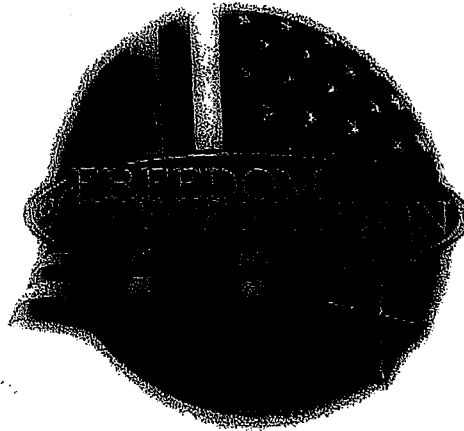


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub E (2)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub. SEC. E

VOLUME NO. 2

SERIALS 79

Thru

149

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76	12/1/52	Daily Worker News Clipping	1	1
77	12/1/52		2	2
78	12/2/52		1	1
79	12/2/52		2	2
80	12/2/52		1	1
81	12/3/52		1	1
82	12/3/52		1	1
83	12/4/52		2	2
84	12/5/52		1	1
85	12/5/52		2	2
86	12/8/52		1	1
87	12/8/52		1	1

Exemptions used or, to whom referred
(Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)

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88	12/9/52	Daily Worker News Clipping	1	1
89	12/9/52		1	1
90	12/10/52		1	1
91	12/10/52		1	1
92	12/11/52		1	1
93	12/11/52		2	2
94	12/12/52		1	1
94A	12/12/52		1	1
95	12/12/52		3	3
96	12/12/52		1	1
97	12/14/52		3	3
98	12/14/52		1	1

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100	12/14/52	}	1	1
101	12/16/52		1	1
102	12/16/52		1	1
103	12/16/52		2	2
104	12/15/52		1	1
105	12/15/52		1	1
106		FD-5 TRANSFER SHEET	1	1
107	12/17/52	Daily Worker News Clip	5	5
108	12/18/52	}	1	1
109	12/18/52		1	1
110	12/18/52		1	1

Exemptions used or, to whom referred
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Re:

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111	12/18/52	Daily Worker News Clipping	1	1
111A	12/18/52		1	1
112	12/22/52		2	2
113	12/23/52		3	3
114	12/24/52		1	1
115	12/23/52		1	1
116	12/23/52		1	1
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118	12/25/52		1	1
119	12/26/52		3	3
120	12/29/52		2	2
121	12/30/52		1	1

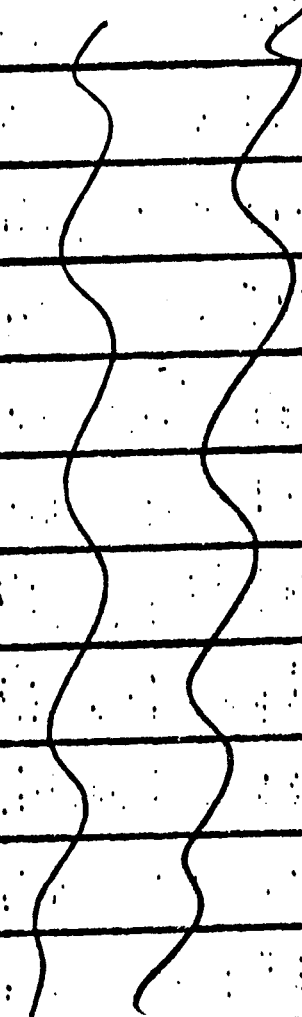
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122	12/30/52	Daily Worker News Clipping	1	1
123	12/30/52	[Redacted]	1	1
124	12/31/52		1	1
125	12/31/52		4	4
126	1/2/53		1	1
127	1/2/53		1	1
128	1/2/53		5	5
129	1/2/53		7	1
130	1/2/53		1	1
131	1/5/53		1	1
132	1/5/53		1	1
133	1/5/53		1	1

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138	1/6/53		1	1
139	1/6/53		1	1
140	1/6/53		2	2
141	1/6/53		2	2
142	1/7/53		1	1
143	1/7/53		1	1
144	1/11/53		1	1
145	1/11/53		1	1

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References

Julius Rosenberg

[illegible]

Exemptions used or, to whom referred
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(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU
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INVESTIGATION

See also Nos. _____

Judge Ryan Hears New Rosenberg Motion Today

An application for a new hearing to reverse the death verdict against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be heard by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan today (Monday) at 2 p.m. in the Federal Court House at Foley Square. The show cause order was switched to Judge

Ryan after Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on Friday asked to be relieved of acting on the motion. Judge Kaufman had sentenced the Rosenbergs to death on framed-up "A - Bomb espionage" charges.

In his affidavit for the Rosenbergs, defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch charged Kaufman with "personal hostility toward us" and said that Kaufman had shown prejudice when he told the defendants at the time of sentencing, "I consider your crime worse than murder."

The date for the legal murder of the anti-Soviet hysteria frame-up victims has been scheduled for Jan. 12 in the death house at Sing Sing.

The world-wide clemency appeal

to President Truman, in the meantime, continued to mount.

Haaretz, conservative influential newspaper in Tel Aviv, joined the international cry against the monstrous and unprecedented sentence, in a long article published on Nov. 11. The paper pleaded with Truman to extend clemency and expressed "certain doubts about the conduct of the trial."

The Israeli newspaper said the

trial was held in "an atmosphere of hysteria."

A resolution adopted by the executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 150 and 165, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, called upon the President to "halt the execution of this unbelievable sentence" and extend "immediate clemency" for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The resolution to Truman said: "This cruel and inhuman action must be prevented. Already thousands of religious and cultural figures from all over the world have spoken out against the execution of this monstrous sentence. We add our voices to the demand for executive clemency for the Rosenbergs. Never before in the history of our country has such a penalty been exacted in peace-time, even for the crime with which the Rosenbergs are charged."

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CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

Dec. 1, 1952

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FORWARDED BY N. T. ...

WHO WAS CAUGHT AT PRAGUE?

RARELY HAS THIS COUNTRY been treated to such a heavy dose of lies—calculated, deliberate lies—as we are now getting about the Prague trials and the death sentence pronounced on Slansky and his fellow-spies.

The Prague trials have been broadcast to all of Europe, every single word. But the reports we have been getting in the press have only the remotest resemblance to what the actual trials have been, and what they have revealed. To conceal from the American public—especially the Jewish public here—what has really been uncovered, the press has resorted to the most shameless falsehoods and suppressions of fact.

WHAT HAS BEEN actually uncovered in these trials? A nest of paid spies, planted in some cases many years back, in some cases during the war years or immediately after. The Hitler Gestapo recruited some of these spies in the concentration camps; others were in the service of the British and Washington intelligence services. It is known that the U. S. Army officials seized the Gestapo files in the closing months of the war. Here they found a treasure trove of agents ready to their hands. And they sure used them! Does anyone think that the secret \$100,000,000 fund passed by Congress last year for secret work in the "Soviet satellites and the Soviet Union" is not being spent for the kind of crimes uncovered at Prague?

It is wholly clear that the "liberation" of Czechoslovakia—that is, its restoration to capitalism by force and violence organized from the outside—was one of the major events plotted in the hush-hush circles in Washington and London. Now this miserable plot to re-enslave the Czech people to the dictates of Western capitalism and the warmakers has been finished off for good.

HOW CAN THE plotters in Washington and London confess to their crimes before the world when they are caught in this way? They dare not. So they have invented the crude and enormous lie that it was for "being Zionists" that the Slansky traitors are being hanged, that the People's Democracy of Czechoslovakia is going "anti-Semitic," that the Soviet Union wants "to woo the Arabs" and is therefore encouraging "anti-Semitism."

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THE TRUTH is exactly the opposite. The truth is that a gang of political agents plotting a crime against Czech democracy was caught.

The truth is that certain top circles in the state of State of Israel were low enough to betray the interests of that new state by using its officials as a cover-up for the espionage of the worst anti-Semites and reactionaries in the USA, headed by John Foster Dulles and his brother Allen, a notorious intelligence operator. Certain Zionist officials have used their theory—which offers the racist idea that all Jewish people must return to Israel since they cannot work in equality with non-Jewish peoples who are, according to this theory, inherently anti-Semitic—as a cloak for political crimes against the new people's governments of Eastern Europe.

Certain top Israel circles have eagerly recruited themselves as "a reliable bastion for Western democracy"—that is, as hirelings of the Pentagon, the State Department and the U.S. military intelligence. In so doing, they have struck a blow at the Jewish people of Israel, at the new state of Israel, at progressive people everywhere, not least against the Jewish community in the United States.

THE VATICAN'S SECRET service cried out in pain that the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty as an under-cover political agent working with the Nazis was "an anti-religious, anti-Catholic" move by the Hungarian government. But thoughtful people realized what Mindszenty was doing. The same was true in the case of Cardinal Stepinac caught in Yugoslavia working with the Gestapo.

Now we find that certain Zionist leaders have lent themselves in the same way as a link between Washington espionage and the Slansky nest of agents in Prague. Now they too cry out their hypocrisies about "anti-Semitism" in a vain effort to hide their destructive deeds.

It is no crime to hold Zionist beliefs in Czechoslovakia, though Zionism is reactionary whether it be in the U.S.A. or in Prague. But it is a crime to use the banner of Zionism as a cover under which to plan the destruction of the people's industry, and the betrayal of the people's democracy to its worst enemies, the Washington-Bonn Axis. It is a crime against the American people no less — in the name of "Zionism" — to help foment a world war through financed counter-revolutions in eastern Europe.

It is the enemies of peace, of democracy, of the state of Israel as distinct from its present government circles, who have been caught. For that all Americans, all friends of the state of Israel, all enemies of anti-Semitism, should be grateful.

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What's On?

Coming

HELP SAVE the Rosenbergs. demand Truman commute the death sentence. Hear prominent speakers at N.Y. Community Center, 608 Cleveland St. Brooklyn. Adm. free. A usp.; E.N.Y. A.L.P. Tuesday, Dec. 2, 8 p.m.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC Third Anniversary. Hear Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Gerhard Hagelberg, Hope Foye and others at Yugoslav Hall, Sunday, Dec. 7, 8 p.m. Tickets at door \$1.25. In advance \$1 from the German American, 130 E. 14th St., New York City. ORegon 4-4476.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

Daily Worker

DATED

Dec 2, 1952

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Rosenberg Attorney's Argument for New Hearing Deferred to Today

A court appearance by counsel for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was postponed from yesterday to this morning (Tuesday) at 11, when Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan will hear their application for a new hearing to reverse the death sentence. The defense show-cause order was transferred to Judge Ryan after Judge Irving Kaufman asked to be relieved of acting on the motion. It was Kaufman who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death on trumped-up "atom bomb espionage" charges. Emanuel H. Bloch,

defense counsel for the Rosenbergs, charged in his affidavit that Kaufman showed prejudice when, in sentencing them, he declared, "I consider your crime worse than murder."

Ten thousand Trieste workers, members of the Metallurgical Union, Confederation of Syndicalist Unions, and other labor organizations have asked clemency and freedom for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has been notified.

