D

CG 100-25530

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activ. &/or Descrip. of Info. Furnished</u>	<u>Location</u>
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T-21 [REDACTED]	Characterization MALCOLM SHARPE	
--------------------	---------------------------------	--

(requested)

T-22
Anonymous Source

b7D
b7C

LEAD

CHICAGO:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will continue to follow and report activities of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and the CSC.

REFERENCE

Report of SA RICHARD F. ALLEN dated 4/17/56 at Chicago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: October 24, 1956

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba (65-227)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al,
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ReBulet 6-13-56 to the Attorney General, copy of which was
furnished Havana and Havana letter to the Bureau 8-23-56. *ser 2261*

Regular weekly contacts with [redacted] and [redacted] *ser 2286*
all of whom regularly attend meetings of the Partido Socialista
Popular (PSP, Communist Party of Cuba), have failed to result in
obtaining any information that the Rosenberg Case has been mentioned
on the local level since the submission of reference Havana letter. *(b) 62 67D*

Likewise, no mention of the Rosenberg Case has appeared
in the weekly Communist clandestine publication, "Carta Semanal,"
since the previously reported article appearing in the May 23, 1956,
issue.

The three informants mentioned above have been alerted to
furnish immediately any information coming to their attention with
regard to a discussion of the Rosenberg Case in local Party circles.
This office will continue to give particular attention to the "Carta
Semanal" with regard to the Rosenberg Case.

This case is being placed in an RUC status in the Havana
Office subject to being reopened in the event additional information
is received.

CDA:ptm
(3)

Classified by 3049PWT/mw
Declassify on: OADR 11/3/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/3/86 BY 3049PWT/mw

FBI
REC'D - ESPIONAGE

RECORDED - 70

65-58236-2294

DIVISION SECTION FBI

OCT 22 1 10 PM '56

OCT 26 1956

REC'D - FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

50 NOV 1 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Handwritten signatures]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358717)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-113764)
SUBJECT: BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG
IS-R

DATE: 10/25/56

Re Philadelphia letter to Bureau, 9/7/56.

As mentioned in referenced letter, information was received that JULIUS ROSENBERG, upon returning to his home in Knickerbocker Village after being questioned by FBI agents on June 16, 1950, gave \$7,000 in cash and a Leica camera to his wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG, who placed it in a brown paper shopping bag and delivered it to a family living in another building in Knickerbocker Village, for safekeeping. The husband was described as a staunch friend of the ROSENBERGS, a member of the American Labor Party in this section, as having two children and as contemplating buying his own home. The NY Office is office of origin in this UNSUBS matter and is conducting active investigation to identify the recipients of the money and Leica camera in the case entitled, "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, Recipients of Leica Camera and \$7,000 From ETHEL ROSENBERG, June, 1950-ESPIONAGE-R. Bufile 65-63615. NY file 65-16985.

- 4-Bureau (100-358717)(RM)
 - 1-Bufile 65-58236
 - 1-Bufile 65-63615
- 4-Philadelphia (100-30340)(RM)
 - (1-100-37382)(Dr. LOUIS TAINÉ)(Info)
 - (1-65-4350)(JULIUS ROSENBERG)(Info)
- 1-New York (65-15348)(JULIUS ROSENBERG)
- 1-New York (65-16985)(UNSUBS, Recipients of Leica Camera and \$7,000 from ETHEL ROSENBERG in June, 1950.
- 1-New York (100-113764)

RTH:es

(11) EC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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NOT RECORDED
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-358717-20

NY 100-113764

The most prominent suspects developed to date are DAVID and EMILY ALMAN, friends of the ROSENBERGS, Communist Party Members, American Labor Party voters and functionaries of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, who lived in Knickerbocker Village in June, 1950, and purchased a home in Englishtown, New Jersey, in 1953, where they live at present with their two children. The receipt of the Leica camera and \$7,000 by the ALMANS, has not yet been resolved however.

A check of NYO indices reflects that ANNA HINDA ROSENBERG, mentioned in reference letter, is now married to JOSEPH SCHUPAK, their marriage taking place at Paterson, New Jersey, on September 16, 1948. The 1956 Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects a listing for JOSEPH SCHUPAK at 16 Monroe St., NYC.

From the identifying information obtained from informant concerning the recipients of the Leica camera and \$7,000, it would appear that ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG and JOSEPH SCHUPAK did not fit the description of the recipients. It is noted that while ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG was the mother of two children, they were the children of LOUIS ROSENBERG from whom she was divorced and were not JOSEPH SCHUPAK's children, her husband in June, 1950, while residing in Knickerbocker Village. In addition, her son BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG was married in 1942, in Philadelphia and has resided there ever since. It is presumed that JULIUS ROSENBERG, in mentioning the background of the recipients was indicating that the recipients were parents of two minor children then residing with their parents and that the husband was thinking of purchasing a home primarily because of the children inasmuch as they then resided in an apartment.

NY 100-113764

Although the informant's background of the recipients does not appear to be applicable to ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG and JOSEPH SCHUPAK, New York sees no objection to interviewing ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG concerning her association with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and her knowledge of any staunch friends of JULIUS ROSENBERG residing in Knickerbocker Village, in June, 1950, for completion of the file in the ROSENBERG case and for possible information leading to the identification of the recipients of the Leica camera and \$7,000 from ETHEL ROSENBERG in June, 1950. Appropriate leads will be set out to interview ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG regarding the above in the case entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, Recipients of Leica Camera and \$7,000 From ETHEL ROSENBERG, June, 1950; ESP-R, which will be covered by NY if not advised to the contrary by the Bureau following BRUCE ROSENBERG'S interview at Philadelphia.

RUC

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

November 6, 1956

**"THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS
AND ETHEL ROSENBERG"
BY JOHN WEXLEY**

RECORDED - 11
INDEXED - 11
NOV 7 1956

REC'D - READING ROOM
NOV 7 9 25 AM '56
FBI
lee

"The New York Times Book Review" section, November 4, 1956, issue of that newspaper, carried a one-third page ad concerning the book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by John Wexley. The ad stated: "The book which is urgently appealing a living case. . . ." The ad contains favorable commentary on the book by Lord Bertrand Russell of the Manchester Guardian; Elmer Davis, American Broadcasting Company, War-Time Chief of O. W. I.; Judge James H. Wolfe, Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah (retired); Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, former Attorney General of Michigan; and Professor Francis D. Wormuth of The Western Political Quarterly. The ad indicates the book is on sale at book stores for \$6 or may be obtained directly from the distributor, Cameron Associates, 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York.

In view of the above, I thought you might be interested in a brief summarization of the book and the persons involved in its authorship, publication, and distribution. The book was published in 1955 by Cameron and Kahn, New York, and distributed by Cameron Associates. The book itself is almost 700 pages in length. In the book, the author alleges the entire case against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell was a gigantic frame-up participated in by then Attorney General Howard McGrath; then U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, Irving Saypol; then Assistant U. S. Attorneys Myles Lane, Roy Cohn, James Kilshelmer; Judge Irving R. Kaufman; and the FBI. He attempts to relate the trial to world events claiming the Truman administration wanted to disprove the charge of being soft on Reds and to justify its erroneous estimate of Russian military know-how, and to do this claimed the atomic bomb had been stolen.

Wexley attempts to develop an "anatomy of frame-up" whereby derogatory information is developed on a person by the FBI and this person is then forced to fabricate a story or he will be prosecuted for an offense developed in the original derogatory information. All individuals connected with the prosecution are held up to ridicule while all individuals connected with the defense are glorified. The author likens Ruth Greenglass to Lady MacBeth urging her husband to destroy the Rosenbergs, due to Ruth's envy of the more talented Ethel Rosenberg and the better educated Julius Rosenberg.

MAILED 8
NOV 7 1956

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

DGH: pac

(6)

65-58236-

Memorandum to The Attorney General

November 6, 1956

The author analyzes the testimony of various individuals in an authoritative manner and concludes that many of the witnesses for the prosecution were coached before the trial as to their testimony. The author states the prosecution "must have supported these perjuries wilfully, maliciously and deliberately." In comparing testimonies, the author finds the testimony of the Greenglasses "crooked, intricate, inconstant and a various thing" while he finds the Rosenberg testimony "plain, direct and simple." He accuses Judge Kaufman of prejudice claiming his actions were prejudicial, his sentences were vindictive and that he was anti-Semitic.

With regard to the author of the book, John Wexley, he is a screen writer by profession who reportedly belonged to the Los Angeles County Communist Party in the 1940's. This Bureau has conducted considerable investigation concerning him and information developed has been furnished to the Department in the past in the case captioned "John Wexley, With Aliases, Security Matter - C."

With regard to the publishing firm of Cameron and Kahn, Donald Angus Cameron has been investigated by this Bureau in a security-type investigation. He has been active in numerous communist front movements and was described as a Communist Party member by Louis Budenz, former Communist Party official, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on August 22, 1951. As you undoubtedly know, Cameron and Kahn is the firm which published "False Witness" written by Harvey M. Matusow.

Albert Eugene Kahn is a writer who formerly lived in New York but moved to San Francisco, California, within the past year. In an appearance on March 7 - 8, 1955, before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, Kahn pleaded the Fifth Amendment regarding Communist Party membership.

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: In regard to the above, the Director noted on a routing slip "Send memo to A. G. regarding Wexley's book on Rosenbergs, the publishers, etc."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., ET AL
ESPIONAGE-R

DATE: 11/15/56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/27/83 BY 3042 PWT/lmn
KAC [initials]

Re NY let 6/15/56, and 2/29/56.

On 10/18/56, [redacted] advised that he had been told by FRANK DUFFY, Maspeth Section, CP Organizer, that the last two people transferred into the Maspeth Section did not want to be "picked up" for membership by the Section because they were closely associated with the ROSENBERGS and wanted their identity to remain concealed. Informant stated the last two people were named SELPIAN. On 6/28/56, [redacted] furnished an original transfer form for FLORENCE "and husband" SELPIAN, 52-60 65th Place, Queens, which was dated 5/24/56.

NY has a pending file on FLORENCE SLIPYAN, was (NY 100-66972) (Bufile Unknown) believed to be identical with FLORENCE SELPIAN referred to by [redacted]. She is married to SAM SLIPYAN, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He refused to cooperate with the FBI when interviewed on 5/27/54. A review of this file reflects that she was a Communist Party member in 1944, and resided at 342 W 21 St., NYC. JAMES WALKER, Superintendent at this address furnished SA JOHN C. WILSON on 8/24/44, some cancelled personal checks of FLORENCE SLIPYAN which had been discarded by her and which indicated she was paying the telephone bill and income tax of one, EDITH ROSENBERG. A check dated 6/2/43, payable to the NY Telephone Co. for \$20.06, reflected a notation that the check was a payment for a bill for telephone WA 9-4174 in name of EDITH ROSENBERG. A second check dated 3/15/43, payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue for \$54.22, has a notation that it was payment of the 1st quarter of 1942 tax account of EDITH ROSENBERG. Two other checks dated 6/7/43, payable to EDITH ROSENBERG for \$2.40 and \$10.50, respectively, were endorsed by EDITH ROSENBERG.

The 1943 Manhattan Telephone Directory checked on 11/7/56, by SA RICHARD HRADSKY at the NY Telephone Co., 150 West St., NYC, reflects a listing for EDITH ROSENBERG, 152 W. 20th St., NYC, telephone number Watkins 9-4174.

Also
member
CPA
1944
GR

let to New York re
Florence & Samuel Slipyan

2-Bureau (65-58236)
1-New York (65-15348)
RTH:me1
(3) 64 DEC 7 1956
REC'D - ESPIONAGE
F 327

RECORDED - 71
RECORDED - 79
INDEXED - 79

65-58236-2295

NOV 19 1956

SUBV [initials]
ESP [initials]

NY 65-15348

NY indices reflects a case file on EDITH ROSENBERG, 152 W. 20th St., NYC, (Bufile 100-335437) (NY file 100-55159).