They include 3,700 workers at the San Marco shipyards, 2,000 workers at the St. Andrea Machine shops, 1,300 workers at the Arsenale shipyards, 1,300 workers at the ILVA steel mills, 800 workers at the San Rocco shipyards, and 800 Standard Oil Co. workers. They were joined by 400 delegates to the second Congress of the Union of Democratic Women of Trieste.

The Committee also released statements from foreign intellectuals and organizations who have

added their voices to the growing demand for clemency by President Truman for the Rosenbergs. The include:

E. M. White, English Justice the Peace: "I am very strongly sympathetic with every effort being made to establish their innocence. I loathe communism and the Russian form of government but I hate injustice against anyone enacted by any judiciary."

Prof. Maurice Dobb, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. (Continued on Page 6)

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Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

"The Rosenberg affair seems to be a grave miscarriage of justice and a savage sentence, calling out for reconsideration and revision."

Simone Cahen, French lawyer: "I hope, Mr. President, that my protest joined with millions of others will save the Rosenbergs."

Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism, Melbourne, Australia: "The Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism in Australia urges you immediately to reprieve Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the victims of a second Dreyfus affair which has shocked the world."

Shaw Desmond, author and world lecturer: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the electric chair sentence upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire. This is no exaggeration, as even if the parties were guilty, a death sentence for espionage would shock the British public and, so far as one can judge at this distance, their guilt, to put it mildly, is a matter of considerable doubt."

Others who sent appeals were Pierre Braun and Charles Lederman, lawyers; Henry Collins, English historian; Benjamin Farrington, English scientific historian; Gwyn Thomas, Welsh novelist, and the Belgian Sections of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

Nearly a hundred former readers of the Daily Compass vowed at a meeting last Friday to do all in their power to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The meeting, organized by the Yorkville-East Side Compass club, heard Mrs. Helen Sobell explain the issues in the Rosenberg frame-up. Mrs. Sobell is the wife of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years in the same frameup.

Well over \$100 was contributed to the Rosenberg defense, two-thirds of the audience sent post-cards from the meeting, and all agreed, as well, to send wires or letters that night when they got home.

The executive committee was instructed to consider participation in any delegations and other actions that might be taken in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

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JUDGE KAUFMAN'S CLAIM

JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN, who wants to make sure that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg die in the electric chair, removed himself from hearing their new appeal. The defense had charged that he was, in the mild legal language used, "prejudiced."

Judge Kaufman indignantly denies that he is "prejudiced" and asserts with much emphasis that the two martyrs got a fair trial in the American tradition.

The American tradition of courtroom trials is not a single tradition. There are two traditions. There is the tradition of a fair trial and there is the tradition of the frameup, the tradition of bought or terrorized juries, and the tradition of wild hysteria fanned by the press and government officials in cases involving the Negro people, the labor movement, and today, the Communists or any progressives who fall into the dragnet.

Their conviction is not backed by a single piece of evidence. In other circumstances, the officials could not get a conviction on such evidence to convict a pickpocket. There simply does not exist the slightest evidence to confirm the crude forgery of the government's case.

Furthermore, Judge Kaufman had the audacity to claim that the non-existent "secret" which the Rosenbergs were alleged to have "stolen" was the cause of the Korean war! There is no "secret" and they did not "steal" what did not exist; but the judge did not hesitate to turn the nation's hatred of Wall Street's profitable war in Korea against two innocent people.

This horror is arousing the conscience of mankind. Protests and demands for Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs are pouring in from all corners of the globe to the White House. Be sure that you and your organizations are doing their part to halt this crime.

April 3/1951
 11-5-51

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VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG!

Join the Holiday Season Delegation

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14

Come with all your friends and family — the whole world will know of our visit! And President Truman — who must grant clemency — will know we were there!

"CLEMENCY TRAIN"
leaves Grand Central Station,
10:30 A.M. for Ossining,
New York.

Tickets Available at
Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26th Street, N.Y.
Ollegon 9-1657
Round Trip: \$2.12

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THE POST continues its campaign for the death of the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a campaign in which it is united with the "Chicago Tribune," the Hearst press and other organs of reaction. Oliver Pilat busies himself with argument that "Communists" and "dupes" exclusively are urging clemency. Deliberately withheld is the information that such anti-Communist papers as the "Jewish Daily Forward" and "The Day" have editorially urged clemency. But the Post is for this legal murder both because the Rosenberg frameup is part of the war drive which it supports and because it hopes by out-Winchelling a Winchell, to disprove the "Red" smear charges against it. But only degradation awaits the people and the paper who would fight the gutter fascists by rolling in the gutter with them.

Daily Worker
Dec 13, 1952

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IT ADMITS ITS WITNESS AGAINST ROSENBERGS

By MILTON HOWARD

The first break in the frameup of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg came yesterday as the FBI admitted in an affidavit to Judge Sylvester Ryan in the Federal Court that one of its key witnesses, Ben Schneider, had lied and committed perjury.

This forced confession of deliberate fraud in the government's case came as the New York Post is letting loose a barrage of propaganda designed to insure the execution of the Rosenbergs in January by besmirching all Americans who are asking for clemency or who doubt the guilt of the two victims. FBI agent John A. Harrington admitted in an affidavit submitted to Justice Ryan by U.S. Attorney Myles A.

Lane that government witness Ben Schneider had perjured himself when he told the court and the jury under questioning by former U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol that he had not seen the Rosenbergs between the time he had allegedly photographed them for a passport and the time he identified them in court for the prosecution. The affidavit admits that the FBI had taken Schneider to the court secretly so that he could see the Rosenbergs the day before he identified them in court. It is obvious that this could have been only for the purpose of rehearsing or training the witness to give the testimony required.

Whether this witness, on whose testimony the government placed such emphasis to prove that the Rosenbergs were planning to flee the country, could ever have identified the two victims of this incredible frameup without this previous FBI coaching is now in grave doubt even in the strict legal sense. DID SAYPOL KNOW?

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*

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FBI ADAM
LIED AG

these questions.
**WHAT THE
RECORD SHOWS**

From the court record—(Ben Schneider had testified that he took pictures of the Rosenbergs some months before).

Question by Irving Saypol, U. S. Attorney: And is that the last time you saw him before today?

Answer by government witness, Schneider, after he had identified the Rosenbergs in court: "That's right."

This was false testimony.

Q. When the agents came to visit you yesterday did they show you photographs?

A. They did.

Q. Was it from those photographs that you picked him out?

A. That's right.

Q. And is it seeing him here now with his wife that recalls it to your memory that they were the persons who came in?

Here the witness became unusually excited and emphatic. He answered:

A. That's right; that's right."

This was perjured testimony, as the two FBI agents, Roetting and Callahan, must have known.

The issue arose once more later in the day.

FBI REFRESHER

The photographer, Ben Schneider, had testified that, although he photographed the Rosenbergs several months before, some time in June, 1950, he had not recalled them as his customers though he had seen pictures of them in the press. It was only when he was visited by FBI agents that he said he recalled them.

The question that must be asked by the American people today is, did the U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol know that this key government witness lied when he repeatedly said he had not seen the Rosenbergs since the day they allegedly came to his shop several months before to be photographed?

Also, did the present U. S. attorney Myles Lane know it before he was compelled to annex to his own papers urging that the execution go on as scheduled the new affidavit forced out of the FBI by the defense counsel's new fact?

(The names of Saypol and Lane were prominently mentioned in recent testimony before the State Crime Commission as having close

(Continued on Page 2)

The defense pressed this point as follows:

Q. Did you see the Rosenbergs from the time you say you took pictures in your place in June 1950 until the time you walked into this courtroom?

The Court: He answered that question.

Mr. Bloch: I am sorry.

Mr. Saypol: I object to it.

The Court: You object because it has been answered?

Mr. Saypol: Yes.

Shortly after this, the prosecution rested its case.

Meanwhile the hours are ticking away for the two victims, courageous, pure in heart, and innocent, as they await execution in Sing Sing prison the week of January 12.

Irving Saypol, whom the defense charges with having known about the false testimony, has come on to receive his reward as State Supreme Court Judge. Myles Lane, his successor, and friend of the underworld king, Luchese, seeks new victims in the Smith Act thought control trials now going on at Foley Square.

Can decent Americans save their conscience, can they remain silent in the face of this approaching execution, the first of its kind in American law, which was secured by the foulest political and legal means?

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VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG!

JOIN THE HOLIDAY SEASON DELEGATION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14



"Clemency Train" leaves
Grand Central Sta., 10:30 am,
for Ossining, N. Y.

Tickets Available:
N. Y. Civil Rights Congress
23 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.
OR 9-1657 — Round Trip \$2.42

DELIVERED FROM TYP
N. Y. *Daily Worker*
DATED *Dec 5, 1952*
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Newspaper Conspiracy

Suppresses

Rosenberg Witness' Perjury

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By MILTON HOWARD

For the past 48 hours, the newspapers of New York have kept from their readers, and from the country as a whole, the key fact that the FBI's political police were forced to admit that one of their key witnesses in the Rosenberg case had perjured himself with the knowledge and collusion of the FBI itself.

All newspapers and press services had this information from the official records. The Daily Worker alone published it.

On Dec. 2, FBI agent John Harrington was forced by the Rosenberg defense to admit in an affidavit submitted to Judge Sylvester Ryan that he had secretly taken key witness, passport photographer Ben Schneider into the courtroom to identify Julius Rosenberg before Schneider was officially called to the witness stand.

On the witness stand, this FBI

witness had then falsely testified that this was the first time he had seen Julius Rosenberg since he allegedly photographed him several months before.

The defense charges that the prosecution knew that the FBI's witness was falsely testifying. It notes that FBI agent Harrington was sitting in the courtroom while the man he had secretly brought to identify Rosenberg the previous day was giving this false testimony.

KNEW ALL DETAILS

The newspapers of New York City knew all the details of this admitted falsehood. In their reports of the defense petition for a stay of execution, the press deceived its readers into believing that the defense had admitted that the Rosenbergs "stole" top "classified information" but that this information was not important to the Soviet Union. In actual fact, there

was not a single word of such admission in the defense petition. The press had taken word for word the distortion inserted into his counter-petition by U. S. Attorney Myles Lane.

This proves that the press which covered the Dec. 2 hearings for a stay of execution knew of the perjured testimony by the FBI's witness and the FBI's role in it. But to this moment, not a single metropolitan paper except the

Daily Worker has provided this on-the-record fact to the public.

WORLD PROTESTS

From all parts of the world protests are arriving as the day of the planned execution of the Rosenbergs during the week of January 12 draws near.

Legal experts point out there is not a single item of tangible evidence linking the Rosenbergs to any kind of espionage whatsoever.

The sole "evidence" consists of unsupported word of one David Greenglass, who was self seized by the FBI and parently threatened with dire suits if he did not "play ball."

In its petition for a new trial defense documents the enormous propaganda against the defense and the manufacture of an artificial hysteria about a non-existent "atomic secret." It also notes the FBI and the prosecution's statements to the press which damned the framed Rosenbergs as "spies" for a "Soviet ring", but that none of this cited in the indictment or proved in the trial.

Telegram and letters to President Truman are coming from parts of the world urging clemency so that if and when the truth in this case comes out the victims not have been killed before vindication.

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 NIGHT SUPERVISOR
 PROPERTY CLERK
 TRAINING UNIT

What's On?