EDITH ROSENBERG was born 5/11/08, in Russia, entered the US at NY under name of YETTA ROSENBERG, in 1913. Claims derivative citizenship through father, HYMAN ROSENBERG, naturalized 1920 in US District Court, SDNY.

In 1943 she was a member of the 10th Assembly District Club, NY County CP, and had book # 4932. In 1953 investigation developed that she was engaged as a high level courier for the CP underground using the alias of BERNSTEIN. She was noted to be in frequent contact with DAVID ROSENBERG, (Bufile 100-335451) (NY 100-50912) (no relation to EDITH ROSENBERG or subject JULIUS ROSENBERG), who was a CP underground leader. It would appear that the ROSENBERGS referred to by the SLIPYANS were EDITH and DAVID ROSENBERG rather than subjects, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. It is noted that the original information from [redacted] received on 2/27/56, indicated that EVELYN COOPER in referring to the two individuals who were involved in the ROSENBERG case, mentioned that they were residing in the housing project as of that date. The information relating to the transfer of FLORENCE and SAM SLIPYAN indicates that they were transferred to the Maspeth Section of the CP in May, 1956, presumably the approximate date that they moved into the housing project. b2
b7D

A check will be made to determine if the housing project at 52-2165th Place, Maspeth, NY, is identical with 52-60 65th Place, Maspeth, NY, and to ascertain if the SLIPYANS were residing there in February, 1956.

56
22
34

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/30/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/6,7,8,9,13, 14,15,16,19,20,
TITLE CHANGED NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE; NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES <i>JULIUS ROSENBERG</i>		REPORT MADE BY NORMAN P. LE CLAIR	TYPED BY EMD
SYNOPSIS:		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 CONFIDENTIAL	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Address of Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees is 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California. Officers identified as having CP affiliations. Circumstances surrounding formation of Northern California Council of Sobell Committees set out, including its relationship to Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees and both of their affiliations with National Headquarters. Activities of outlying Sobell Committees affiliated with Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees also set out.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042PWT/IMW
ON 10/27/86

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		65-58236- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT RECORDED 101 DEC 7 1956
6 - Bureau (100-387835) (REG) (ENCL.6) (1-65-58236) 1 - DIC - 12th ND (by hand) 1 - G-2, 6th Army (RO # 1) (REG) 1 - OSI, Travis AFB (REG) 2 - New York (REG) (ENCL.3) (100-10711) (1-65-15348) 1 - Los Angeles (100-41648) (INFO) (REG) 2 - San Francisco (100-35117)		

67 DEC 11 1956

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835-1513

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- 1b -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

DETAILS:

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the additional title by which the Regional Committee is now known.

I. GENERAL

"Rosenberg activities in the San Francisco area were under the direction of a Bay Area Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, 228 Mc Allister Street. Executive Secretary was SYLVIA STEINGART, formerly of New York, who had moved with her husband, HARRY, to the west coast." (Page 71, "Trial by Treason," The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives.)

"On October 10 and 11, 1953, at a national conference in Chicago, the National Rosenberg Committee was reconstituted first as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the Rosenberg Case. The Communist press reported that 150 delegates from 36 States attended the conference. The Policy Committee consisted of ... SYLVIA STEINGART of San Francisco ..." (Page 120

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

"Trial by Treason," The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives.)

II. ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP

(A) The Northern California Council of Sobell Committees (NCCSC)

1 Organization and Offices

SF T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 26, 1956, advised that BEN LEGERE had stated at a meeting of the East Bay Sobell Committee (EBSC) held on October 4, 1956, that the NCCSC would be a division of the national organization. The informant added that at the above meeting members of the EBSC were not allowed to nominate or vote on a chairman for the NCCSC but only asked if anyone had any objections to WARREN K. BILLINGS being nominated chairman. Informant stated that when no objections were voiced, LEGERE stated that he would advise the San Francisco office of the unanimous decision of the EBSC.

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NPL:EMD

The informant also added that LEGERE stated that the NCCSC would coordinate the activities of all Sobell Committees from Bakersfield, California, north to the Oregon border.

SF T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 26, 1956, furnished a throwaway leaflet inviting the recipient to join WARREN K. BILLINGS in celebrating the 17th anniversary of his freedom, on October 19, 1956, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. The sponsoring group was noted as "a group of Bay Area residents who worked for justice in the Mooney-Billings Case..." Among the names of those listed as sponsors were GEORGE ANDERSEN, ANNA CHERNEY, CHARLES CHERNEY, RICHARD GLADSTEIN, BEN LEGERE, and ESTOLV WARD.

SF T-2 on October 26, 1956, advised that on October 19, 1956, WARREN K. BILLINGS accepted the chairmanship of the NCCSC at the 17th anniversary celebration held for BILLINGS at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco California. The informant stated that donations and pledges amounting to approximately \$375 were picked up in addition to a 50¢ admission charge at the door. The informant stated that the donations and pledges were turned over to WARD.

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NPL:EMD

SF T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 26, 1956, advised that on October 19, 1956, a Sobell Committee meeting was held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. The informant stated that ESTOLV WARD was the Chairman and that the guest speakers were WARREN K. BILLINGS and EUGENE EAGLE.

In the "Daily People's World" (DPW), a West Coast Communist publication, issue dated October 17, 1956, Page 6, Columns 1 through 3, there appears an article in which information is set forth that WARREN K. BILLINGS had accepted the chairmanship of the "Northern California District Council of Sobell Committees". The article continued that the Council made the announcement to coincide with the 17th anniversary, on October 17, 1956, of BILLINGS' release from Folsom Prison.

The article goes on to relate that BILLINGS, co-defendant of TOM MOONEY, served 23 years for the famous Preparedness Day bombing conviction. The article also relates that BILLINGS and MOONEY, whose death sentence had been commuted, were pardoned in 1939 by Governor CULBERT L. OLSEN.

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NPL:EMD

The article draws a parallel between the MOONEY-BILLINGS Case and the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case, in that in each case the defendants were accused of a crime associated in the public mind with treason, at a time when patriotic passions ran high. The article quoted BILLINGS, as seeing SOBELL's case similar to his own, thusly; "I was persecuted because I refused to testify against TOM MOONEY. I feel that SOBELL is in a similar position. I believe he is innocent and is being punished because he would not testify. It seems to me that his confinement in Alcatraz, the toughest prison in the country, is truly vindictive. In the interest of justice, I intend to do everything I can do to help set him free."

2. Address

SF T-1 on November 16, 1956, advised that the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees office was currently located at 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco.

(B) Bay Area Council of
Sobell Committees (BACSC)

SF T-1 on September 20, 1956, advised that the BACSC is an integral part of a National Sobell Committee and receives instructions and memorandum from the National Office.

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The informant added that the (EBSC) East Bay Sobell Committee was an integral part of the BACSC and that committees similar to the EBSC had been set up in Palo Alto, California, and Marin County, California.

I. Re-Organization

SF T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 17, 1956, that SYLVIA STEINGART had recently stated that the Sobell Committee had been re-organized and that sub-committees had been formed.

SF T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 16, 1956, furnished the October 1956 issue of the "Sobell Newsletter", official publication of the BACSC. In this issue there appears an article entitled "New Organization Plan to Streamline our Campaign". The article states that six sub-committees have been set up under a new organizational plan in order for the committee to better function.

"1. Organizing and Coordinating Committee -

To organize groups in Northern California, to help them and provide them with material, and to coordinate program and activities.

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NPL:EMD

"2. Community Contacts Committee -

To acquaint organizations and prominent individuals with the case in an effort to secure their sympathetic participation.

"3. Mass Distribution Committee - -

To plan volume distributions of literature. As the first task, to distribute 25,000 copies of an impressive four page newspaper tabloid, to be published shortly.

"4. Publicity Committee -

To prepare press releases and literature for our own mass distribution; to plan for the use of printed material on the case and for the enlistment of the press, radio and television. To clip articles from the press and to watch for related items that may be used to get the Sobell Case before the public.

"5. Office and Correspondence Committee -

To distribute all incoming mail to the proper committee heads. To send out notices of all meetings and to be

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responsible for large mailings. To obtain a corps of volunteers and to set up a telephone committee. To keep financial and other records; maintain files.

"6. Financial Committee -

To make contacts for regular sustainers and for individual donations. To plan small house gatherings and special fund-raising events."

2. Address

In an article in the DPW, issue dated November 9, 1956, Page 2, Column 3, the address of the B4CSC is set out as 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco, and the telephone number Atwater 2-0422.

3. Officers

SF T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 23, 1956, advised that his records indicated the following are currently listed as officers of the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees:

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Chairman -
EUGENE EAGLE

Executive Secretary -
SYLVIA STEINGART

The above records cannot be made public except in usual proceedings and upon the issuance of a subpoena.

SF T-1 on November 16, 1956, advised that EUGENE EAGLE is the Chairman of the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees.

4. Finances

SF T-6 on July 26, 1956, made available the July 1956 bank statement of the BACSC. The following is reflected in the bank statement:

Balance	6/22/56	\$17.05
Deposits during period		\$1304.74
Balance	7/25/56	\$46.66

The following checks are part of the activity in the account for the above period:

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Check Number & date	Payable to	Amount	Endorsed
# 49 6/28/56	"Sobell Committee"	\$20	"Sobell Committee" (stamped- Helen Sobell)
# 46 6/25/56	"Sobell Committee"	\$500	" "

SF T-6 on August 23, 1956, furnished the
August 1956, bank statement of the BACSC:

Balance	7/25/56	\$92.14
Deposits during period		\$396.94
Balance	8/16/56	\$32.48

The following check is part of the activity
for the above period:

Check Number and date	Payable to	Amount	Endorsed
#64 8/3/56	George Andersen	\$260.00	

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NPL:EMD

SF T-6 on September 25, 1956, furnished the September 1956 bank statement of the BACSC. The following is reflected in the bank statement:

Balance	8/24/56	\$32.48
Deposits during period		\$261.83
Balance	9/23/56	\$1.16

SF T-6 on October 23, 1956, made available the October 1956 bank statement of the BACSC. This statement reflects the following:

Balance	9/26/56	\$1.16
Deposits during period		\$2.55
Balance	10/23/56	Account overdrawn for \$2.55

Information from this source must not be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena.

SF T-6 no longer has custody of the documents from which this information was obtained and will not be able to furnish testimony regarding this information.

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NPL:EMD

5 Activities

SF T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 23, 1956, furnished the May 1956 issue of the "Sobell Newsletter". In this letter there is advertised a San Francisco membership meeting on May 23, 1956, to be held at 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco. The announcement states that the brief for a new trial will be discussed.

SF T-7 on May 25, 1956, furnished an invitation which invited the recipient to spend the afternoon of May 26, 1956 at the Sobell Committee headquarters, 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco. The invitation stated that food, dancing, card playing, chess, and chatting with friends would be the order of the day. The invitation advised that there would be no collections or speeches but that there would be a \$1 donation.

SF T-4 on June 8, 1956, advised that on May 27, 1956, the BACSC sponsored a social at 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.

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SF T-7 on May 23, 1956, furnished a May 1956 issue of the "Sobell Newsletter". This Newsletter announced that Professor MALCOM SHARP of the University of Chicago and Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, would speak on June 22, 1956 at the third annual Rosenberg memorial meeting at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California.

In the "Daily People's World" issue dated June 5, 1956, Page 6, Column 5, there appears an article in which information is set forth that a Rosenberg memorial meeting would be held June 22, 1956, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California, sponsored by the BACSC. The article continues that Professor MALCOM SHARP, President of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) would be the featured speaker.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, report on the NLG, House Report 3123, September 21, 1950, cited the NLG as a Communist front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

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SF T-1 on June 28, 1956, furnished tickets to the above affairs. These tickets identified MALCOM SHARP as President of the National Lawyers Guild.

In the "Daily People's World" issue dated January 12, 1956, Page 7, Column 3, there appears an article announcing that Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, would be one of the speakers at the June 22, 1956, memorial meeting.