Coming

SAVE - THE - ROSENBERGS Williamsburgh Committee public meeting Wednesday, Dec. 10 at 8:30. Imperial Palace, 700 Broadway, Bklyn. (near Flushing Ave.) Hear Mrs. Helen Solwell, prominent community leaders. Martha Schlamme, singer. Subs. 50c.

THE RESERVATIONS are coming in. Make yours now for the Gala New Year's Eve Party at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment. Only \$4 - Wednesday night and Thursday. \$20 - through Sunday. Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. Call telephone 5-2160.

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*

DATED *Dec 8, 1952*

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PROPERTY CL.
TRAINING UNIT

VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

JOIN THE HOLIDAY SEASON DELEGATION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14



"Clemency Train" leaves
Grand Central Sta., 10:30 am,
for Ossining, N. Y.

Tickets Available:
N. Y. Civil Rights Congress
23 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.
OR 9-1657 — Round Trip \$2.42

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...berg Case announced yesterday, D. C.—the National Guard in Washington on Sunday,

wire was sent to the
after a lively discussion.
floor.

**"The New York Herald
National Union of Miners"**

they in Rosenberg case. Regardless of guilt or innocence of these two

people, our membership feels that the death penalty is too severe.

AFL Painters, Local 905 of the
Union at its meeting last Friday

... to request clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The

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NIGHT ROOM
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Rosenberg Plea Tremendous in East Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—There is a tremendous movement in the German Democratic Republic to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Preceding every one of the 32 daily news broadcasts an appeal is broadcast urging protests against the threatened execution.

Hundreds of resolutions addressed to President Truman have been sent by workers in factories, mines and shops, by state farms, farm cooperatives and individual farmers, by intellectuals and many other ordinary citizens.

The German Congress for Peace and Understanding, with 5,000 delegates in attendance, voted unanimously on Nov. 30 to demand the liberation of the persecuted couple, who are victims of Washington's war hysteria.

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West Coast Dockers Back Rosenbergs

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 9.—Dr. Ephraim Kalin, chairman of the East Bay Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, has announced the executive board of the East Bay division of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union voted to mobilize the strength of the union behind the campaign to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Dr. Kalin said the executive board of the big warehouse local voted to:

- Send a resolution to President Truman urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, who are scheduled to be executed the week of Jan. 12.

- Send a delegation to the management of the Oakland Tribune to protest refusal to print an advertisement containing hundred.

(Continued on Page 4)

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

of signatures of persons demanding clemency for the Rosenbergs.

- Ask shop stewards to circulate petitions among workers.

- Allow a speaker on the Rosenberg case to appear before the next East Bay membership meeting of the local.

The board voted after hearing Dr. Kalin explain the issues of the case.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Four

Essex County ministers have joined in the plea to President Truman to commute to life imprisonment the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were convicted of conspiring to give atomic secrets to the Soviet Union in 1944. The clergymen urging commutation of the death sentence are: the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Dwyer, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Newark; the Rev. I. C. Collins, pastor of St. Mary's Tabernacle Baptist Church, Newark; the Rev. M. F. Wilson, pastor of the First Timothy Baptist Church, Newark; and the Rev. Benedetto Pascale, pastor of Silver Lake Baptist Church, Belleville.

The four ministers said in a statement to Truman:

"We believe that you should consider the fact that the government never claimed the Rosenbergs intended harm to the U. S. inasmuch as the Soviet Union was an ally when the alleged espionage was committed.

"Furthermore, people convicted of trafficking with the enemy, both in this country and in other countries, have drawn prison terms only.

"For the sake of the American tradition of equal justice for all, we hope you will revise the sentences in this case."

The ministers' statement was released by Dr. Leonard Lushnet, chairman of the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

CANADIAN VETS

An appeal for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has been set by Canadian veterans to President Truman, it was made known yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Canadian petition to Truman states:

"The undersigned, all armed forces veterans who saw service in various theatres of operations during World War II, are indignant at the death sentence meted out to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"This sentence is not only without precedent in the U. S. but appears nothing short of savage in light of the facts in the case.

"Even if the charges were true in all particulars, we are struck by the contrast of the light sentences and generous treatment meted out to war criminals such as Kesselring, Kurt Meyer, Axis Sally, Ezra Pound and Tokyo Rose.

"We urge you to prevent such a terrible miscarriage of justice by using your powers to commute the death sentence."

Signers, and the theatre of army units they fought in, include:

William G. Gilbey, M. Zeilig and Alex Lamb, of the Royal Canadian Signals; Michael Mokry and William C. Ross, of the Royal Armored Corps; C. Kostaniuk and R. Penner, of the Royal Canadian Artillery; J. Perlmutter, 8th Rocco Regiment; Allan Chunn, Royal Canadian Engineers; Daniel Brady and Philip Gershuny, Royal Canadian Artillery; Charles Watson, Winnipeg Grenadiers Regiment; John Korchynski, Canadian Infantry Corps; Anthony Billecki, Canadian Infantry Corps and James Doherty, Veterans Guard of Canada.

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What's On?

Tonight Brooklyn

SAVE - THE - ROSENBERGS Williamsburg Committee public meeting tonight, (Wed.) Dec. 10 at 8:30, Imperial Palace, 790 Broadway, B'klyn (near Flushing Ave.) Hear Mrs. Helen Sobell, prominent community leaders, Martha Schlamme, singer. \$4.00, 50c.

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15M

VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG!

JOIN THE HOLIDAY SEASON DELEGATION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14

Save the Rosenbergs!

Emergency Train⁷ leaves
Grand Central Sta., 10:30 am,
for Ossining, N. Y.

N. Y. Civil Rights Congress
23 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.
OR 9-1657 — Round Trip \$2.42

MAKING FOR THE
Daily Worker
Dec 11, 1952
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Spur Clemency Drive
as Judge Denies
Stay of Execution to
the Rosenbergs

Daily Worker
Dec 11, 1952

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John

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan yesterday pushed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg closer to the electric chair by rejecting all points in the defense appeal for a stay of execution and a new trial.

The date set for the legal murder of these two innocent human beings is some time during the week of Jan. 12, though there is not a single piece of evidence showing either that they had "conspired to deliver" atomic information to a foreign power or had actually done so.

In a 26-page legal opinion, Judge Ryan closes his eyes to the mountain of proof brought by the defense that the government, notably FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol, had flooded the press with propaganda about "Soviet spy rings" and "traitors" all during the entire case, and that this ferocious propaganda had made a fair trial impossible.

The defense cited the recent case of a tax collector in Massachusetts who had been granted a new trial because hostile press propaganda had made a fair trial impossible. Judge Ryan closed his eyes to all this and declared that it was because the press was "free" that it could print such propaganda. He denied the jurors would be affected by this screaming propaganda, most of which dealt with hysterical matter which the government did not dare to mention in the indictment.

COACHED WITNESS

Judge Ryan also denied the validity of proof that the FBI had brought a key witness into the court secretly to rehearse his identification of Julius Rosenberg. He said this fact "is not disputed" but held that there "was no motive of falsehood" and this "does not stamp the witness with perjury."

Ryan flew in the face of all known scientific opinion that there is no "atomic bomb secret" to be stolen. Ryan admitted that though there might be no theory-

(Continued on Page 6)

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

tical secret, there was a secret of how to apply the theory. But scientific opinion refutes him on this too. Ryan stuck to the fable of an American atombomb secret, the basis of the whole ghastly frameup.

The defense now will try to file a new appeal, the defense committee said, or seek stays of execution.

It is obvious that only world opinion, shocked to the core by this crude frameup which is aimed at building up a "spy hysteria" against "Communists," can hit this crime.

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"They Shall Not Die!"
CLEMENCY RALLY

TO SAVE ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

MON., DEC. 15 **Manhattan Towers Hotel**
7:30 P.M. **Broadway & 76th Street**

Speakers: Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum • Rev. Thomas Kilgore
Emily Alman • and others

Entertainment Admission 75c (tax incl)

Adapices. West Side Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

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Unless thousands and hundreds of thousands of Americans take action now in picket lines, work stoppages and protest demonstrations, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent martyrs, will be murdered in the electric chair the week of Jan. 12.

Such is the grim warning issued yesterday by William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. Patterson told this paper in solemn words yesterday:

"Every move of the prosecution in the Rosenberg case, the Smith Act trials, and the legal lynchings of the Willie McGee type, where the judge is to be viewed as an integral part of the prosecution, testifies to this truth—without mili-

The Clemency Train for the Rosenbergs has been postponed to Dec. 21, the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday. More details will follow, the CRC said.

tant mass activities there can be no victories in the people's struggle to safeguard our constitutional liberties and our civil rights."

Has the people's fight to save these frameup victims had any effect thus far, Patterson was asked.

"There is no doubt whatever," he replied, "that the rising protests throughout Western Europe have already made their mark in Washington, which fears them. There is no doubt also that the campaign has aroused questioning and doubts in the minds of millions of Americans who had been deceived by the vicious propaganda of the press and the government."

"But the action of the people must go beyond the necessary letters, telegrams and phone calls urging presidential clemency. But this is not enough in the face of the brutal determination of the executioners to go through with their crime."

"The Supreme Court has twice refused even to review their case, though it has not endorsed the decision of the trial court or the circuit court of appeals. The fate

(Continued on Page 6)

Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 3)
of the Rosenbergs is now in the hands of the American people."

What is your opinion of the struggle now, Patterson was then asked. He replied:

"Our weakness lies in the feeble character of our protestations. If the Rosenbergs are to be saved from the hands of the men who are plotting to murder them, there must be work stoppages, picket lines and people's demonstrations up and down the land!"

Do you have any specific forms of protest in mind?

"Yes, I do. As in the fight to stop the Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, and Scottsboro frame-ups, in every shop, factory, office, those who know the terrible truth about the Rosenbergs frame-up should talk to their fellows and plan with them not only messages asking for clemency, but also work stoppages and picket lines!

"Union members should ask emergency meetings if they can of their locals.

"The homes of Congressmen, the offices of city and state and federal authorities should be picketed with signs and banners urging clemency, telling the truth about

this horrible crime which is being plotted not only against the Rosenbergs but against every American.

"You may be sure" Patterson said, "that the unchallenged murder of these two Jewish victims will give the greatest encouragement to every pro-fascist, hooligan, criminal element in American life. If the Rosenbergs are not saved, a vital part of America's liberty will be lost and the concentration camps will be that much closer. But the Rosenbergs can and must be saved!"

Patterson cited the coming Clemency Train to Ossining New York on Dec. 21 as an example of the protest which the Civil Rights Congress is organizing. "We must let our officials know that the people are deeply disturbed by this unprecedented death sentence even when they do not know"

the full truth about the ~~whole~~
frame-up," Patterson emphasized.

Patterson concluded his statement to this paper with these words.

"Polite pleas never moved the reactionaries who want to destroy America's liberties. They never will. Democracy is not given to us. It is ~~won~~ and maintained ~~by the~~ people in struggle."

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO SAVE ETHEL, JULIUS ROSENBERG

- Talk to your fellow-workers in shops, offices and union halls. Tell them the truth. Organize letters and messages of protest asking for Presidential clemency. These should go to President Truman at the White House, Washington, and to President-elect Dwight Eisenhower, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- Organize picket lines, work stoppages with your fellow-workers to bring the truth of this frameup to the people.
- Demonstrate before city, state and federal authorities urging them to intervene with the President for clemency.
- Send a letter, telegram, or postal card to your Congressman and to your two U. S. Senators, respectfully urging them to speak up for a commutation of sentence for the Rosenbergs.
- Ask your organization—church, union, synagogue, ~~veteran~~ group, women's auxiliary, social club, bridge club—to send similar letters to the President and other officials.
- Write to your local newspaper, and visit the editors with a delegation, asking them to speak up editorially for equal American justice for the Rosenbergs.

NEW YORK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

JOIN THE HOLIDAY SEASON DELEGATION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21



"Clemency Train" leaves
Grand Central Sta., 10:30 am,
for Ossining, N. Y.

Tickets Available:
N. Y. Civil Rights Congress
23 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.
OR 9-1657 — Round Trip \$2.42

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HUMANITY RACES TO SAVE ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

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Humanity Races to Save Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

HUMANITY is racing with the executioners in the Rosenberg case. In a 26-page opinion which echoes every twist and turn of the entire fraudulent frameup about a non-existent "atom secret," Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan turned down the heavily documented defense appeal which asked for a stay of execution and a new trial.

The defense—and all decent humanity—now has until the fateful week of Jan. 12, the day set for the legal murder, to stop the hands that will pull the switch leading to the electric chair in which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small boys, will be strapped and "burned."

★
WASHINGTON is beginning to feel some of the impact of the world's cry for justice and for Presidential clemency to save their lives. This explains why a clearly planned counter-campaign unbelievable in its viciousness has been launched in certain "progressive" quarters to make sure that the Rosenbergs die as planned by the political police who framed them from the beginning.

Shocking thousands of its supporters all over the country, the American Civil Liberties Union issued a statement which denied the defense charges that there was perjury, hysteria, or any violation of due process in this notorious frame-up.

★

admitted that it has had com-
plicitive relations with the FBI, com-
pletely overlooked the many
of evidence brought together by
the defense. This evidence shows
that a leading government witness
not only perjured himself when
he said he had not seen the Rosen-
bergs until he "fingered" them
from the witness chair. The de-
fense showed that the FBI had
secretly and illegally brought this
witness, the photographer, Ben
Schneider, into court the day be-
fore to rehearse this identification
from the stand the next day. The
FBI agent, Harrington, was forced
to admit this in an affidavit to the
court.

Not a single commercial paper
or press service gave this vital
revelation to the nation. The
sinister role of the press and news
services in helping to frame the
Rosenbergs continued as they
dropped an Iron Curtain on the

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Rosenbergs

(Continued from page 3)
defense's proof of perjury and
government-fomented hysteria.

★

MANY leading atomic scientists
are sending private pleas to the
President for clemency, and com-
mutation of the death verdict to
life imprisonment pending future
determination of the Rosenbergs'
innocence. But so great is the
government - inspired blackmail
against anyone who might ques-
tion the fraud of the whole "atomic
secret" hoax, that few are ready
to make such pleas publicly here
in the United States.

One research associate in the
Chicago University's Institute for
Nuclear Studies, Harmon Craig,
urged that the government allow
one of its own atomic scientists
to study the credibility of the sole
government witness in the case,
David Greenglass. Leading world
scientists have sworn in affidavits
presented to Judge Ryan that
Greenglass, who flunked eight
courses in physical sciences, could
not under any circumstances have
recalled six years after he worked
at the Los Alamos the details of
an alleged "atomic bomb" he drew
from memory in the courtroom.
Ryan ignored this vital testimony.

From every corner of the world
protests have been rising in volume
and intensity. It is to kill the Rosen-
bergs before this protest can take
effect that the authorities are now
rushing their execution. But the
defense is still confident that in
the short time remaining, world
opinion can stop the execution.

PROPERTY
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Bronx — Saturday
Public
CLEMENCY
Rally
for Julius and
Ethel Rosenberg
Saturday, Dec. 13
1 P.M.
Craves Square
Southern Blvd. and 163rd St.
(Near Hunts Point Station on Pelham
Bay Line — Simpson St. Station on
White Plains, 21st St. Line)
Civic and Trade Union Leaders
will speak
Dramatic Presentation
Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in
the Rosenberg Case

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DATE *Dec 14, 1952*

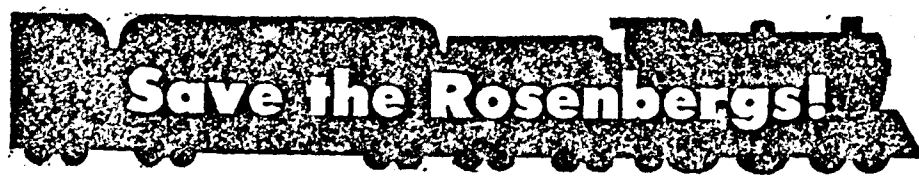
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RALLY TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

at the
PARKWAY THEATRE
1768 St. John's Pl.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THURSDAY
December 18

8:00 P.M.

Prominent Speakers
Cultural Program

Admission 50¢ (tax incl.)

Sponsors: Brooklyn Citizens
Committee for Clemency
for the Rosenbergs

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Delegates Can Bring Flowers on Rosenberg Visit

"Is there anything we can bring to the Rosenbergs?" In answer to many such inquiries, the Civil Rights Congress yesterday announced that delegates visiting the Rosenbergs in Ossining Sunday may bring flowers, which will be left at the prison as season's greetings to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Delegates will travel by train only. The "Clemency Train" leaves Grand Central Station at 10 a.m. Sunday morning, from the lower level. Round-trip tickets at \$2.42 are available at the bookstores, and at CRC, 23 W. 26 St., O'Regon 8-1677. The office will be open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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THE TWO CHILDREN WHO PLAY IN THE CORRIDORS

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A prison attache said

here today that the two young boys occasionally seen playing in the corridors believe Sing Sing prison is a hospital.

The youthful visitors are the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sentenced to die in the electric chair Jan. 15 as the result of a frameup "espionage" trial in which anti-communism, anti-Soviet

pro-war hysteria played the major role.

The prison official said the Rosenberg children—Michael 5, and Robert 9,—think their parents are receiving medical treatment here. They have not been told they will become orphans if the Rosenbergs fail to win an appeal or receive Presidential clemency.

Relatives of the Rosenbergs bring the children to see their parents, the official said.

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Washington Negro Pastors Ask Clemency for the Rosenbergs

Japanese People Send Letters to Frameup Victims

The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Washington, and Vicinity has urged President Truman to grant executive clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to be executed at Sing Sing the week of Jan. 12.

In a letter to the President signed by Rev. Edward Thomas, president, and Rev. E. C. Smith, chairman of the Civic Committee, the organization of Negro ministers said:

"The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Washington, D.C., and vicinity most humbly petition you to temper justice with mercy in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"Since no one has ever paid with life for the crime of which they stand guilty, it is our prayer that these two be spared the supreme penalty."

Union Leader in Plea to Truman

Joseph P. Selly, international president of the American Communication Association, has declared in a message to President Truman that granting of executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "would be greeted throughout the world by the Jewish people and by all people who will see in that generous act a sign of humanity and clemency," the National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs has announced.

In the message to the President, the union leader said, "The imposition of the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has

shocked public opinion throughout the world because of its unwarranted and unprecedented severity."

Bids Rosenbergs Hold Spirit High

"I'm praying for your acquittal to the Gods of heaven and earth. Please hold your spirits high."

YOSHIAKI MASAKI,
Tokushima-Ken, Japan.

Calls Decision Unjust One

"Today I read about you and your case. I do not know the details, but I do know how unjust is the decision.

"I am only a country youth of Japan but I believe I must speak when an injustice is done to one of my fellow men and I act upon my belief. This is not only my feeling but the feeling of people who love justice the world over.

"I pray for your victorious fight!"
M. KUSHIHARA.

Impressed by Courage

"We are very much impressed with your courageous fight throughout your case. We will fight ceaselessly and untiringly for you."

MR. KAWAI,
Toshima-Ku, Tokyo

Grieved, Angered At Death Sentence

"We are ordinary folks of Japan fighting to defend peace. We are grieved and angered at your death sentences. We believe in your innocence and we are fighting every day.

"With respect and love,"
SUSUMU IZUMI

Daily Worker
Dec 16, 1952
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Japanese Students

Hit the Sentence

Letters to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from Japan:

"We students of Tokyo University look with astonishment at the outrageous judgement which condemned you to death. We students of Tokyo University cry loudly to you in prison, 'Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, be in highest spirits. We believe in your innocence. We will resist and fight for releasing you.'"

Tokyo University, The Faculty of Culture, The Students of the Self-Governing Party.

Kyushu U. Students

Write to Truman

We have been regarding the process of American justice with anger and hearty sympathy for you, put in prison in spite of your non-guilt. Now we are informed of the tragic news—your condemnation. We cannot understand how the court can condemn you to death only on the testimony of one person.

"We, Japanese people, victimized by the first time in the world, have intense hatred against it and hope utterly that war might never take place because it will destroy all our lives, happiness and civilizations.

"We read that no secret exists in the manufacture of the atomic bomb in Life and the New York Times and we hope instead that atomic energy will be used to enrich our lives and happiness. This is the first duty for conscientious scientists for the sake of mankind.

"We take your death sentence as the most cruel crime and assault against justice and liberty. We strongly protest against the irrational and inhuman sentence and give you our utmost sympathy. We are writing to the President of the United States to protest.

"With our heartiest encouragement and sympathetic salute."

Students of the Kyushu University.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. Daily Worker
DATED Dec 15, 1952
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Ossining Cops Won't Bar Rosenberg Rally

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 14. — Police authorities here stated at the weekend they would not interfere with a mercy delegation to Sing Sing next Sunday, Dec. 21, which will make a dramatic holiday appeal to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled to die the week of Jan. 12. The delegation will travel to the grim death house aboard the "Clemency Train," sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

Americans of different political and religious faiths and representing various economic, social and national backgrounds will join in extending prayerful holiday greetings to the heroic couple being sentenced to death on war-lis-

teria charges of "atomic espionage."

Sing Sing Warden Wilfred E. Denno last week had said, however, that the CRC-sponsored "Clemency Train" delegation would not be permitted inside the prison. He added he had no jurisdiction outside the prison walls.

The "Clemency Train" will leave Grand Central Station 10:30 a.m.

Tickets for \$2.42 round-trip are available at the CRC offices, 23 W. 26 St., and reservations may be made by calling OR 9-1657.

An application for a stay of execution is now with the three-judge panel in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Rosenberg Plea by Israel Chemical Workers

The entire body of workers at the Fertilizer and Chemical Works in Haifa, Israel, petitioned to President Truman last week to "Let the Rosenbergs Live." That was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Committee also released statements received from the Duke of Bedford, Woburn, Bucks, England, and from the Jewish Western Bulletin, official organ of the Jewish Community Council of Vancouver, B.C., a city in the Pacific Northwest.

the "espionage" frameup of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Excerpts follow:
Israel chemical workers: "We, the undersigned wish to protest against the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Serious doubt of their guilt exists and their punishment is entirely out of proportion to that given confessed spies and even those who actually supported Germany and Japan during the war. . . . Let the Rosenbergs live."
Duke of Bedford: "Capital punishment for political offenses is

unworthy of a truly civilized government and suggests its inability to protect itself adequately from hostile or objectionable political influences, either by sound administration at home, or by a just, imaginative and enlightened policy in its dealings with foreign nations."