SF T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 26, 1956, that on June 22, 1956, the BACSC sponsored a meeting at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California. The informant stated that WARREN K. BILLINGS, who had been sentenced to prison in connection with the bombing of the Examiner Building, which had occurred in 1916, spoke paralleling the Mooney-Billings Case to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. (Mooney was Billings' co-defendant.) The informant advised that Mrs. ROSE SOBELL spoke stating that Big Business, acting through Big Business stooges in the Department of Justice, had framed the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL just to frighten people.

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NPL:EMD

The informant stated that SIDNEY ROGER also spoke and covered the entire Rosenberg-Sobell Case, stating it was just a vicious frame-up to intimidate progressives.

SF T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 29, 1956, that on June 22, 1956, the BACSC sponsored a meeting in the Empire Room, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California.

SF T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 30, 1956, that on June 22, 1956, the BACSC sponsored a meeting in the Empire Room of the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California. The informant stated that the Chairman was CHARLES GARRY who stated that SOBELL was framed by the Department of Justice and the FBI because he would not talk to the FBI. Informant further stated that WARREN K. BILLINGS, ROSE SOBELL, SIDNEY ROGER, also spoke, in general explaining their particular interest in the Sobell Case.

In the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco daily newspaper, issue dated June 23, 1956, there appears an article in which information is set forth that on June 22, 1956, at a meeting sponsored by the BACSC, at the Empire Room, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California, the following persons spoke:

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MALCOM SHARP, Professor of Law,
University of Chicago, stated:

"For one who, like me, thinks the Rosenbergs innocent, and certainly not proved guilty, the conviction and punishment of MORTON SOBELL must seem an inexcusable injustice added to injustice."

WARREN K. BILLINGS, himself a cause celebre, pardoned with TOM MOONEY after spending 23 years in prison for the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing.

ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, spoke on her recent trip to Europe to enlist support for her son.

In the "Daily People's World", issue dated June 21, 1956, Page 8, Column 1 through 5, there appears an article in which the following statements are attributed to the BACSC, in reference to Judge IRVING KAUFMAN's refusal of a motion by SOBELL's attorneys for a release from Alcatraz:

"We are astonished that the judge refused even to permit a hearing to take place where MORTON SOBELL's attorneys could call witnesses and present evidence.

"There is overwhelming documentation that the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony, suppressed evidence, deceived the court and violated international treaties with Mexico.

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"The prosecution presented no proof that these charges were not true.

"Our committee is confident that the appeals court will, in our tradition of justice and fair play, grant a hearing to Morton Sobell and he will be given a new trial he rightfully deserves."

In the "Daily People's World" issue dated November 13, 1956, Page 5, Columns 1 and 2, there appears an article in which information is set forth that on Thanksgiving Day, 1956, members and friends of the Sobell Committee in Alameda, Marin, Sonoma, and San Mateo Counties will hold fund-raising dinners and parties or contribute in other ways to help defray the cost of SOBELL's appeal for a new trial which will be presented to the New York Court of Appeals in December.

In a DPW issue dated November 9, 1956, Page 2, Column 3, there appears an article advising that the BACSC was asking friends to hold Thanksgiving Day dinner parties to raise funds for the court fight of MORTON SOBELL.

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NPL:EMD

6. Publications

SF T-7 on May 23, 1956, furnished the May 1956 issue of the "Sobell Newsletter", official publication of the BACSC. In this Newsletter information is set forth that a brief for a new trial for SOBELL had been submitted by his attorneys. Also set forth is information that a petition signed by "leading scientists, educators, artists, clergymen, writers, and attorneys, has gone to the President of the United States asking that he use his presidential prerogatives to pardon MORTON SOBELL or free him on the basis of the time he has already served."

"The Sobell Committees in Northern California should circulate this petition in their areas and see to it that more petitions are sent to the President."

SF T-1 on June 28, 1956, furnished a May 1956 issue of the "Sobell Newsletter". In this issue information is set forth that Professor Malcom Sharp and Mrs. Rose Sobell would speak at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco on June 22, 1956. This issue also sets forth some of the allegations made by Sobell's defense attorneys in support of a brief petitioning the court to vacate and set aside Sobell's sentence, and order him discharged from detention.

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NPL:EMD

Although both above issues of the "Sobell Newsletter" are dated May 1956, they are different issues.

SF T-5 on October 16, 1956, furnished the October 1956 issue of the "Sobell Newsletter." In this issue there is set forth information on the re-organization of the BACSC. It also contains a request for sustainers and donations to be forwarded to the Committee.

C. East Bay Sobell Committee (EBSC)

1. Officers

SF T-1 on November 16, 1956, identified the following officers of the East Bay Sobell Committee:

Chairman - BEN LEGERE
Secretary - Treasurer - PEGGY HAMMERQUIST

2. Address

SF T-1 on November 16, 1956, advised that the EBSC has no permanent address, but that communications for the committee are sent either to BEN LEGERE, 2017 Parker Street, Berkeley 4, California, or to PEGGY HAMMERQUIST, 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley 4, California.

3. Activities

SF T-1 on July 23, 1956, advised that on July 17, 1956, a meeting of the EBSC was held at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. The informant stated that plans were discussed to have HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, speak on July 27, 1956 at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House hall, Oakland, California.

In the "Daily People's World" issue dated July 24, 1956, page 3, column 5, there appeared an article in which information is set forth that "WARREN K. BILLINGS, once a world known labor prisoner," and HELEN SOBELL, wife of a current political prisoner, would share a speaker's platform on July 27, 1956 at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House hall in Oakland, California.

SF T-1 on July 23, 1956, furnished an announcement, in which information is set forth that on July 27, 1956, HELEN SOBELL and WARREN K. BILLINGS would speak at the Lake Merritt Sailboat House hall at Oakland, California, sponsored by the EBSC. The leaflet was signed by BEN LEGERE as Charman of the EBSC and advised that BURT EDISES would be Chairman of the meeting. The announcement begins: "The ATTENTION of the world is beginning to focus on Alcatraz! MORTON SOBELL, sentenced to spend 30 years of his life there, is doing for the 'Rock' in San Francisco Bay what DREYFUS did for Devil's Island."

SF 100-35117
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SF T-1 on August 1, 1956, furnished a mimeographed announcement from the EBSC, advising that the meeting place of the above meeting had been changed to 160 Grand Avenue, Oakland, California.

SF T-1 on August 2, 1956, advised that on July 27, 1956, a public meeting sponsored by the EBSC was held at 160 Grand Avenue, Oakland, California. The informant stated that the principal speakers were WARREN K. BILLINGS and Mrs. HELEN SOBELL. BILLINGS likened the SOBELL case to his own and Mrs. SOBELL stated that her husband had been convicted by a prejudiced jury and blamed the "lies of MAX ELLIGER," a prosecution witness at the trial, for her husband's plight. She stated that ELLIGER's testimony was perjured and that it could now be proven.

San Francisco T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 6, 1956, advised that on July 27, 1956, the EBSC held a meeting at 160 Grand Avenue, Oakland, California. The informant stated that WARREN K. BILLINGS, Mrs. HELEN SOBELL and EUGENE EAGLE spoke, and that BERTRAM EDISES was the meeting Chairman. BILLINGS paralleled SOBELL's case to his own and HELEN SOBELL spoke of her husband's trial. EAGLE made the request for money.

SF T-12 on August 1, 1956, advised that on July 27, 1956, the EBSC sponsored a meeting which was addressed by EUGENE EAGLE, HELEN SOBELL and WARREN K. BILLINGS. The informant stated that EAGLE requested money for the organization, HELEN SOBELL spoke of her husband's innocence and BILLINGS drew a parallel between his own case and that of MORTON SOBELL.

SF T-1 on August 2, 1956, furnished a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States, which letter was distributed at a meeting sponsored by the EBSC, at 160 Grand Avenue, Oakland, California on July 27, 1956. The letter is quoted verbatim below:

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

"Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

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

Following the above is a list of "prominent" persons in the U. S. alleged to have signed the above letter.

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

SF T-11 on August 6, 1956, advised that on August 2, 1956, a membership meeting of the EBSC was held at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. The purpose of the meeting, according to the informant, was to plan future activities.

SF T-11 on August 16, 1956, advised that on August 10, 1956, the EBSC sponsored a neighborhood meeting at 4442 Wesley Way, El Sobrante, California. The informant stated that the purpose of the meeting was to gain support for MORTON SOBELL in his plea for a new trial.

SF T-11 on September 6, 1956, advised that on September 4, 1956, the EBSC held a meeting at 1220 Talbot Street, Berkeley, California. The informant stated that at this meeting the discussion centered around a pamphlet being prepared by the EBSC for labor groups, which would play up the angle of "frame up" in the SOBELL case.

SF T-1 on September 20, 1956, advised that on September 4, 1956, a meeting of the EBSC was held at 1220 Talbot Street, Berkeley, California. The informant stated that among some of the things discussed at the meeting was the possibility of getting the book "The Judgment of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG" reviewed in the San Francisco Chronicle and the request from the National Committee that the EBSC buy and distribute 5,000 newspaper tabloids with the latest information on the SOBELL case, which the National Committee was preparing.

SF T-1 on October 8, 1956, advised that on October 4, 1956, an EBSC meeting was held at 1423 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. Plans were made for a spaghetti dinner to take place on October 18, 1956. The informant added that at this meeting BEN LEGERE asked if there were any dissensions on having WARREN K. BILLINGS as Chairman of the newly planned Northern California Council of SOBELL Committees. When no dissensions were voiced, LEGERE stated he would advise the San Francisco Office of the unanimous decision of the EBSC.

SF 100-35117

NPL/jlh

SF T-11 on October 10, 1956, advised that on October 14, 1956, the EBSC held a meeting at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. The informant further advised that at this meeting the formation of the Northern California Council of SOBELL Committees was discussed. It was stated that this new organization would organize and coordinate the activities of all SOBELL committees in the area. The informant added that donations amounting to \$61 were turned in and that it was decided to send \$52 to the San Francisco Office for the purpose of obtaining tabloids from the New York Office, which tabloids would bring the SOBELL case up to date.

SF T-1 on November 7, 1956, advised that on November 1, 1956, the EBSC held a meeting at 1757 26th Avenue, Oakland, California. The informant stated that the tabloids previously ordered had arrived and that a meeting would be called later to discuss their distribution.

D. Peninsula Sobell Committee

1. Address

San Francisco T-13, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, on June 15, 1956, furnished a letter dated May 31, 1956, signed by B. K. FISHER, Secretary, Peninsula Sobell Committee, P. O. Box 283, Station A, Palo Alto, California.

2. Officers

San Francisco T-14, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 2, 1956, advised that to the best of her knowledge BETSY K. FISHER was still Secretary of the Peninsula Sobell Committee.

3. Activities

San Francisco T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 20, 1956, advised that a reception was being planned for SOBELL's mother, ROSE SOBELL, in Redwood City, California in the near future.

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

SF T-13 on June 15, 1956, furnished a mimeographed letter dated May 31, 1956 requesting the recipient to send an appeal to President EISENHOWER, requesting him to intervene in behalf of MORTON SOBELL. The letter was signed by B. K. FISHER, Secretary, Peninsula Sobell Committee.

SF T-14 on July 31, 1956, advised that on June 28, 1956, WARREN K. BILLINGS and Mrs. ROSE SOBELL addressed a meeting of the Peninsula Sobell Committee at 835 Bay View Way, Redwood City, California.

SF T-14 on November 2, 1956, advised that the Peninsula Sobell Committee has not been active since June, 1956,

E. Marin Sobell Committee

1. Activities

San Francisco T-2 on November 14, 1956, advised that there is no permanent Sobell Committee in Marin County. Rather, when the BACSC desires a meeting to be held, the time and place of the meeting is furnished to the Marin Committee by either EUGENE EAGLE or SYLVIA STEINGART.

SF T-2 on August 8, 1956, advised that on July 29, 1956, a meeting of the Marin Sobell Committee was held at 16 Lavern, Mill Valley, California. The informant stated the purpose of the meeting was to reactivate the Sobell Committee in Marin County. HELEN SOBELL addressed the group and suggested they work up a campaign against Alcatraz.