Jewish Western Bulletin (Dec 8 editorial) "We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman should commute the sentence imposed on these people."

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ROBERT MINOR'S LAST DAYS- AIDED ON ROSENBERG CASE

Editor, Feature Section,

One of the very last actions of Bob Minor, pressed as he was for time in the important work he was doing on the Smith Act prosecutions, was to devote two hours on each of three busy days during the week preceding his death to the Rosenberg case. This was a considerable feat when it is recalled, that sick as he was, he was rising at four each morning and working at terrific speed, and with the accuracy and precision which were characteristic of him until late in the day.

About a week before his death I called on him to get his advice on a pamphlet I was writing on the Rosenbergs. I apologized, even suggesting that it might be impossible for him to devote any time to the case because of the extent and pressure of his other defense

work, most of which concerned the Smith Act. He waved aside my apologies, saying, "I think it's my duty."

He began work on the case in a characteristically thorough way. He read the whole vast record, reading late into the night, and then going back to it about 10, the next morning after he had already done five hours work. At 11 he talked to me for an hour about the case, going into careful detail and never, never forgetting that human beings and human hearts were involved.

I saw him again the next day and he said he had been mulling over the case, letting it grow and develop in his mind as he always did with problems brought to him, and as a result he revised some of his advice. His basic approach to the case was, of course, that it was an evil political frameup, its

intent to make a precedent for death sentences to those fighting for peace and progress, and that it should be fought on a broad, non-sectarian united front basis. The innocence of the Rosenbergs should be insisted upon, their unprecedented and cruel ordeal should be presented in human terms, but never in words that would alienate those shocked at the barbaric death sentence against them.

The day before his death, I talked to him again and he reinforced several points by examples from his long career as a defender of the innocent. He was always concrete, he was always specific, he never indulged in rhetoric. He was a great Marxist, one of the greatest Americans of his generation.

-RICHARD O. BOYER

(The pamphlet to which Robert Minor referred is called "The Cold War Murder." Written by Richard O. Boyer, it has an introduction by William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, which is publishing the pamphlet in a 2nd cent edition.)

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They Lie About Prague Trials — To Cover Anti-Jewish Acts Here

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CLIPPING FROM THE
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11-817, 1957

By **N. PITTMAN**

GUSTAV SICHL, the Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia, told London Daily Worker correspondent Sam Russell in Prague on Nov. 29 that: "There is no such thing as oppression of the Jewish religion in Czechoslovakia. There is not a single question in this connection about which I have the slightest complaint. . . . For the first time in our history, there is a definite law in Czechoslovakia forbidding anti-Semitism and declaring anti-Semitism a crime." (Daily Worker, London, Dec. 1.)

Dr. Sichl declared that Jews have complete freedom of worship in Czechoslovakia, that every facility is provided by the government for the observance of Jewish ritual and custom, such as a special slaughterhouse for the slaughter of animals for food according to Jewish rites, provision of ritual baths, and other facilities.

Present at the interview, and substantiating Dr. Sichl's statements, were Emil Neumann, acting chairman of the Jewish Communal Council, and Dr. Rudolph Illis, Council secretary and editor of the Jewish paper Vestník Rady Zno.

The big news agencies and commercial newspapers of the United States and Britain (Reuters, UP, AP and INS) systematically cull from the foreign press every item of news and opinion which serves their propaganda aims. But none has yet seen fit to reprint this international "scoop" of the London Daily Worker. Unfortunately, the same must be said of the capitalist-owned and pro-capitalist papers for Jewish readers. **WHY SUPPRESSED?**

Why has Rabbi Sichl's statement been suppressed?

The weight of evidence suggests that the truth about the conditions of Jews in Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist sector of the world is suppressed, and the recent Prague trials are being falsely characterized as part of an alleged "Communist anti-Jewish campaign," in order to divert attention from U. S. monopoly capital's present anti-Jewish policy and activities, as follows:

- Conversion of Israel into an economic dependency and Middle Eastern war base of U. S. monopoly, thereby inflicting conditions of colonial hardship on the population and placing in jeopardy their very physical existence;

of anti-Jewish deeds, with words, disavowing anti-Jewish motives, to intensify chauvinist and racist hysteria which U. S. monopoly breeds here to support its war drive and preserve its domination over the American people.

To divert and split the forces struggling against these Wall Street policies of anti-Semitism by pretending outrage at the non-existent anti-Semitism in the Socialist countries—such is the purpose of the hue and cry of the capitalist press and official Washington. (Secretary Ach-

esp's statement in re Prague trials, N. Y. Post, 12/10/52.)

EVIDENCE AVAILABLE

THE EVIDENCE of these motives of official Washington and the capitalist press (including Jewish organs) consists of: (1) their record of now discredited previous attempts to achieve the same end; (2) the contradictions between their words and deeds; (3) the significant timing of the attempt to exploit the people's lack of information concerning the Prague trials, a lack of information both the official Washington government and its press organs conspired to perpetuate by suppression of the truth. (For the facts of the Prague trials, see The Worker, 12/7/52.)

As for the record: the current attempt to divert attention from anti-Jewish activities here by charging anti-Jewish activities exist in the Socialist countries is not new, but has been made continuously as a part of Wall Street's designs against the Soviet Union. But, as often as the attempt was made, it was soon discredited.

Thus, the lie that the German-Soviet non-aggression pact of 1939 contained a "secret clause" by which the USSR agreed to apply the Nuremberg Laws to the Soviet Union (a lie circulated by even so reputable a writer as Oswald Garrison Villard in The Nation, 12/3/39) was soon discredited by facts which showed the Red Army evacuated about 1,600,000 Jews from Poland and the Nazi-occupied Soviet territories into safe areas of the Soviet Union (International Conciliation, April, 1940.)



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

TALE OF ARAB TIES

The lie that the Soviet Union and People's Democracies were in league with the Arab feudal reactionaries in their war against Israel was soon discredited by worldwide knowledge of the fact that—as one writer put it—“While the United States continued its arms embargo, Russia opened its military stores to Israel. From the Soviet satellite nation of Czechoslovakia, Jews made some of their most important and possibly their most sizable bulk purchases. Certain Czech arms shipments which reached Israel during critical junctures of the war played a vital role in blunting the invasion's five Arab armies.” (Kenneth Bilby, N. Y. Herald Tribune, 8 5/48.)

The lie that the Soviet campaign against cosmopolitanism was an attempt to eliminate Jews from Soviet cultural life, circulated early in 1949 by Newsweek, the N. Y. Herald Tribune, and the N. Y. Post, was discredited a few weeks later by Pravda's list of Stalin prize-winners, including at least 120 Jews.

These are but three examples of numerous lies in the same pattern which are propagated continuously by the propaganda organs of U. S. monopoly capitalism, including capitalist Jewish organs. That these lies are repeated in new as well as the same old forms, despite their refutation and exposure by the facts, points to the existence of a conspiratorial aim and calculated plan for their dissemination.

THEIR MOTIVES

THE CONTRADICTIONS between the words of those who propagate these lies and their deeds further bare the motivations of this conspiracy. According to the words of those who slander the Socialist countries with allegations of anti-Semitism, they assume the guise of defending Jews against anti-Semitism, against anti-Jewish activities. Is this the reality?

On the contrary, the loftiest slanderers of the Socialist countries for alleged anti-Semitism are precisely those who—

1. Support the Wall Street and Washington policy of re-arming German imperialism under Nazi leadership, the murderers of six million Jews. See, for instance, the major organs of U.S. monopoly capital—Newsweek, N. Y. Times, N. Y. Herald Tribune, Time, etc.—in re the Bonn treaties. . . . Also, it is significant that not one representative of the Jewish capitalist and rightwing "Socialist" circles who today have joined the pack against Czechoslovakia testified against the Bonn treaties in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on those treaties. In fact, the failure of the reactionary leadership of the big national Jewish organizations to fight the Bonn treaties contributed to their speedy ratification by the Washington government. . . . To this must be added the negotiations conducted by the Ben Gurion-Sharet government with the Bonn regime, ostensibly on the question of indemnity, but actually to absolve the Nazi-allies of Wall Street and Washington of the crimes of genocide against the Jewish people.

WALL STREET COLONY

2. Support the Wall Street and Washington policy of converting Israel into a colony and war base of U. S. monopoly capital. Under the guise of "helping" the new Israeli state—a guise reminiscent of the concern expressed in 1939-40 for "poor, little Finland"—all the propaganda organs which now pose as "defenders" of the Jews in Eastern Europe hailed the Truman Point Four agreement with Israel, the "Friendship, Trade and Shipping Pact," and the U.S. grant agreement of February, 1952, under which the Ben Gurion government pledged its

military, political and diplomatic support to Washington. . . . But these agreements subordinated Israel's economy to Wall Street, enabled U. S. and British monopoly capital to drain Israel's income, barred the development of basic industry, and brought more misery and hardship on the already sorely burdened population. (See the series by Victor Perlo in Jewish Life, Sept.-Nov., 1952.) . . . "The foreign policy of Ben Gurion's government is an anti-Israel policy, a policy of open support for the aggressive plans of the American-British bloc against the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy." (S. Mikunis, Gen'l Sec'y Communist Party of Israel: Political Report to Central Committee CPI, 5/26-6/1/52.) Moreover, Ben Gurion's agreement to bring the General Zionist Party into his government means "a substantial shift to the right. (N. Y. Times, 12/16. . . .) American Zionist Organization's Department of Economic and Industrial Development and Commission on Israel and the Middle East coordinate U. S. Zionist activities and U. S. monopoly capital's subjugation of Israel state and economy. On Aug. 21, 1952, American Zionist Council sought a \$49,000,000 Mutual Security Fund grant to Israel. This is the fund with the Kersten rider for \$100,000,000 to subsidize subversion in Eastern Europe. In addition, the American Jewish Committee, organization of wealthiest U. S. Jewish capitalists which circulated in 1949 the scurrilous "Jews Behind the Iron Curtain" obtained Ben Gurion's pledge of subservience to Washington in exchange for the billion dollar Israel bond issue, private investments, loans from Washington and the United Jewish Appeal. (Louis Harap, Jewish Life, 12/52.) . . . Finally, there are the Dubinsky-controlled Jewish Labor Committee and the ~~China~~ Lobby's American Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., which also systematically disseminate lies about Jews in eastern Europe while simultaneously supporting to the hilt the program of increasing misery and eventual annihilation through war of the population of Israel. Such contradictions between the words of these circles pretending to defend the Jewish people and their anti-Jewish activities further put into question their motives for the current campaign of slander against the Czechoslovak government. *

COVERUP TIMED

THE TIMING of this campaign provides the conclusive and clearest part of the evidence that the hue and cry against the Prague trials is designed to cover up the anti-Jewish deeds of the Washington government. The facts are so familiar to everyone that it is hardly necessary to detail them. They are—

* The condemning to death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the sentencing to 30 years in prison of Morton Sobell on charges of atomic espionage in the interest of the Soviet ally during World War II. The government used a Jewish prosecutor, Jewish judges, and Jewish witnesses, as well as perjured testimony and pre-conviction by the press, to obtain the conviction—thereby compounding the anti-Semitism. But world opinion is convinced these unprecedented sentences on three Jewish persons are intended to identify the Jewish people with ac-

(Continued on Page 6)

They Lie About Prague Trials To Cover Anti-Jewish Acts Here

(Continued from Page 4)

tivities harmful to the national interest. And this is an act of government more subtle than, but every iota as inflammatory against the Jews as were the outright incitations of pogroms by Goebbels and Rosenberg!