The same informant on November 13, 1956, advised that on November 7, 1956, a meeting of the Marin Sobell Committee was held at 320 Lavern, Mill Valley, California. At this meeting it was decided that Thanksgiving dinners would be given by members of the committee to raise money. It was also stated at the meeting that meetings should be held regularly so that the committee will be ready to function when the proper time arrives.

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

F. Sonoma Sobell Committee

San Francisco T-16, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 14, 1956, advised that there has been no change in the organizational set up of the Sonoma County Sobell Committee since last March.

SF T-16 on March 15, 1956, advised that the Sonoma County Sobell Committee was controlled and dominated by members of the Communist party of Sonoma County.

San Francisco T-17, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, on February 7, 1956, furnished a mimeographed letter dated December 31, 1955, urging the recipient to assist in erasing the black mark on the United States because of the great injustice committed in the Sobell case. It is also set out in the letter that contributions and letters should be sent to the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees. It was signed Sonoma County Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

San Francisco T-18, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 9, 1956, advised that on June 27, 1956, a memorial meeting for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG was held at 1991 Burnside Road, Sebastopol, California. A song entitled "Do Not Despair" was sung by a chorus in Yiddish. Also a letter purporting to be from JULIUS ROSENBERG to ETHEL ROSENBERG, while they were awaiting execution was read as well as another letter from ETHEL to JULIUS. WARREN K. BILLINGS spoke paralleling his and TOM MONEY's case with the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case. Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, also was present and addressed the group.

III. CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

1. GEORGE ANDERSEN

[REDACTED]

b7D

2. ANNA AND CHARLES CHERNEY

[REDACTED]

b7D

The CLS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

3. EUGENE EAGLE

DICKSON P. HILL, in sworn testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, California, on December 2, 1953, stated that he (HILL), had issued Communist party membership cards to EUGENE EAGLE in the 1940's.

4. BERTRAM EDISES

[REDACTED]

b7D

5. BETSY K. FISHER

[REDACTED]

b7D

The PAPC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

6. CHARLES GARRY

[REDACTED]

7. RICHARD GLADSTEIN

[REDACTED]

8. PEGGY HAMMERQUIST

[REDACTED]

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, in its Eighth Report dated 1955, on page 46, states "The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the communists and by the time the WALLACE for President campaign had swung into high gear it was being operated lock, stock and barrel by the Communist party of California."

9. BEN LEGERE

There is no reported Communist party activity on the part of BEN LEGERE.

10. SIDNEY RODGER

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, a self-admitted former member of the Communist party, and former editor of the "Daily Worker," East Coast communist newspaper, advised on May 8, 1950, that SIDNEY RODGER was known to him, in 1944 and 1945, to be a concealed member of the Communist party. BUDENZ further

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

C O N F I D E N T I A L

advised on June 29, 1950, that sometime during 1944 or 1945, RODGER advised the Communist party Headquarters in New York City on effective methods to be used in an effort to infiltrate the radio industry and at that time was considered by the Communist party to be a loyal communist.

11. SYLVIA STEINGART

[REDACTED]

12. ESTOLV WARD

[REDACTED] 670

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

Two (2) of the below listed items:

TO NEW YORK

One (1) of the below listed items:

May, 1956 issue of "Sobell Newsletter"
May, 1956 issue of "Sobell Newsletter"

(The above although bearing the same date are differenc^t issues)

October, 1956 issue of "Sobell Newsletter"

- P* -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SF 100-35117
NPL/jjh

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SF T-1 [REDACTED]	10/4/56 meeting EBSC & nomination of BILLINGS	100-35117
	NCCSC address	100-35117
	Organization of BACSC EAGLE Chairman BASC	100-35117-1283 100-35117
	Ticket to 6/22/56 meeting	[REDACTED]
	May 56 "Sobell Newsletter"	[REDACTED]
	Officers of EBSC	100-35117
	Address of EBSC	100-35117
	7/17/56	[REDACTED]
	Announcement 7/27/56 meeting	[REDACTED]
	Change of meeting place	[REDACTED]
	7/27/56	[REDACTED]
	Letter to President Eisenhower	[REDACTED]
	9/4/56	[REDACTED]
	10/4/56	[REDACTED]
	11/1/56	[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2
b7D

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SF T-2 [REDACTED]	Invitation to 10/19/56 anniversary celebration	[REDACTED]
	10/19/56	[REDACTED]
	4/30/56	[REDACTED]
	6/22/56	[REDACTED]
	Marin Committee	100-35117-1279
	7/29/56	[REDACTED]
	11/7/56	[REDACTED]
SF T-3 [REDACTED]	10/19/56	[REDACTED]
SF T-4 [REDACTED]	Sobell Committee reorganization	[REDACTED]
	5/27/56	[REDACTED]
SF T-5 [REDACTED]	10/56 Sobell Newsletter	[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

b2
b7D

b2
b7D

b7C b7D

b2
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SF T-6 [REDACTED]	Officers BACS b7c b7D	100-35117
[REDACTED]	July 56 Bank Statement	100-35117-1253
[REDACTED]	August 56 Bank Statement	100-35117-1275
[REDACTED]	September 56 Bank Statement	100-35117-1278
[REDACTED]	October 56 Bank Statement	100-35117
SF T-7 [REDACTED]	Invitation to social 5/27/56	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	May 56 Sobell Newsletter b2 b7D	[REDACTED]
SF T-8, [REDACTED]	6/22/56	[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	LOCATION
SF T-9. [REDACTED]	6/22/56 b2 b7D	[REDACTED]
SF T-10. [REDACTED]	6/22/56 b7C b7D	[REDACTED]
SF T-11. [REDACTED]	7/27/56 8/2/56 8/10/56 9/4/56 10/4/56 b2 b7D	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

52
b7D

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SF T-12 [REDACTED]	7/27/56 <i>b2 b7D</i>	[REDACTED]
SF T-13 [REDACTED] (by request)	Mimeographed letter 5/31/56 giving address PSC <i>b7C b7D</i>	100-35117-1A(103)
SF T-14 [REDACTED]	Current officer and activities of Peninsula Sobell Committee 6/28/56 <i>b2 b7D</i>	100-35117 [REDACTED]
SF T-15 [REDACTED]	Rose Sobell reception <i>b2 b7D</i>	[REDACTED]
SF T-16 [REDACTED]	Organization Sonoma County Sobell Committee	100-35117-1175

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SF T-17. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Calif.	Mimeographed letter 12/31/55 b7c b7D	100-35117-(101)
SF T-18. [REDACTED]	6/27/56 b2 b7D	[REDACTED] b2 b7D
SF T-19. [REDACTED] Calif. (by request)	Thumbnail GEORGE P. ANDERSEN b7c b7D	
	Thumbnail BERTRAM EDISES Thumbnail CHARLES GARRY Thumbnail RICHARD GLADSTEIN	
SF T-20. [REDACTED]	Thumbnail ANNA and CHARLES CHERNEY b2 b7D	
SF T-21. [REDACTED]	Thumbnail BETSY K. FISHER b2 b7D	

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SF 100-35117
NPL/jjh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE ACTIVITY LOCATION

SF T-22, Thumbnail PEGGY HAMMERQUIST

[REDACTED]

(by request)

b7C
b7D

SF T-23 Thumbnail SYLVIA STEINGART

[REDACTED]

(by request)

b7C

b7D

SF T-24 Thumbnail ESTOLV WARD

[REDACTED]

(deceased)

b2
b7D

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T-symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances in which the source had to be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-35117
NPL/jlh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees and its affiliated organizations.

REFERENCE: Report of SA NORMAN P. LE CLAIR dated 5/24/56 at San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FBI

Date: 12/14/56

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Judge IRVING SAYPOL, N.Y. State Supreme Court, telephonically advised that he was contacted telephonically by a man who described himself as BENJAMIN S. POLLACK, an attorney for the Internal Security Division of the Dept. of Justice out of Washington, on 12/13/56. Mr. POLLACK referred to the book by JOHN WEXLEY entitled "Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" stating that there were several passages referring to SAYPOL therein and that he wanted to talk to SAYPOL regarding them. Judge SAYPOL advised that he wanted to make this contact known to the bureau.

For information.

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-38
EX-117

65-58236-2296

KELLY

3 Bureau (65-58236) (RM)
1 - New York (65-15348)

we have been previously advised Pollack has been given job of reviewing Wexley book for Department

DEC 15 1956

RTH: jbk
(5)

DEC 12 3 50 PM '56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-82 BY 3042 PWT/AR

DEC 19 1956

Approved: *JJK*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *lvb* *12/10/56*

DATE: December 7, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AH*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

By memo of 12-3-56 AAG Tompkins referred to a memo from the Director to the Attorney General of 11-6-56 concerning an ad appearing in "The New York Times" of 11-4-56 for the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley. Mr. Tompkins stated Benjamin F. Pollack of the Department had been directed to look into this matter and make recommendations, and requested that someone familiar with the contents of that book and the Rosenberg case give Mr. Pollack the opportunity to confer on this matter at the earliest convenience.

Memo from the Director to the Attorney General of 11-6-56 called the attention of the Attorney General to the above-mentioned ad and gave him a brief summary of the book, the backgrounds of the author and the publishers, Cameron and Kahn. This book was originally published in June, 1955. Prior to its publication, the NYO obtained and sent to the Bureau galley proofs of the book. Photostats of these proofs were furnished to Mr. Tompkins by letters dated 5-27 and 6-6-55. The book was reviewed in memoranda from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated 5-17, 5-20 and 5-31-55. By memo from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated 11-29-56 Mr. Nichols advised that Judge Irving Kaufman, trial judge of Rosenberg case, told him that Pollack informed Kaufman he had been given the job of reading this book and wanted to talk to him. Judge Kaufman told Pollack he did not believe this was proper and the court record would speak for itself. He told Pollack to contact Mr. Nichols for information as to where he could locate his material. Mr. Nichols told Judge Kaufman if Pollack contacted him he would refer him to departmental files. Mr. Nichols pointed out that this was another illustration of the Department trying to get out of work as they should have reviewed the Wexley book a year ago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAL

ACTION:

If you approve, Section Chief W. A. Branigan and SA J. P. Lee, Espionage Section, will contact Mr. Pollack and determine what he has in mind. If this is a request for the Bureau to review and analyze the book, Pollack will be referred to departmental files and informed that the Bureau does not have the time to perform this job for him.

65-58296
JPL:jdb
(5)
cc
Belmont
Lee
Nichols

1956
WAB
PK

RECORDED-16
INDEXED-16
EX-117

65-58236-2297
DEC 19 1956

W.A. Branigan to Belmont 12/12/56 WAB:ms

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition handled by DOJ

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
60-3394-2298

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 12/12/56

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

GIR 1

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

Assistant Attorney General Tompkins, by memorandum dated December 3, 1956, requested someone familiar with the contents of John Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," confer with Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

I contacted Mr. Pollack this morning, making myself available to meet with him. Pollack stated that he has completed his reading of Wexley's book and considers it most fantastic. He said that the whole theme of the book is that the Rosenberg case was a deliberate frame-up in order to answer criticism of the Democratic Party that they were soft on communism. Mr. Pollack said that the accusations in the book against former Attorney General Howard McGrath, Judge Irving Kaufman, former U. S. Attorneys Myles Lane and Irving Saypol, former Assistant Attorney General Jim McInerney and, of course, the FBI were fantastic. He stated that he was leaving for New York this afternoon and would attempt to confer with Myles Lane and Irving Saypol. Pollack said he was intimately acquainted with all of the persons in the prosecution of the Rosenberg case and had already approached Judge Irving Kaufman with respect to the book. According to Pollack, Kaufman indicated he did not wish to be bothered and wanted to forget the whole thing.

I inquired if Mr. Pollack was contemplating some legal proceeding against Wexley, the author of the book, and he stated that he did not have this in mind as much as releasing some counter publicity which would show how ridiculous the charges were that were made in the book. He said he had already talked to Mr. Fred Mullen of the Department about this. Pollack also said that McInerney had asked him to read the book to determine if he, McInerney, had some basis for instituting libel action. Mr. Pollack said he would contact me on the 17th of December following his return from New York.

65-58236

WAB:ms
(4)

Ticklers: A. H. Belmont
W. A. Branigan
J. P. Lee

RECORDED-38
INDEXED 38

65-58236-2299

10 DEC 18 1956

50 DEC 1956

EX-125

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT/JAR

Memo to A. H. Belmont
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
65-58236

It will be noted that the Bureau previously furnished the Department the text of the Wexley book back in May of 1955, for their review and any further action they might desire to take. We again called attention to the book in November, 1956, and it would appear that the Department is a long time in getting around to the review of the book.

ACTION:

This is for your information. When Pollack calls, arrangements will be made to specifically determine what he has in mind for the Bureau.

over
Q *grm*
ds *✓* *gr* *2*

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: December 18, 1956

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	✓
Wicks	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

By letter dated December 3, 1956, Assistant Attorney General Tompkins requested someone familiar with the contents of John Wexley's book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" confer with Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

Mr. Pollack met with Supervisor James P. Lee and myself this morning. He advised that Mr. Tompkins had given him the assignment of reviewing the aforementioned book and refuting the allegations set forth by the author. He stated that in conference with Walter Yeagley, he was advised that following his review the Department would decide what action, if any, was to be taken with respect to the book. Mr. Pollack said that whether the Department would decide on publicly refuting the allegations of improper conduct contained in the book would be a matter of policy for the Attorney General. He said that he personally felt any public refutation would merely provide a forum for the Communists to continue the debate.

Pollack stated that the refutation of this book was a factual question and not a legal question. In furtherance of this, he indicated a desire to contact the people who participated in the Rosenberg trial to get their factual experience. In this connection Mr. Pollack indicated he had been to New York where he talked with Myles Lane and James Kilsheimer, former Assistant U. S. Attorneys who participated in the trial. He also endeavored to contact Judge Irving Saypol, former U. S. Attorney. Mr. Pollack indicated that Lane and Kilsheimer were extremely helpful and he had extended conferences with them and both offered to cooperate with him. On the other hand, Saypol declined to meet with Pollack and requested any questions be submitted to him in writing. Mr. Pollack indicated he also tried unsuccessfully to reach Roy Cohn, former Confidential Asssistant to U. S. Attorney Saypol.

Mr. Pollack stated that he learned that former Bureau Agent John Harrington is now connected with the Schenley Industries but that he did not desire to contact him without first getting clearance from the Bureau. Mr. Pollack indicated he did not know whether it would be necessary to contact Harrington but did not desire to do so without first checking. He was advised that John Harrington is, of course, a former Bureau Agent and that the Bureau could not interpose any objection if he wanted to personally contact Harrington.

65-58236
WAB:hmm
(5)

cc: Belmont
Nichols
Branigan
Lee
JAN 7 1957

RECORDED-61
INDEXED-61

65-58236-2300

13 DEC 27 1956
Harrington and former SA William F. Norton, with permission of Judge Kaufman, sat at counsel table during trial.

EX-117
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3092 PWT-JDR

227
10077
1-3-57

FSP

**MEMORANDUM TO: MR. BELMONT
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et. al.
65-58236**

Mr. Pollack stated he is planning to reread the Wexley book and he is planning to read the trial transcript and is of the opinion that many of the answers to the allegations will be contained in the transcript. It was pointed out to Mr. Pollack that the Bureau's investigation of the Rosenberg case is contained in our official reports which already are in possession of the Department and most certainly he should study these reports. Mr. Pollack stated his only purpose for contacting the Bureau was to have some individual who he might call in the future for answers on any factual point that might come up. Mr. Pollack was advised that if he has any problem he should contact us and if it were in our province we would render whatever assistance could be given.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information.

AB
WLB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: *JTK/arb*
SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, ET
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 12/27/56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/27/86 BY 3043 PWT/

ReNYlet, 2/29/56 and 11/15/56.

On 11/28/56, it was ascertained that 52-60 and 52-21 65th Place, Maspeth, LI, NY, were buildings comprising the same housing project. Records of the rental office reflected that SAM and FLORENCE SLIPYAN, moved into their apartment LGF at 52-60 65th Pl., Maspeth, NY, in October, 1954. They had one child as of that date and were moving from 21-22 Valentine Ave., Bronx, NY, where they had lived for four years. SAM SLIPYAN's employment was the Yale Club and the Columbian Life Insurance Co.

As stated in relet, FLORENCE SLIPYAN is known to have been associated with EDITH ROSENBERG, (Bufile 100-335437), who was a high level courier for the Communist Party (CP), Underground in 1953 and was in frequent contact with DAVID ROSENBERG, a CP underground leader, (Bufile 100-335451). Neither EDITH or DAVID ROSENBERG were related to subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG. The ROSENBERGS referred to by the SLIPYANS may possibly be EDITH and DAVID ROSENBERG, rather than JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. The ROSENBERGS referred to by EVELYN COOPER, on 2/27/56 may also possibly be EDITH and DAVID ROSENBERG rather than JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

[Redacted] has not furnished any additional info in this matter since that obtained on 10/18/56, but has been requested to remain alert to obtaining the names of the individuals in question but to take no action which would jeopardize his status as instructed by the Bureau. Pending receipt of further info from *[Redacted]* this matter will be closed and reopened when informant obtains additional information. C.

- ② - Bureau (65-58236) (RM)
- 1 - New York (65-15348)

RE:rlr
(3)

REC'D - FBI OFFICE

EX-125

52 JAN 7 1957

33 JAN 21
32 - GS-3001
208A
RECORDED
58236-2301
DEC 31 1956
SUN 1/7/57
EX-125

R

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-398717)

12/31/56

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-30340)

1875

RE: RICHARD ROSENBERG
IS - A

Re report SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN 9/7/56; Philadelphia let 9/7/
10/22/56, and New York let 10/25/56.

I. RICHARD ROSENBERG, Partner, Academy Paint and Hardware
Company, 3144 Millite Road, Philadelphia, Pa., resides 6948 Souder Street,
Philadelphia, Pa. He was born 1/27/19, Philadelphia, Pa.

II. Married, wife is NINA, homemaker.

III. As set forth in memo, subject's mother and sister, in 1941,
resided in New York City with JULIUS and EVEL ROSENBERG, convicted and
executed Soviet espionage agents. The extent of subject's association with
JULIUS and EVEL ROSENBERG is not known.

IV. Subject, during interview by Bureau Agents on 2/25 and
3/10/53, admitted membership in CPA in 1944 and membership in the IWO until
1953. He denied CP membership although an informant advised he was a CP
member in 1946-1947.

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] - MORA'S RECIPT, DR. LOUIS E. YANK (subject of Bufile 100-389518
and Phila. File 100-57382), a dentist, was recently reported as being
sympathetic to Russia.

- 3 - BUREAU (100-398717) (REG. MAIL)
- 100-389518 (DR. LOUIS YANK) (INFO) (REG. MAIL)
- 65-98236 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (INFO) (REG. MAIL)
- 65-53615 (UNSUB, RECIPIENT OF LEICA CAMERA WTD \$7,000
FROM EVEL ROSENBERG) (INFO) (REG. MAIL)

- 4 - NEW YORK
 - 2 - 65-16985 (UNSUB, LEICA CAMERA) (INFO) (REG. MAIL)
 - 1 - 65-15118 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (INFO) (REG. MAIL)
 - 2 - 100-21374 (EVEL ROSENBERG)
- 65-58236 - NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 3 1957

- 3 - PHILADELPHIA (100-30340)
- 100-37382 (DR. YANK)
- 65-4350 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (INFO)

CS:cm
92
JAN 5 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-82 BY 3042 PWS/DAL

original file 100-398717

NY 100-30340

VI. There appears to be no double agent or informant potential.

VII. The primary purpose of the interview would be to determine the nature and extent of BRUCE ROSENBERG's association with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

As mentioned previously, subject's mother and sister, in 1941, resided with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted and executed Soviet espionage agents. In the case entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, RECIPIENTS OF LEICA CAMERA AND \$7,000 FROM ETHEL ROSENBERG, JUNE 1950-ESPIONAGE-R," NY Origin, information was received that JULIUS ROSENBERG upon returning to his home in Kriegerbocker Village after being questioned by FBI Agents on 6/16/50, gave \$7,000 in cash and a Leica camera to his wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG, who placed it in a brown paper shopping bag and delivered it to a family living in another building in Kriegerbocker Village, for safekeeping. The husband was described as a staunch friend of the ROSENBERGS, a member of the American Labor Party, as having two children, and as one who contemplated buying his own home. The primary suspects developed to date have been DAVID and MILLY SLAM, present residents of Englewood, N.Y.

Concerning the above situation, subject's mother, ANNA HIRSH ROSENBERG, who resided with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in 1941, resided in 1950 in Kriegerbocker Village, New York City. She is now married to JOSEPH SCHEPAK, and the 1956 telephone directory lists their residence as 16 Monroe Street, New York City. She has two grown children.

Although ANNA ROSENBERG and her husband may not be the individuals who received the \$7,000 and the Leica camera from ETHEL ROSENBERG, it is possible, in view of her past close association with the ROSENBERGS, that she (ANNA ROSENBERG) possesses pertinent information concerning this situation, as well as information re other activities of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

New York has advised that appropriate leads will be set out to interview ANNA HIRSH ROSENBERG regarding the \$7,000 and the Leica camera following BRUCE ROSENBERG's interview at Philadelphia. Philadelphia remains of the opinion that if the interview of BRUCE ROSENBERG at Philadelphia re his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG is to be conducted at all, it should be conducted, if possible, on the same day as his mother's interview in New York. The simultaneous interviews would prevent BRUCE ROSENBERG from warning his mother of our interest in their association with JULIUS ROSENBERG and whether ETHEL ROSENBERG left anything with ANNA ROSENBERG or anyone else just prior to the ROSENBERGS' arrest in 1950. Also, the simultaneous interviews may produce a conflict in their stories re their association with JULIUS

and ETHEL ROSENBERG. It is believed definite plans could be made for the interview on the same day as soon as New York has determined whether ANNA ROSENBERG is currently employed or whether she is a housewife.

VIII. The following is expected to be gained by this interview

1. Nature and extent of HENCK ROSENBERG's association with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted and convicted Soviet agents.
2. Knowledge of his mother's association with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.
3. If cooperative, info re CP or Espionage activity of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.
4. To his knowledge, whether ETHEL ROSENBERG left anything with his mother or anyone else prior to their arrest in 6/30.
5. If cooperative, subject's knowledge of his father-in-law's (Dr. LOUIS BAIK) sympathies.

Bureau authority is requested to interview subject along the lines suggested above. It is also requested that authorization be granted to coordinate this interview with the interview of subject's mother, ANNA HIRSH ROSENBERG, in New York City. Care will be exercised to protect the original source in this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 15, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan

TOP SECRET

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 10/20/86

- Tolson _____
- Walters _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58236)

TOP SECRET

WILLIAM PERL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-59312)

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

77AB/WWH
10/2/75

Branigan

William Perl was born 10-1-18 in New York City and attended college with Julius Rosenberg, executed Soviet agent, and Morton Sobell, convicted espionage agent. He was an aeronautical engineer with National Advisory Council for Aeronautics 1939-50.

Perl admitted being contacted in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1950 by Vivian Glassman who offered him \$2,000 and instructions for fleeing the U.S. Glassman admitted making contact on instructions from alleged unknown man. In testimony before Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, in 1950, Perl denied knowing Rosenberg, Sobell and others. In May, 1953, he was convicted on 2 counts of perjury and in June, 1953, was sentenced to 2 years on each count to run concurrently. He is to be released on parole 2-9-57.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

By letter 1-14-57 AAG Tompkins advised his Division feels the provisions of the Immunity Act might be offered to Perl and requests Bureau's views on feasibility of interviewing Perl prior to his release. Tompkins requests the Bureau if it considers such interview feasible to advise whether the Bureau will conduct the interview and if not, whether the Bureau objects to the interview being conducted by representatives of his Division.