The discriminatory quota provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act, scheduled to come into operation on Christmas Eve. The racist implications of this act, both from the standpoint of immigration policy and the registration, deportation and denaturalization processes it will set in motion, are particularly definite against Jews.

• The "loyalty" purges, screenings and firings in public as well as private employment, from the school systems to the entertainment industries, demonstrates a bias against Jews and Negroes.

RESULTS HERE

These and other recent manifestations of the growth of official anti-Semitism—it is important to note—have reacted in the country with the result of (a) an upsurge of progressive sentiment among Jews and non-Jews for the defense of democratic liberties against encroaching fascism; (b) growing unity among the Jewish people; (c) growing unity between Jewish and non-Jewish sectors of the population. Such developments are to be seen in the nationwide—now worldwide—demands for clemency for the Rosenbergs; in the mass movement demanding repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act; in the growing fight against the entire Washington program of witchhunts, "loyalty" purges, screenings and other paraphernalia of creeping fascism.

The development of such

united actions, such solidarity among the Jewish people and between Jews and non-Jews, constitutes a powerful obstacle to U. S. monopoly capital's drive to war and fascism. Hence, Washington's speedy attempt to exploit the people's lack of information about the Prague trials in order, by lies and distortions, to strike a blow at this growing progressive unity in the country, to cover up Wall Street's own shameful anti-Jewish activities.

STALIN ON ANTI-SEMITISM

PREMIER STALIN defines anti-Semitism as "the most extreme form of chauvinism . . . the most dangerous survival of cannibalism. Anti-Semitism is useful to the exploiters as a shock absorber, pulling capitalism out from under the blows of the working class. Anti-Semitism is dangerous to the working class as a false path leading them off from the correct road and leading them into the jungles." (Large Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol. II, 1950, pp. 512-513.)

It is a tribute to the democratic convictions of the American people, the American working class, that U. S. monopoly capital is unable to utilize the blatant anti-Semitism which Hitler used.

But for that very reason, we Americans must be on guard against subtler forms with the same content, that is, the same poison covered with icing. Such a form of anti-Semitism is the one which feigns concern for the Jews of eastern Europe, but condemns the Jews of the United States to death and insecurity, and sentences the Jews of Israel to hunger and the peril of extermination in war.

The Crucifixion

FIND OUT and tell me where the poets hide
who warble still of Christ upon a cross—
the painters, too, who still show Barabbas,
that murderer, triumphantly untied.

Find out and tell me, that I may be led
to where they dream in comfort and in peace:
raging against a tyrant whose police
two thousand years ago were safely dead.

Awaken and arise! I'll cry to them;
your sleep was long — Caesar no more is King.
A hundred Christs the judges now condemn.
A hundred crosses to the hill they bring.
No more the city is Jerusalem;
come see! the grave is dug at Ossining.

—Aaron Kramer

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AFL Bakers' Local Urges Clemency

After studying an analysis of the Rosenberg case by the British attorney, D. N. Pritt, the executive board of Local 1, AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, has wired President Truman urging he grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The AFL local's telegram, a copy of which was forwarded to the Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, said that the executive board had unanimously gone on record urging clemency. It added, "Examination of the facts in the Rosenberg trial, as studied by the eminent British at-

torney, D. N. Pritt, without doubt reveals that proper justice would not be served in this case in carrying out the death sentence." A cable to President Truman sent on behalf of 8,000 members of the Manchester Federation of the Union of the Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers calls for

"quashing of the death sentence and urging a retrial." The No. 3 branch of the National Union of Tailors and Sewing Machine Workers in England has protested against the Rosenberg death sentence as "based on uncorroborated evidence of one person."

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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Judge Who Doomed Rosenbergs Frets About 'Fair Trial' for Goon

By MILTON HOWARD

Judge Irving R. Kaufman, the man who sounded the blood cry for the death of the Rosenbergs in his notorious speech from the bench agreed yesterday with the waterfront racketeer, Edward J. Florio, that the "hostile atmosphere" created by the newspapers in Jersey City would make it hard to get a jury that was not affected by such newspaper propaganda. Judge Kaufman noted that on the morning of the scheduled trial of Florio, the press called him "a molster and an ex-convict." He then agreed to Florio's request for

a change of venue to Washington, D. C.

THE DEFENSE of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg last month presented a Federal Court Judge Sylvester Ryan 1,200 newspaper items printed during the 13 months prior to and including the Rosenberg trial. Each of these items either referred to the Rosenbergs as "Soviet spies" or to the myth that "Communists are spies" or to the unproved allegation that the Rosenbergs were members of the Communist Party.

The press taunted that "Soviet spies" had "stolen" what was called "the atomic secret" a fraud which Judge Kaufman repeated from the bench when he said that the Rosenbergs were responsible for the Korean war.

Federal Judge Ryan last week supported Judge Kaufman. He refused to allow a stay of execution on the basis of the defense charge of fomented newspaper and government hysteria. He said that the press was free and that the jurors could be counted on to judge the press critically. The justice that known racketeers get easily is denied to the Rosenbergs.

CHIEF OF BUREAU
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For Ethel Rosenberg

"The cobblestones roused my interest for their variety of colors: red, blue, green and grey. Especially during the endless winter months, when one longs for a little bit of lively green, my color-thirsty eyes feasted on the brightness of these stones and drank their stimulation from them. More so now that summer's come! what wonders and excitement one can find between these stones. . . ."

Rosa Luxembourg: "Letters from Prison"

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For Ethel Rosenberg

"The cobblestones roused my interest for their variety of colors: red, blue, green and grey. Especially during the endless winter months, when one longs for a little bit of lively green, my color-thirsty eyes feasted on the brightness of these stones and drank their stimulation from them. More so now that summer's come: what wonders and excitement one can find between these stones. . . ."

Rosa Luxemburg: "Letters from Prison"

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1,000 At Prison Wall Demand Clemency For the Rosenbergs

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The rainswept streets of Ossining rang today with the cry: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!" Sounding the cry were 1,000 men and women who came here to visit Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "espionage" frameup victims facing electro-

cution Jan. 12 in the death house at Sing Sing prison. They included those who came on the "Clemency Train" from New York City and who came by car of the 1,000.

Arriving in Ossining from New York City at 12:15, the entire group shortly thereafter marched in a drenching rain up hilly Hunter Street, nearest thoroughfare to the prison. Ossining police had barricaded the street and permitted the marchers to go only up Hunter Street.

The solemn and determined marchers, lined up behind a banner saying, "Save the Rosenbergs," were an impressive sight. As they

marched, they sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

It was this stirring democratic anthem, with its ringing challenge, "The truth goes marching on," which Ethel Rosenberg courageously sang after Federal Judge Kaufman imposed up her and her husband the savage death sentence which has shocked the world.

Ossining officials reneged on the agreement earlier made with the Civil Rights Congress, sponsor of the "Clemency Train," to permit the delegates to come up to the prison walls. Later, however, after the entire group had marched up and back Hunter Street, a group

of six was permitted to leave their the remembrances brought by the delegation for the Rosenbergs.

Led by Mrs. Rosalie McGee, widow of the martyred Negro, Willie McGee; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of "Trenton Two" defendant, Collis English; screen star Karen Morley; William Patterson, executive secretary, and Aubrey Grossman and Elaine Ross, of the CRC, the men and women of the "Clemency Train" gathered at the plaza near the railroad station at the conclusion of their march.

At the plaza, delegation leaders climbed to a trestle above and, looking down at a sea of umbrellas held aloft by the throng, pledged a mounting effort to win Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs.

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DATED *Dec 22, 1952*
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-E-112

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Men and women, many of them elderly, ~~wept~~ unashamedly as a singer led the crowd through the moving song of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Some 30 newspaper reporters, photographers and newsreel cameras recorded the day's activities of the "Clemency Train."

"In this holiday season," a delegation statement to the public explained, "when families traditionally draw together, the members of the delegation wish to show their natural human feelings toward the Rosenbergs and their two young children who are threatened with permanent deprival of their parents. . . ."

"This delegation joins the millions who have called upon President Truman to exercise executive clemency and further the best interests of the American people and further the best interests of the American people and to help bring peace on earth, good will to all men."

"Millions of people in Europe, Asia, Africa and all over the world" as well as in the U. S., Patterson told the meeting, "are determined that this cold war crime will not take place."

"The people of the U. S.," he said, "have in their hands not only the life or death of the Rosenbergs but also the future destiny of this country."

Screen star Karen Morley declared: "Although we have not been permitted to go up to the prison walls, the Rosenbergs hear us and so does President Truman; so do the judges, so do the people of America and the people of the world."

Author Howard Fast accused: "No government has such a record of legal murders and legal lynch-

(Continued on Page 6)

Ossining

(Continued from Page 1)

ings as the government of the U. S. in the past seven years."

At the conclusion of a one-hour meeting, the delegation fled the train to wait beneath the trestle for the return of Patterson, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Mitchell, Karen Morley, Elaine Ross and Crossman, who bore with them to the prison wall a tremendous bouquet of flowers.

Written in gold across the ribbon were the words:

"To Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
From the People."

The group carried with it also many smaller bouquets and messages and greetings to the Rosenbergs from individual passengers on the "Clemency Train."

"Your fight and courage is the fight for all of us," and especially our kids, one rider on the "Clemency Train" had written to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. "We will not stop trying until you are with us again."

"We salute your courage and great hearts," another had written. "We are with you. . . ."

Before the eyes of the 20 prison guards massed on the Sing Sing wall, the six laid down the holiday offerings to the Rosenbergs.

To the waiting throng near the railroad station, Patterson later reported: "Although we could not see the Rosenbergs, I pledge on your behalf before these prison walls that we will continue our fight for the lives of the Rosenbergs, for peace and democracy."

"This demonstration will lift the morale of progressive America," he said.

From a thousand throats then, there came the cry: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!" Ten times it ~~repeated~~ through the streets of Ossining.

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WHAT IS NEEDED TO SAVE

THE ROSENBERGS

CLIPPING FROM THE
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DEC 23 1952
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SET FOR APRIL 6

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—U.S. District Judge Roy W. Harper has ordered the filing of preliminary motions to be filed by Feb. 23 and set the date of trial for five Smith Act victims here as April 6. Three of the defendants, Murphy, Forest and Manewitz, have been confined in the St. Louis City Jail since Sept. 17, unable to raise the exorbitant bail of \$10,000 set for each. William Sentner and Mrs. Dorothy Forest are out on bail of \$15,000 and \$10,000, respectively.