It is believed the Bureau should not conduct any interview of Perl for the purpose of offering him immunity. Such an interview is within the prosecutive process and not within the investigative scope of the Bureau and is the responsibility of the Department. Bureau policy is that the provisions of the Immunity Act are part of the prosecutive process and the Bureau has not suggested the name of any subject to the Department as likely candidates for offers of immunity. Perl has been interviewed on numerous occasions by Bureau Agents and has refused to cooperate and there appears little likelihood of anticipating cooperation from him at this time. Jake Parker, parole officer, U.S. Penitentiary,

Enclosure
JPL:jdb
(5)

cc - Belmont
Branigan
Lee

RECORDED - 2 65-58236-2302

JAN 17 1957

51 JAN 18 1957

TOP SECRET

EX-120
TOP SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-59312-13

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Julius Rosenberg;
William Perl

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Terre Haute, Indiana, advised Agents Perl has written to his wife requesting her to determine from their attorney the powers of a probation officer over released inmates indicating he was not going to stand for any supervisory officer of the Government interfering with his life and actions upon release. It is also noted Perl might well accuse the Bureau, through the Communist Party press, of trying to bribe him with an offer of immunity.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to AAG Tompkins advising that the Bureau position is that any interview of Perl for the purpose of offering immunity should be conducted by the Department and the Bureau has no objections to the Department conducting the same.

Handwritten initials and signatures:
J. Edgar Hoover
W. C. Sullivan
A. J. Glavin
L. E. Rostenkowski
C. E. Ladd
J. P. Mohr
J. M. Winterrowd
J. A. Nease
J. W. Gurnea
J. R. Connelley
J. H. C. Brown
J. L. Casper
J. E. Callahan
J. F. Callahan
J. G. Callahan
J. H. Callahan
J. I. Callahan
J. K. Callahan
J. L. Callahan
J. M. Callahan
J. N. Callahan
J. O. Callahan
J. P. Callahan
J. Q. Callahan
J. R. Callahan
J. S. Callahan
J. T. Callahan
J. U. Callahan
J. V. Callahan
J. W. Callahan
J. X. Callahan
J. Y. Callahan
J. Z. Callahan

Handwritten initials: JB

Handwritten signature: [Signature]

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
disposition handled by DOJ.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mont
Branigan
Lee

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

January 16, 1957

RECORDED - 24 65-58236-2303
Director, FBI

(orig. & 1)

**JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R**

Reference is made to your letter of
January 14, 1957.

GIR 18

With reference to the feasibility of
interviewing William Perl while he is still in
custody for the purpose of offering him immunity
from prosecution in exchange for his cooperation,
the Bureau does not know if such interview would
be successful.

With reference to conducting such interview,
it is noted Bureau Agents have interviewed Perl on
several occasions during which he was not cooperative.
In the event further interview is desired for the
above purpose, it is suggested it be handled by
Department representatives.

For your additional information, it has
been determined from a confidential source that
Perl in December, 1956, instructed his wife to
contact their attorney and determine the powers
of a probation officer over released inmates so
he was not going to stand for any supervisory
officer of the Government interfering with his life
and actions upon his release.

65-58236

JPL:jdb
(7)

cc - 1 - 65-59312 (William Perl)

NOTE: Cover memo Branigan to Belmont re Julius Rosenberg,
was., et al., Espionage; William Perl, was. Espionage
was prepared by JPL:jdb 1-15-57.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-83 BY 3042 PWT

MAILED 4
JAN 16 1957
COMM-FBI

JAN 18 1957

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

DATE: February 8, 1957

FROM : J. P. Lee *JPL*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Mason	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

By letter of 12-3-56 Assistant Attorney General Tompkins requested someone familiar with the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by John Wexley, confer with Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of his division. On 12-18-56 Pollack conferred with Mr. Branigan and the writer and said he had been given the assignment of reviewing this book and refuting the allegations therein. Pollack stated such a refutation was a factual question and not a legal one and he wanted to be able to contact someone in the Bureau for answers to factual points that might arise.

On 2-7-57 Pollack, at 2:50 p.m., telephonically contacted the writer and stated he had completed reading the trial record of the Rosenberg case and was anxious to read the chapter in "The FBI Story" on this case and that he had been unable to obtain a copy from the Department library. Pollack was told the writer would furnish his personal copy on 2-8-57.

Pollack again stated he might want to interview former Special Agents John A. Harrington and William F. Norton and was told the Bureau could interpose no objection to such interviews. He said if he eventually felt it necessary to interview these two former agents he would contact the Bureau.

ACTION:

For your information.

65-58236

JPL:lmc *JPL*
(3)

Ticklers: Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PAF-JAN

RECORDED-6

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EX-108

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEWARK	DATE JAN 18 1957	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/14/56; 1/4, 7, 11, 13/
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, Aka National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee <i>JULIUS ROSENBERG</i>		REPORT MADE BY ROBERT S. REA	TYPED BY A.
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-C	
		DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw ON 10/07/8	

SYNOPSIS:

Informant furnished 11/56 issue of a newspaper entitled "Morton Sobell, Prisoner on Our Conscience," a newspaper to secure justice in the case of MORTON SOBELL, published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Informants advised a dinner meeting was held on 8/4/56, at the home of ELIZABETH ALLEN and JANE ANDERSON, Cazenovia, N.Y., identified CP members, for purpose of raising funds for MORTON SOBELL. Sustaining Fund for organization established at this time and CP members and former CP members listed for contact to obtain pledges. Literature, distributed at this meeting, set forth. LILLIAN REINER, former American Labor Party functionary, JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN attended \$100 per plate dinner at New York City in September, 1956. Informant identified treasurer of Sobell Committee at Syracuse, N.Y. Informant advised LILLIAN REINER and JANE ANDERSON made contacts in October, 1956, with Ministers and Rabbies to obtain support for SOBELL. Informant advised dinner meeting held on 11/24/56, at home of LILLIAN REINER, 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., and attended by 25 persons, among them the CP Chairman and Organizational Secretary of the CP at Syracuse, N.Y. Report of Secretary of Syracuse Sobell

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835-1530

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 7-Bureau (100-387835) (RM) (1-65-58236) 3-Newark (100-36202) (RM) 2-New York (100-10711) (RM) 1-G-2, New York (RM) 1-ONI, New York (RM) 1-OSI, Rome, New York (RM) 2-Albany (100-14188) (1-100-13260)		65-58236-✓ NOT RECORDED 178 JAN 23 1957 CONFIDENTIAL	

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64 JAN 24 1957

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Synopsis Continued

Committee showed \$1900 collected since 1954, and \$1300 submitted to National Committee. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL and guest of honor, spoke concerning trips throughout country and to Europe. Money contributed by persons attending and price of dinner and drinks after expenses, contributed to fund for MORTON SOBELL. Literature, disseminated at this meeting, set forth. Informant advised ROSE SOBELL contacted Ministers and Rabbies in the Syracuse, N.Y. area on 11/24/56, and 11/25/56.

-P*-

DETAILS

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case maintains National Headquarters in room D, 940 Broadway, New York City, and the mail box servicing this office is labeled Sobell Committee. JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to 30 years imprisonment on this same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the "New York Journal-American" advised in January, 1952, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

Confidential Informant Albany T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1956, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is attempting to keep alive the Rosenberg case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL.

AL-100-14188

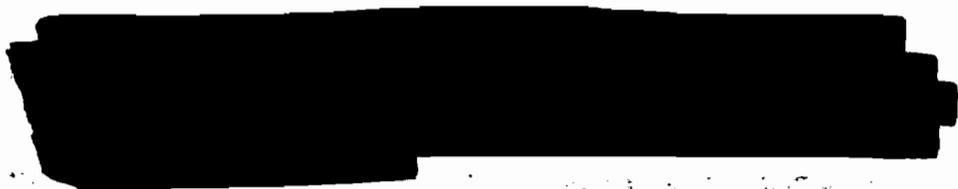
The Informant stated that the Communist Party took an extremely active part in assisting the Committee.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, obtained on November 20, 1956, a copy of a newspaper entitled "Morton Sobell, Prisoner on Our Conscience," November, 1956, issue which was described by that newspaper as "a newspaper to secure justice in the case of Morton Sobell, published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," and this newspaper contained the following address: National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City, New York, phone AL 4-9983.

Syracuse Sobell Committee

The above newspaper furnished by Confidential Informant T-2 listed the Syracuse Sobell Committee, 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., as one of the Committees to whom interested individuals could write for information.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 22, 1956, that a dinner meeting was held at the home of ELIZABETH ALLEN and JANE ANDERSON, Cazenovia, N.Y., on August 4, 1956, which honored EURE (phonetic - YURE) and ISABELLE SUE (phonetic - SUHL). The Informant advised that this dinner meeting concerned itself completely with the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and that EURE SUE spoke at great length concerning the Sobell Committee work. The Informant advised that EURE and ISABELLE SUE were in Syracuse, N.Y., last year concerning the Morton Sobell Committee and that they were instrumental in organizing two "Sobell Committees" in Canada. The Informant advised that EURE SUE spoke concerning the "kidnaping" of MORTON SOBELL from Mexico, in 1950 and also concerning the admission of "perjured" testimony into the record concerning SOBELL at this trial with the ROSENBERGS in 1951.



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The Communist Party, USA, has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-3 advised that Dr. KENNETH STERLING also spoke at this meeting concerning the needs and problems of the Syracuse Sobell Committee. The Informant advised that it was decided by those in attendance to contact various people who are sympathetic to the Sobell case in an effort to have each of them pledge a specific amount of money to be contributed to the National Sobell Committee to show them that certain Syracuse, N.Y. people are interested in the SOBELL case and they are also hopeful of sending at least \$25 per month to the National Committee.

The Informant advised that a list of names were compiled by those in attendance of people whom they felt they could contact and ask for monthly donations. The Informant advised that those in attendance pledged an amount of money and were divided into individual contacting groups. The Informant advised that among those mentioned for contact were the following:

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Confidential Informant Albany T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 27, 1944, that at a recent meeting of the Communist Political Association at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N.Y., BEN STEIN, Communist Political Association organizer at Syracuse, N.Y., indicated that the CPA membership of 92 people would be divided into groups for the purpose of expediting the recruiting drive.

Confidential Informant Albany T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 13, 1944, that the CPA Headquarters at 333 South Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y., on that date disclosed that the names of the membership were divided into nine groups. Under one group of five was noted that names JACK and SHIRLEY APTER.

The CP, USA, assumed the name of Communist Political Association on May 20-23, 1944, and resumed the name CP, USA, on July 26-28, 1945.

On November 7, 1950, an anonymous letter dated November 6, 1950, and signed "A Patriotic Citizen" was directed to the New York Office of the FBI. Enclosed was a wallet which the writer stated was found "a few days ago on Broadway," outside the Trinity Church at the head of Wall St., New York City. Among the contents of the wallet

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was a list captioned "paid-up members for 1950 in the Stadium Club," on which was the name MONROE GUISBOND, 1098 Gerard Ave., Bronx, N.Y.

Confidential Informant Albany T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1947 that the "Stadium Club" covers the Morrisania Section of the Bronx, N.Y., and is a Club of the Bronx County CP located at 1 East 167th St., Bronx, N.Y.

Records of the Board of Elections, New York City, were reviewed on September 1, 1954, and disclosed that MONROE GUISBOND resided at 1098 Gerard Ave., Bronx, N.Y., in 1949 and 1950.

Confidential Informant Albany T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on various dates in 1953 that ANNETTE GUISBOND was active member of the Syracuse Women for Peace.

The Syracuse Women for Peace has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised that among those in attendance at the dinner meeting on August 4, 1956, were the following:

DR. KENNETH and RUTH STERLING
ROBERT and RUTH JANKS
LILLIAN and HOWARD REINER
IDA KOSOFF
EDWIN WAGNER
ELIZABETH ALLEN
JANE ANDERSON
URE (phonetic) and ISABELLE SUE (phonetic)

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KENNETH STERLING, Veterans Administration Hospital, Syracuse, N.Y., was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 in 1955. Under date of June 20, 1956, the Civil Service Commission advised that STERLING was removed or not appointed as a result of suitability determination (appointment under Section 14 (a) PL 293 terminated effective June 30, 1956.)