James Forest, one of the jailed defendants, asked the judge to put off the setting of a trial date until 30 days after he had obtained bail. He explained that this would give him an opportunity to seek an attorney.

Judge Harper insisted that the defendants either agree to request the court to appoint an attorney or declare that they would defend themselves. The four defendants, who have no attorney, refused. The judge then set the date of trial and arranged to permit the defendants to confer daily to prepare their defense.

All defendants have appealed for further reduction of bail to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Four of the defendants are acting on their own behalf. Sentner is represented

WHAT IS NEEDED

(Continued from Page 1)

the executioners. Now it is up to us as Americans to see what is involved in this terrible crime.

The Rosenbergs are innocent. The evidence against them is non-existent. If the Rosenbergs can be arrested, tried, and doomed to die on this kind of "evidence"—that of a terrorized informer—then the way is open to a new and worse lawlessness against all Americans of good will.

The demonstration at Ossining, called by the Civil Rights Congress, should be an inspiration. Democracy is not a gift. It must be fought for and defended in the spirit which says "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Such a moment has arrived for the American people. The men who plan the execution of the innocent Rosenbergs, hope they will be able to take a big step toward the fascization of the United States.

This means that there is needed in our country a new upsurge of the people in many forms. Our national history is filled with proud pages of the people's demonstrations and struggles before the state legislatures, Congressional Halls, in the streets of our cities where democracy speaks when it is silenced elsewhere.

The American people do not lust for the blood of the Rosenbergs, deceived though they may be. When William Patterson cries out that "America's security does not require the execution of the Rosenbergs," he speaks for the majority. The time grows short. The world is ringing with this case. It is time for us to save not only the Rosenbergs but also our own honor and our own national morality. Let the protests in wires and letters mount. Let us speak out now, in the streets, to the authorities in demonstrations, marches, stoppages, as we have never done before.

Act I

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AT OSSINING

The skies were gray, the skies were gray,
 The rain swept down all day, all day—
 But Ethel's eyes burned through the weather—
 But Julius drew us warm together.

The little place
 They let us stand
 Was richer space
 For every hand
 That clasped a brother through the bars,
 That blessed a sister who was ours;
 And every human-hallowed face
 To that encircled zone gave grace,
 Singing: "We take, we take our stand
 Until we win back freedom land."

The skies are gray, the skies are gray,
 And tears of love weep down all day;
 The burning tears, the tears of wrath—

We tread, we tread
 The burning path

With burning tears and tears of wrath,
 For what is good, for what is true,
 Rouse up, O people in your will—
 Forbid the headsman—I

If they spill
 Their rarest blood, they'll die, they'll die
 Us too

—MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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Daily Worker

Dec 24, 1952

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Appeals Court Hears New Rosenberg Plea

By HARRY RAYMOND

A three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday reserved decision on a new plea to halt the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the condemned man and wife, asked the appeals order a hearing in U. S. District judges to stay the execution and Court on three points of law and fact, which were rejected earlier by district judge Sylvester Ryan.

Judge Ryan, Bloch said, committed judicial error when he refused to grant the Rosenbergs a hearing.

Bloch told the Appeal Court there is evidence to show that:

- A-Bomb information the Rosenbergs were charged with giving to the Russians was actually not secret data at all, but was matter freely published in scientific journals and well known to nuclear scientists of all countries.

- Two witnesses committed perjury while testifying at the Rosenberg trial.

- Newspaper publicity, inspired by the U. S. prosecutor and the Justice Department, hostile to the Rosenbergs, precluded a fair and impartial trial.

Appeals Court Judges Thomas Swan, Harrie Chase and Jerome Frank heard the new Rosenberg plea. When the hearing concluded, they adjourned the court till Jan. 5.

Bloch told the court he now had evidence to show that scientists both here and abroad had knowledge not only of the theory of the A-bomb but of its technical construction at the time the Rosenbergs were alleged to have passed the information to the Soviet Union.

All a scientist had to do was to walk down to the Library of

Congress" and read the scientific journals, Bloch said. There, he said, the scientists could find all the A-bomb data which the trial court had judged as "secret."

David Greenglass and Ben Schneider, a photographer, both committed perjury when they testified as government witnesses, the lawyer told the court.

Scientific witnesses, Bloch stated, had testified it would be impossible for Greenglass to make a drawing of the A-bomb from memory. Such a drawing was the chief evidence offered by the prosecution against the Rosenbergs.

Schneider, who identified the Rosenbergs as having paid him for passport photographs, was disclosed by later developments to have testified falsely.

On the witness stand Schneider said the last time he saw the Rosenbergs was when they allegedly paid him for the photos. But a statement wrung by defense counsel from an FBI agent revealed the agent had secretly brought Schneider to the court to look at the Rosenbergs the day before he was called to testify.

Statements by Irving Saypol, prosecutor at the trial, and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover were published widely in the press, Bloch said, and made a fair trial of the Rosenbergs impossible.

A plea to the Appeals Court on behalf of Morton Sobell, sentenced along with the Rosenbergs to 30 years imprisonment, was made by attorney Harol Meyer.

SEARCHED INDEXED

DEC 16 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

65-15348-E-115

TONIGHT! (TUESDAY)

Greet the Delegation That Visited
ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, IN OSSINING
Send Off the Christmas Delegation to
MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM, IN GEORGIA

Hear: Wm. L. Latterson
Rev. Reginald H. Bass
Mrs. Rosalee McGee
Betty Gannett
Manilla Morris
Karen Morley
Leon Straus
Carl Marzani
Martha Schlamm

First Showing! Movies of the
Visit to the Rosenbergs!
8 P.M.

Manhattan Towers Hotel
Broadway and 76th Street, N.Y.C.
\$1.25 (incl. tax)

Auspices: New York Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26th Street, N. Y. C. . . . OR 9-1057

handwritten: not all

65-15348-E-116

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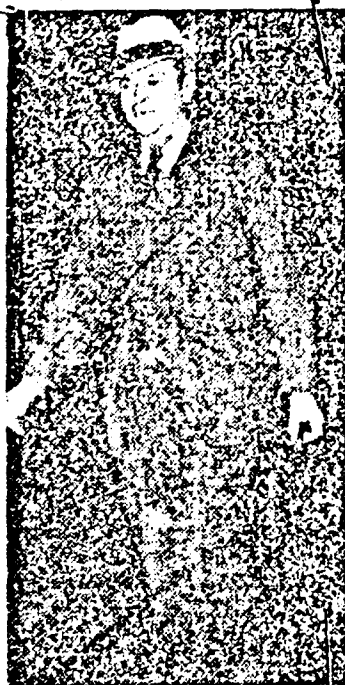
ROSENBERGS TO APPEAL TO KAUFMAN

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who face death as the result of an "espionage" trial frameup, will appeal Tuesday for judicial clemency.

They will make their plea to Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced them to death the week of Jan. 12.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch said that if Kaufman denies clemency, the couple then will appeal to President Truman.

Bloch said the family of the condemned pair spent an emotion-packed 15 minutes before Kaufman yesterday urging him to commute the death sentence.



TALMADGE

CLIPPING FROM THE
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DELEGATION TO OSSINING

A Great Mound of Flowers Lined the Prison Wall

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By **HOWARD FAST**

At about 5 o'clock in the evening this past Sunday, the Peckskill radio announced that a great mound of flowers lay stacked against the wall of Sing Sing prison. It was night time and the pouring rain fell on the flowers and I imagine that in the morning when the sun rose, they were still there. They were flowers for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a gift of many people who came to see them.

I was one of those people who went on what was perhaps the strangest and the most moving journey of my life; not a distant journey, but a strange one nevertheless. We gathered together Sunday morning at Grand Central Station, and at half past 11, our train left, a very crowded train with almost 500 people in it. When our train arrived at Ossining, the rain was pouring down—an even, steady downpour that did not lessen for the rest of the time we were there. Some of us were prepared for the rain. Others were not. There were some umbrellas, but few enough overshoes, and many of the women wore only unprotected pumps.

We got out of the train and formed on the station platform, and then moved out of the station, across a ramp and down onto Hunter Street, the first street as you leave the station. There we were met by a small army of police and by a battery of newspaper people and photographers. There were many rumors that a second Peckskill would come out of this; but in the pouring, pelting downpour there was no sign of anyone but ourselves, the police and the press.

William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress conferred with the police. Formerly, arrangements had been made for our delegation to march directly to the gates of the prison. But now the police told us that we would be permitted to go only to a point some three blocks from the prison gates. We formed in fours, led by William Patterson, Aubrey Grossman, Bessie Mitchell, Rosalie McGee, and Karen Morley. We marched up the hill toward the prison, quietly and somberly, and when those of us at the head of the line had reached the very top of the hill, we could look back and see the ranks of the people who had come to give some of their



HOWARD FAST

strength and support and love for the Rosenbergs, stretching all the way back to the station.

Very slowly we marched in the rain, and as we turned around to come back at the top of the hill, the rich low voice of William Patterson began to sing. "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Twice we sang that fine and old song of freedom, and then in the same low, muted tones, we sang the verse about John Brown's Body. We marched back to the plaza in front of the station, and there we gathered together.

Patterson and a few others of us climbed up on the ramp overlooking the crowd and used it as a speakers' platform. We held a strange and moving meeting there in front of the Ossining station. The 800 people stood motionless in the rain. Up on the ramp Rosalie McGee, Karen Morley and I spoke to them.

Then William Patterson spoke to them. He removed his hat and stood there bareheaded, and spoke as I have heard a few people speak. All the many, many years I have known Patterson, worked with him, struggled with him, and been alongside of him in so many places, seemed to come to fruition here as this proud and brave Negro told in simple yet

wonderful words why he must fight for the lives of two Jews who were going to be put to death because they were Jews and because they cherished freedom and human dignity.

Freedom and human dignity enveloped Patterson like a sacred cloak, as if all the pride and heritage of half-forgotten democratic America had come to rest upon his grey head and bent shoulders. What he was like there and what the 800 silent people in that drenching downpour were like, is hard to describe. It is a feeling that will remain, I suspect, for a long time in the hearts of those who witnessed it; but it is a feeling a little beyond words.

When we finished speaking, the people sang the song of the Warsaw ghetto. And strangely enough, the music was profoundly beautiful, in spite of the rain and the wide-open loneliness of the station.

Then a delegation was gotten together by Mr. Patterson to go up to the gates of the prison. That is how the flowers came to be there. The police said they would allow five of us to go. So Bill Patterson and Bessie Mitchell and Rosalie McGee, and Karen Morley and I went. They let Aubrey Grossman come with us, and they took us in cars up to the gates of Sing Sing Prison. There we got out, and the women stacked flowers in the rain.

They knelt on the wet pavement, arranging the flowers and putting them together so that they would make a pretty display there on the hillside overlooking the Hudson. Their actions were incredibly tender, and I could think only of a woman at home, arranging flowers that were very precious and dear to her on an occasion equally precious and dear. Then when the flowers were arranged, Patterson lifted his head toward the prison and cried out:

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—hear me! We have not come to say goodbye to you. We have come to greet you and tell you that we

(Continued on Page 6)

Prison Wall

(Continued from Page 2)

will fight without ceasing for your life, for your children, and for our country."