ANDREW ANDERSON and C. G. DANIEL, Representatives of Address-o-graph Sales Co., Birmingham, Alabama, advised on January 16, 1948, that the name and correct address of RUTH STERLING appeared on a list of delegates to the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

The Attorney General of the United States has designated the Southern Negro Youth Congress as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

HAROLD L. PARKS, Harshaw Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, advised on July 17, 1950, that ROBERT REYNOLDS JANKS exhibited a CP membership card to him in 1945, while they were in the U. S. Army at Terra Haute, Indiana.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Confidential Informant Albany T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 22, 1956, verified the above information from T-3. This Informant also advised that in addition to the individuals listed who were to be contacted there was also listed BEVERLY and JACK ANDREWS who were to be contacted for contributions to the Sustaining Fund.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] > b7D

[REDACTED]

T-11 advised that at the above dinner meeting the following pieces of literature were distributed:

- A pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Case of Morton Sobell"
- A reprint from the "Examiner" regarding the SOBELL case
- A reprint from the "Globe and Mail" regarding the SOBELL case
- A leaflet entitled "The Lord Russell Debate on the Case of Morton Sobell"
- A reprint from "The Nation" regarding the SOBELL case

T-11 advised on October 11, 1956, that the persons who were requested to contact various individuals concerning contributions to a Sustaining Fund were told to ask these individuals to send the money for the Committee to JANE ANDERSON or Mrs. ROBERT JANKS.

T-2 advised on September 28, 1956, that LILLIAN REINER had stated that she had gone to New York City, during the week of September 11, 1956, with ELIZABETH ALLEN and JANE ANDERSON for the purpose of attending a \$100 per plate dinner sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell on about September 12, 1956. The Informant advised that this dinner was honoring Dr. UREY (phonetic)

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who was going abroad. The Informant stated that LILLIAN REINER said that she was able to make this trip by supplying \$50 from her own funds and by obtaining \$50 from the treasury of the Syracuse Sobell Committee which is maintained by ROBERT and RUTH JANKS.

T-2 advised on October 15, 1956, that LILLIAN REINER had later stated that the Dr. UREY who was honored at the above mentioned dinner, was a former Nobel Prize winner and was en route to Oxford University, England, where he will teach.

T-11 advised on November 12 and 14, 1956, that an international dinner was to be held on Saturday, November 24, 1956, at 7 PM at the home of LILLIAN REINER, 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., and the guest of honor was to be Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, and admission \$1.50 per person. The Informant advised that invitations were being prepared at the home of ANNETTE GUIBOND.

T-11 advised ^{on 11/12/56} that on about September 1, 1956, LILLIAN REINER was in contact with MONROE and ANNETTE GUIBOND and stated that JANE ANDERSON and some others were attempting to establish a monthly Sustaining Fund for the Sobell Committee. LILLIAN REINER stated that amounts being contributed varied from \$1 to \$25 per month, and that she was contacting them for the purpose of obtaining a contribution to the Sustaining Fund. Informant advised it had been determined that MORTON GEIGER contributed \$20 per month and ROBERT JANKS had contributed \$25 per month to the Sustaining Fund.

T-2 advised on November 2, 1956, that LILLIAN REINER and JANE ANDERSON had had audiences with the Rabbies in the area of Syracuse, N.Y., during the month of October in connection with obtaining support for MORTON SOBELL in obtaining an appeal of his case to the courts with the view in mind of getting SOBELL released from prison.

T-2 advised on November 23, 1956, that LILLIAN REINER communicated with TED JACOBS, National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City, on November 20, 1956, concerning publicity for the proposed international dinner to be held at her home on November 24, 1956.

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T-2 advised on December 3, 1956, that on November 24, 1956, an international dinner and meeting was held at the home of LILLIAN REINER, 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., by the Syracuse Sobell Committee, the guest of honor being Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL. The Informant advised that the dinner was prepared by various members of the Committee and admission was \$1.50 per person.

T-2 advised that among those present were the following:

WILLIE MAY WILKINS
JULIA JONES
FREDA MILLER
ELSIE and LEON COHN
HELEN SYLVAHN
RUTH JANKS
ANNETTE and MONROE GUISBOND
MARY ANN and NATE ZEPPELLO
JANE ANDERSON
ELIZABETH ALLEN
DURGA (a student from India)
MARGARET (a student from India)
IDA KOSOFF
EDWIN WAGNER
LILLIAN REINER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

67D

The April 8, 1954, issue of "The Post-Standard," a Syracuse, N.Y. daily newspaper, contained an article which quoted NATE ZEPPELLO as stating that he was Chairman of the CP at Syracuse, N.Y.

T-2 advised that in connection with the above individuals FREDA MILLER and the two Indian students known as DURGA and MARGARET were known to him as close friends of LILLIAN REINER and were not known to have any further connections with the group.

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T-2 advised that Mrs. SOBELL spoke after the dinner and reviewed her son's case, adding her own observations. Informant advised that Mrs. SOBELL was particularly concerned as to why MORTON SOBELL was in Alcatraz Prison instead of a prison near home, and all of her statements were directed toward eliciting sympathy for MORTON SOBELL, such as reading some of his published letters to his wife and her recounting of the problems the family has in connection with visiting MORTON SOBELL. The Informant stated that Mrs. SOBELL spoke of her travels all over the United States and her trip to Europe in connection with obtaining support for MORTON SOBELL. Mrs. SOBELL related in detail concerning her being denied permission to land in England on her trip to Europe, being questioned by authorities and then actually being granted permission to leave the ship. Mrs. SOBELL related that she was questioned while on board ship prior to leaving for a day and one half by English authorities. She was asked if she felt this was instigated by the FBI and Mrs. SOBELL stated that she thought so. Mrs. SOBELL related that she had spoken before Parliament and had an audience with the Head of the Church of England and other groups and personages such as Lord BERTRAND RUSSELL and his cousin MARGARET LLOYD. Mrs. SOBELL stated that she visited Italy and had audiences with numerous important people while there. Mrs. SOBELL stated that she was unable to continue her proposed trip due to her husband's death. Mrs. SOBELL stated that the Committee which was formed to aid in securing justice for her son had offices in New York City and they carried on correspondence and investigation in the case to obtain support as well as evidence to obtain her son's release from prison. In addition to these expenditures by the Committee numerous lawyers must be hired and many other expenditures of money made and, therefore, there was a great need for Sustaining Funds on the part of Sobell Committees throughout the United States and Europe to supply money for these expenditures. Mrs. SOBELL stated that an appeal is planned for December 3, 1956, and that it is hoped that they will have a liberal panel of judges.

Mrs. SOBELL related that Judge KAUFMAN, who heard the evidence in her son's first trial, is going to England to a meeting of judges at which time he will appeal for justice for MORTON SOBELL. The Informant advised that ELIZABETH ALLEN remarked that Judge KAUFMAN felt guilty and was trying to atone for his actions.

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T-2 advised that JANE ANDERSON gave a report on the local activities of the Sobell Committee since December, 1954 (when the group was formed). The Informant advised that the group had raised about \$1900, \$500 of which was spent on books, \$100 on stationery and miscellaneous items, and a little over \$1300 was sent to the National Committee at New York City.

JANE ANDERSON reported that Syracuse has a Sustaining Fund and that she is the treasurer of that Fund.

The Informant advised that collection of money was made and a majority of the people present contributed.

T-2 advised that among the literature distributed at this meeting were the following:

- A reprint from "The Capital Times," Madison, Wisconsin, Thursday, June 28, 1956
- An article entitled "Minority Report by AUGUST DERLETH"
- A reprint from "The Nation," issue of June 23, 1956, entitled "The Sobell Case by STEPHEN LOVE"
- A reprint from the "Mount Dora (Florida) Topic," Thursday, July 19, 1956, entitled "Musings by the Editor." The Editor is listed as MABEL NORRIS REES.
- The November 26, 1956, issue of "National Guardian, the Progressive Weekly" containing on page 5, columns 1 and 2 a poem entitled "Alcatraz" by HELEN SOBELL and an article entitled "A Man Still Hopes, New Sobell Appeal December 3" by MORTON SOBELL, dated Thanksgiving 1956.
- A book of poems by HELEN SOBELL, entitled "You, Who Love Life" published by Sydmar Press, 30 Charlton St., New York 14, N.Y.
- The November, 1956, issue of "Morton Sobell, Prisoner on Our Conscience" published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
- A mimeographed sheet entitled "Remarks by Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, Atomic Scientist and Nobel Prize winner at a Dinner in New York City, September 12, 1956"

T-3 advised on December 4, 1956, that an international dinner for Mrs. SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, was held on

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November 24, 1956, at the home of LILLIAN REINER and admission by invitation was \$1.50 per person.

T-3 advised that among those present were LEON and ELSIE COHN, two Indian students, one named DURGA and another whose name was unknown, IDA LOTT, EDWIN WAGNER, ANNETTE and MONROE GUISBOND, Mrs. J. LUTHER SYLVAHN, MARGARET BRAXTON, Mrs. WILKINS, a Mrs. JONES, MARGARET ALICE CLARKE, Mrs. ISABELL WILLIAMS, FREDA MILLER, IDA KOSOFF, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HANDOV, MARY ANN ZEPPETELLO, ELIZABETH ALLEN and JANE ANDERSON, LILLIAN REINER, ROSE SOBELL, Mrs. RUTH JANKS.

JOHN HANDOV, when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in July, 1951, advised that he had been CP organizer at Syracuse, N.Y., from 1936 to 1938, and had not been active in the CP since that time.

A physical surveillance of JOHN HANDOV on August 3, 1950, at Syracuse, N.Y., by Special Agents of the FBI revealed that HANDOV was contacted by GEORGE SHELDRIK.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

57D

T-3 advised that at the meeting following the international dinner on November 24, 1956, a report was made that Syracuse had contributed around \$2,000 and had sent a large part of this money to the Sobell Committee within the last two years through donations. The Informant stated that a report was made on the Sustaining Fund which had been organized in August, 1956, and through donations as low as \$1 per month, the Syracuse Sobell Committee has collected over \$50 per month which was the quota established for the Syracuse Sobell Committee. The Informant advised that LEON COHN asked for donations and gave \$15 himself and stated that he had brought \$5 which a "friend" had donated.

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T-3 advised that Mrs. SOBELL spoke at this meeting concerning her trip to Europe where she visited and talked to many important people. Mrs. SOBELL told of the trouble she had trying to land in England and that she believed that although she was issued a passport in the United States without any trouble, the United States Government was responsible for her difficulties in landing there. Mrs. SOBELL stated that she visited Italy and while there had audiences with numerous important people, but had to cut her visit short due to the death of her husband "from grief over their son's incarceration." Mrs. SOBELL stated that she had asked authorities why it was necessary for her to travel two to three thousand miles to visit her son and she was told "he still has a chance to save himself." Mrs. SOBELL stated that they had put her son in the laundry to work "all such things to break him down."

T-3 advised that the following books were on sale:

"The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by
JOHN WEXLEY
A book of letters by MORTON SOBELL
"The Testament of the Rosenbergs"

T-11 who was contacted on November 27, 1956, gave substantially the same information as set forth above under T-3, and verified information concerning the distribution of literature as set forth under T-2.

An article entitled "Mother Seeks Help for Convicted Spy" appeared on page 6, column 3 of the November 24, 1956, issue of the "Herald Journal" a Syracuse, N.Y. daily newspaper. This article states that Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, was in Syracuse, appealing for people to write President EISENHOWER requesting the commutation of her son's sentence. The article sets forth background information concerning MORTON SOBELL and further states that SOBELL's 62 year old mother stated that her son should never have been tried with the ROSENBERGS because "he was never implicated in atomic espionage." The article further states that Mrs. SOBELL said her lawyers had argued for a separate trial for her son but this was denied.