His rich, full voice echoed up the hillside, and the armed police, prison guards and assorted uniformed servants of the law who surrounded us, made no move to halt him. I do not think there was a man in all America who would have laid hands on William Patterson that day.

Then we went back to the station, and presently the train came and we got into it again. All of us had been for some two hours in that pouring rain. But I heard not one word of complaint or protest. The trainload of people returned to New York, and they were people who seemed in their every being and in their simple action of that morning, to have redeemed the name "American" from the shameful and monstrous horror of the Truman-Acheson gang of killers. As if this were not alone an action for the Rosenbergs, but for all the nameless dead who lay in the hills of Korea and in the prison camps of Korea.

Eventually the police must have gone away, and the prison guards and the photographers and the news men. But the flowers were not moved. At 8 o'clock that evening the Peekskill radio reported that the flowers were still there.

Top Catholic Lawyer Urges Pleas To Truman to Save Rosenbergs

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One of America's leading Catholic laymen and legal authorities, Prof. Stephen Love of Northwestern University Law School, told an audience of 250 at Harvard Law School that silence in the case of the Rosenbergs "would have been on my conscience."

"I don't want you to enjoy this luxury of silence," he told an intensely interested audience in the Langdell Hall of the famous law school. "I want to upset you. I want you to write to President Truman a dignified letter asking him for clemency."

Prof. Love is chairman of two leading legal bodies, the Chicago Bar Association Committee on Grievances and the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness.

Prof. Love made an exhaustive analysis of the legal questions in the Rosenberg trial which leave grave doubts as to the case even in the hands of the most conservative.

The Rosenberg case has aroused worldwide protest and doubts. It is being compared to the frameup of Capt. Dreyfus, a French Jewish officer, who was sentenced to die on charges of "spying" for Germany as part of a "Jewish plot."

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing prison, New York, during the week of Jan. 12, on charges of "having conspired" to give—not for actually having given—atomic secrets to a foreign power. There was not the slightest evidence of any kind whatsoever against them, only the unsupported and unsubstantiated word of one witness, David Greenglass, who was himself threatened with the heaviest punishment if he did not "confess" and "finger" other victims whom the FBI wanted to connect with what it calls "communism."

Professor Love made these telling points:

- The indictment was for conspiracy to commit espionage. The Law Professor and practicing attorney pointed out, "In conspiracy, once the conspiracy is proven, thereafter the conversations, the words, the acts, the writing, of any one conspirator is binding on every other conspirator."

By such a rule, a great deal of evidence came in concerning things in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell did not participate, but which were accountable to the other "conspirators"—so called.

The speaker also pointed out that there was "an interesting application of the conspiracy principle—the Government named as co-conspirators two people they did not indict—Harry Gold, and Ruth Greenglass."

- Evidence concerning the alleged Communist or left sympathies of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was allowed in. Regarding the statement of the trial judge to the jury that this evidence was not crucial, Prof. Love pointed to the tension between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. and remarked, "I leave it to you whether it is not true that some of the rules of law applied to circumstances like this work out in unusual ways."

- "Over 100 instances where the presiding judge without, in my view any necessity for it, interjected himself in the proceedings and even helped out a Government witness and made small of a defense witness."

As an example, the speaker referred to the time when defense counsel, in proving animosity between David Greenglass and the Rosenbergs (his sister and brother-in-law), was questioning Greenglass regarding a fist fight between Greenglass and Julius. In the midst of this, the Judge interjected, "Subsequent to that had you patched things up." Thus, the Judge was presenting an out which had not been previously been mentioned.

Under

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Concluding this point, Prof. Love declared, "Judge Kaufman was not clarifying things. He was, I would say, putting things in the witness' mouth. I now say this and I would say this to his face, with all due deference to him."

Professor A. S. Sutherland, of Harvard, in answer to a question from the floor reflected the bias and hysterical attitude which may send the two Rosenbergs to the chair. The question concerned the fact that the alleged espionage was in aid of the Soviet Union when she was an ally of the United States. Professor Sutherland answered by referring to the injury to John Foster Dulles' nephew and the Korean war "which may involve the death of thousands of fine young men like you in this room."

Professor Paul Freund, Conflicts of Law Professor at Harvard, speaking from the floor, found that the death sentence "was a question on which there can be differences of opinion." He pointed out that since death sentences had not resulted from any treason trial, it can be questioned whether they should in lesser cases such as this.

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Judge Kaufman Hears New Rosenberg Plea Today

Judge Irving Kaufman will hear a new petition by the defense counsel for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg this morning at 10:30 A.M. in Federal Court, Foley Square, New York City. The defense, citing the hysteria created against the defendants by the press, and the fact that there was admittedly perjured evidence given by one prosecution witness at least, asks for a reduction of the sentences from the death penalty. Execution is scheduled for some time during the week of January 12 at Sing Sing prison at Ossining, New York City. If Judge Kaufman refuses to act, only President Truman can save their lives.

In previous meetings with the family of the framed, innocent martyrs, Kaufman has indicated according to press reports, that "if the Rosenbergs wanted to help they could do so by 'talking'." (New York Times, Dec. 25)

The Rosenbergs have steadfastly refused to make the slightest change in their firm contention that there is nothing for them to "confess" since they are innocent. The government issued much press propaganda intended to make the country believe that they are "Soviet spies" and that they became "spies" because they were "communists." Actually, there is not the slightest

evidence anywhere for any of these government contentions. Observers have noted with indignation that this is the first time in American history that people are being killed by the state because they refuse to "confess" but insist on their innocence. Protests are pouring in from all corners of the world. Among the latest is the statement by the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom

which urges all its members and affiliates to ask President Truman to grant clemency, even though the League says it thinks them guilty of espionage. A day and night vigil is now being conducted at the East Side of the White House by pickets carrying signs asking for clemency. On Jan. 5 there will be mass delegations to Washington to visit Congressmen, Truman and officials.

CLIPPING FROM THE
New York Times
DATED Dec 30 1952
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

Canadians Give U.S. Envoy Pled For Clemency to Rosenbergs

The U. S. Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, received a petition of clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg last Friday. The petition was presented by a delegation of 27 people from Montreal, including French-Canadians, English and Jewish Canadians. The delegation was received by Mr. V. M. Pallister, assistant to the American Ambassador, Stanley Woodward. Mr. Pallister promised he would transmit the petition to President Truman through the Ambassador. The petitioners then picketed the embassy with banners urging clemency, reminding the passers-by of the miscarriage of justice in the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti cases.

British Weekly Asks Truman For Clemency to the Rosenbergs

The influential New Statesman and Nation in London has stated that "if Mr. Truman is wise, one of his last acts as President would be to commute this sentence (death for the Rosenbergs). . . ."

The liberal weekly goes on to say that "The Rosenbergs were not tried for treason—for which U. S. courts have only twice imposed a death sentence—nor for giving aid to an enemy."

Though accepting the government's version of a "spy ring" for which there was not the slightest evidence, the New Statesman and Nation goes on to say:

"Klaus Fuchs who was part of the same espionage group only received a 14-year sentence for his part in it. Moreover, the United States was nominally allied to the Soviet Union at the time of their offense. For these reasons, the death sentence seems both harsh and foolish."

65-15348-1

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*

DATE: *Dec 30, 1952*

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7:30 p.m.

Calling All
Distributive and Office
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RABBI

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Daily Worker
Dec 30, 1952

65-15348-E-123

A WOMAN WALKS

(For Ethel and Julius Rosenberg)

I

In Ossining, between grey walls
Under a square of rain-black sky,
A woman walks alone—
Ethel Rosenberg, partisan of peace,
Torn by sharp wind and the nearness of death
And heart-hunger for her two young sons,
Yet sustained by the will to endure
And the thought of the peace-blossomed world that will come;
Ethel Rosenberg walks—
Tiny in body, yet stepping so tall,
Dear friend and sister to us all.

II

Not many yards away,
Though separated by stone and steel,
Her husband Julius paces his grim cubicle,
One with her in flesh and spirit,
In the love of man and the will for peace,
The thought of their two sons,
The close knowledge of death
And the courage that conquers fear;
Locked away from her, yet near.

III

Listen,
You who walk unhindered on the streets.
Do you think you can live if these two die,
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?
You who go to work on the bus each morning,
Who drink beer at your kitchen table on Saturday night,
Or watch T-V,
Who tuck your own children in bed with a song,
Do you think you are free?
If you ever marched on a picket line
Or signed a petition,
If you ever spoke up for peace or for civil rights,
Or sang "Solidarity,"
If you're a Negro, if you're a Jew,
You, too, can be called a spy, and as Hitler knew
If these die, so can you.

IV

While Ethel walks in the death-house courtyard
Under the rain,
Suddenly out of the bitter sky
Comes a whirl of beating wings
And a dove, sweet bird of peace
Hovers beside her.
The tortured mother reaches out her hand
With a crumb of bread—
As the white bird eats, she is comforted.
And now she stands there, lifting her head
To hear
A song, far off at first, that ends in a shout
From the throat of millions. Earthquake loud,
It shakes the prison walls:
"JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG MUST NOT DIE"
Is your voice among them? It is not too late
To join that deathless cry.

—ANN RIVINGTON

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*
DATED *Dec 31, 1952*
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Top Atom Scientist Urges Judge Kaufman to Grant Clemency to Rosenbergs

RECEIVED FROM THE
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DATE REC 31 1952
NEW YORK, N.Y. DIVISION

Urey Says Victims Are More 'Believable' Than Accusers

By MILTON HOWARD

One of America's top atomic scientists, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner in atomic research and among those most directly connected with the government's atomic activities, yesterday asked Judge Irving Kaufman to "change the sentence of death" in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Dr. Urey strongly implied that with the kind of case the government had built up solely on the basis of the unsupported word of a single man and the unsupported word of Elizabeth Bentley, he, Dr. Urey, could be equally put on trial.

"Could not Miss Bentley's informer," he asks Judge Kaufman in his letter to the court, "have used 'This is Harold' instead of 'This is Julius' and then might not I have been on trial?"

Dr. Urey's letter was made part of the court record yesterday as defense counsel Emanuel Bloch pleaded with the court to reconsider the death penalty "in the light of reason" and because of the world-wide doubt as to both the jury verdict and the judge's maximum sentence, the first of its kind ever to be handed down in time of peace in the United States. The Rosenbergs, framed on unsupported charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," have been sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of Jan. 12 at Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y.

After hearing an impassioned argument by defense council which made a profound impression on a packed courtroom, Judge Kaufman reserved his decision on the motion for a change of sentence. During his arguments with the defense, Judge Kaufman stated that if the defense wished to have recourse to the final authority, the President of the United States, in case he rejected the motion for a change of sentence, he would arrange that there would be enough time to see the President.

Along with Dr. Urey's plea for clemency there were similar pleas by Dr. Hillel Silver, noted Rabbi, and Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University. These were joined to the hundreds of similar pleas which have been sent either to Judge Kaufman or to President Truman by noted personali-

ties of all political views from all parts of the world.

In a letter to the court, Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and former head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, urged clemency. He has been under constant fire from the McCarthyites and the House Un-American Committee.

Dr. Urey made the following decisive points in his letter:

- "The government case rests on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, and