The article goes on to say that Mrs. SOBELL stated that her son attended college with JULIUS ROSENBERG but was not "linked with him in spying."

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The article goes on to say that the campaigning mother said that she expects to see several important people in Syracuse, during her visit which was to last until November 25, 1956, and that she would confer with clergymen of different faiths, to appeal for their help in "undoing this terrible injustice to my son." The article continues that Mrs. SOBELL had stated that she had been all over this country and in Europe seeking help and some of the countries' most influential people were working with her, among them Nobel Prize winner Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, the atomic scientist.

The article continues that Mrs. SOBELL stated she had not yet attempted to see the President but that she may seek an appointment with him saying "only President EISENHOWER can commute my son's sentence."

According to the article Mrs. SOBELL stated that the lawyers working on SOBELL's case found new evidence and an appeal for a new trial would be made to the United States Court of Appeals on December 3. The article goes on to say that Mrs. SOBELL said "we have great hopes for a new trial. I hope and pray that the Department of Justice in this great country of ours will eventually wipe out the injustice done to my son and that he will be free to come home to his family." According to the article, Mrs. SOBELL stated that the death of her husband in April of this year, she feels, was due to the anxiety in her son's case and Mrs. SOBELL wanted to know "why, if my son had to go to prison, was he sent 3,000 miles away from his family, why wasn't he placed closer to where his family could visit him." According to the article Mrs. SOBELL stated that she would continue to work on her son's behalf until "justice" is done. The article states that Mrs. SOBELL was staying with Mrs. HOWARD L. REINER, 1009 Cumberland Ave., during her stay in Syracuse.

T-2 advised on November 30, 1956, that Mrs. SOBELL while in Syracuse had audiences with various rabbis in Syracuse, and with ministers of various faiths.

T-2 advised on January 11, 1957, that Mrs. ROSE SOBELL is at the present time touring in Florida, and attempting to obtain support for MORTON SOBELL there.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the ALP a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party (CP), the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force within the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, and the Hudson River Valley; Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties; and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942, the Communist Party was able to capture the ALP in Brooklyn. Informant knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the non-industrial areas of New York State.

Another informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1956, that the Communist Party then, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the ALP, constituted the force that controlled it.

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, ALP, announced the ALP State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL-100-14188

APPENDIX

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

A Confidential Informant on March 2, 1955, advised that he had heard the CP New York State has established a state NAACP Commission which will report to the NY State CP regarding proposed policy and progress of the Party in infiltrating and motivating the NAACP. Same Informant also advised that NY State CP has selected the NAACP as the prime target for Party infiltration because of the good program and policy of the NAACP.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL-100-14188

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1, [REDACTED]	Documentation of NCSJMS			
T-2, [REDACTED]	Audiences of LILLIAN REINER, JANE ANDERSON Re: ROSE SOBELL in Fla. Attendance NYC \$100 per plate dinner	10/56 11/20/56 11/24/56	b7C b7D	[REDACTED] 100-14188-25,2
T-3, [REDACTED]		8/4/56 11/24/56		100-14188-24
T-4, [REDACTED] (deceased)	Documentations of ELIZABETH ALLEN, JANE ANDERSON, MORTON and PATRICIA GEIGER, KATE and FRED HENRICKSON, SAM and JANE FELD, ELSIE COHN, MARY ANN ZEPPELLO, BEVERLY ANDREWS, LILLIAN REINER, IDA KOSOFF, and GEORGE SHELDRIK			
T-5, [REDACTED]	Documentation of HENRY and LESLIE LEVINE			
T-6, [REDACTED]	Documentation of JACK and SHIRLEY APTER			
T-7, [REDACTED]	Documentation of JACK and SHIRLEY APTER			
T-8, [REDACTED]	Documentation of MONROE GUISBOND			
T-9, [REDACTED]	Documentation of ANNETTE GUISBOND and IDA LOTT			
T-10, [REDACTED]	Documentation of EDWIN WAGNER			
T-11, [REDACTED]	Meeting 8/4/56 Sustaining Fund			100-14188- 26,28 100-14188- 26,28D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>AL-100-14188</u> <u>Identity</u> <u>of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u> <u>And/or Description</u> <u>of Information</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>Agent to</u> <u>whom</u> <u>Furnished</u>	<u>File Number</u> <u>where</u> <u>Located</u>
T-11 Cont'd.	Invitations to dinner 11/24/56			100-14188-28B
	Meeting 11/24/56			[REDACTED]
T-12, [REDACTED]	b2 b7D Documentation of JACK ANDREWS			
[REDACTED]	b7C b7D Documentation of ALP			
[REDACTED]	Documentation of ALP			b2
[REDACTED]	b2 b7D Documentation of NAACP			b7D

Physical surveillance on August 3, 1950 used to document JOHN HANDOV was conducted by SA KIRBY A. VOSBURGH and SA FRANK SANDERS.

Careful consideration has been given to the use of T symbols in this report and they were utilized only where necessary.

This case is being maintained in a pending inactive status inasmuch as the newspaper entitled "Morton Sobell, Prisoner on Our Conscience," published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell indicated that the Syracuse Sobell Committee, 1009 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., was one of the active Committees in the United States.

Leads have not been set forth in this report but coverage of leads are being left to the discretion of the OO inasmuch as this office is not aware of the investigation already conducted in this case by other offices.

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AL-100-14188

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Will follow and report activities of the
Syracuse Sobell Committee.

References

Report of SA GEORGE P. SIMPSON, dated 9/29/56,
at Albany, N.Y.

12345

SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York

Field Division

2/1/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

pc

Date Property Acquired:

7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG
10 Monroe Street,
NYC

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

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

To be retained until completion
of appeals in the case of
MORTON SOBELL.

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SA WILLIAM NORTON

- 123. One large paper shoppingbag with handles containing the following:
- 124. Can of Kodak acid fixer.
- 125. One can of Kodak microdel developer.
- 126. One small funnel.
- 127. One large glass graduate measuring jar.
- 128. One adjustable roll film developing tank.
- 129. One stainless steel thermometer.
- 130. One paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, NYC, containing a stirrer.
- 131. One small cloth bag containing 38 miscellaneous keys.
- 157. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial # V 290917. On the face of typewriter is scratched the following: Evelyn March.

id

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAN

65-58236-
NOT RECORDED
2 FEB 8 1957

[Handwritten signature]

Field File #: 65-15348
CC: 66-6649

67 FEB 11 1957

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition handled by DOJ.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
60-3394-2305

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

DATE: February 26, 1957

FROM : J. P. Lee *JPL*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

lcc

By letter of 12-3-56 AAG Tompkins ^{*Mrs*} requested ^{*Rosenberg*} someone familiar with the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley meet with Mr. Benjamin F. Pollock of his Division. On 12-18-56 Pollock conferred with Mr. Branigan and the writer and said he had received the assignment to review this book and refute the allegations therein. Pollock said such refutation was a factual question and not a legal one and he desired to be able to contact someone in the Bureau for answers to factual points that he might encounter.

On 2-25-57 Pollock contacted the writer for the purpose of returning copy of "The FBI Story" which he had borrowed and read. Pollock advised the writer he was anxious to obtain a copy of the book "The Atom Spies" written by Oliver Pilat and that the Department library did not have a copy available. A copy of this book was charged out of the Bureau library by the writer and was loaned to Pollock on 2-25-57. He advised he would return this book as soon as he had finished it, probably within a week.

ACTION:

For your information.

65-58236
 JPL:jdb *jdb*
 (3)
 cc - Branigan
 Lee

WAB

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EX-116

10 FEB 28 1957

ESP. SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 3/12/57

K/ SAC, NEW YORK (100-37158)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL
ESPIONAGE-R
(OO:NEW YORK)

ml
NY "Herald Tribune" newspaper, March 5, 1957, Page 17, reflects article by columnist HY GARDNER in which is stated JIM BISHOP, Author of "The Jackie Gleason Story," "The Day Lincoln Was Shot," and the new assured best-seller "The Day Christ Died" is working on a new book, titled "The Time of the Atom Spies." It will be a documented low-blow-by-blow history of atom bomb spies from the ROSENBERGS to CLAUDE FUCHS and every spy in between. C("CLAUDE" is probably meant to be KLAUS). For information.

Uninfected
SEM
by [initials]

2-Bureau (65-58236) (RM)
1-New York (100-37158)

RTH:jmb
(3)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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65-58236-2307

17 MAR 15 1957

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EX-116

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin PHILADELPHIA	Date MAR 20 1957	Investigative Period 2/21, 27; 3/4, 5, 6, 7/57
TITLE OF CASE BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG		Report made by FREDERICK C. BAUCKHAM	Typed By a.jk
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

Synopsis:

ANNA HINDA ROSENBERG SCHUPAK interviewed 3/7/57. Had no knowledge of a camera owned by **JULIUS ROSENBERG** or any large sum of money. Knew of no friends of **ROSENBERG's** or of any **CP** activities. Had very little contact with **ROSENBERG's** from 1942.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

ANNA HINDA ROSENBERG SCHUPAK was interviewed at 16 Monroe Street, New York City, on March 7, 1957, by SAs **FREDERICK C. BAUCKHAM** and **H.E. HINDERLITER, JR.**

She advised that when she rented

original file in 100-35877-27

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-58236 ✓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> NOT RECORDED 175 MAR 20 1957 </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 - Bureau (100-358717) (RM) (1 - 65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (INFO) 2 - Philadelphia (100-30340) (RM) 1 - New York (65-15348) (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (INFO) 1 - New York (100-113764) 		

K305
67 MAR 27 1957

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DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

NY 100-113764

the house at 103 Avenue A, New York City, in 1941, to help defray expenses, since she was a widow, she put up a sign in a grocery store in the block offering a room for rent. In response to this sign the ROSENBERG's, ETHEL and JULIUS, whom she described as a very young couple, came to her and rented the room for about one year. At the end of 1942, they moved out and rented an apartment in Knickerbocker Village, New York City.

Mrs. SCHUPAK stated that during the time JULIUS and ETHEL lived with her they only had, to her knowledge, visitors once and she did not know who the visitors were. She explained that JULIUS and ETHEL were out a great deal visiting their own relatives and consequently she had very little contact with them and usually left them alone as she was working herself and was gone all day.

She said she knew that he was an engineer but could not recall where he worked if she ever did know. She also recalled that they had come up from Washington, D.C. She repeated that she never met any of their friends which was probably due to the difference in ages and the fact that they went out all the time to visit.

About a year after the ROSENBERG's moved into Knickerbocker Village, she herself, rented an apartment in the project but she had no contact with them in Knickerbocker Village except once when she visited their apartment to take a small baby gift when ETHEL had her first baby.

She further described ETHEL as the poorest housekeeper she ever knew and the ROSENBERG apartment was a complete mess when she visited that one time. She said they never called on her and she had no contact with them, which she again attributed to the difference in age.

Mrs. SCHUPAK stated she had no knowledge of any Communist Party activities on the part of the ROSENBERG's. She also never saw a camera in JULIUS ROSENBERG's possession. She said they were always so poor she doubted they could have bought a very good camera and she was sure they never had any large sum of money in their possession. However, she

NY 100-113764

restated that she had practically no knowledge about them before they were arrested and did not know who their friends were, particularly in Knickerbocker Village.

She stated in regard to herself, that she had quit working steady and only took jobs occasionally. She was married now to JOSEPH SCHUPAK and he worked at Marlene Modes, Incorporated, 1911 Park Avenue, New York City. Her daughter, MIRIAM GARDE, was married and lived in Long Island, and she visited her frequently. Her son BRUCE ROSENBERG lives in Philadelphia. She offered no further information concerning her own family.

Mrs. SCHUPAK concluded by saying she was completely shocked when she learned of the arrest of the ROSENBERGs as she had never had any indication that they were involved in such activities.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union. On April 5, 1951, they were sentenced to death, and on June 19, 1953, were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York.

- RUC -

NY 100-113764

REFERENCE

Philadelphia letter, 12/31/56; Bureau airtel,
March 1, 1957.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE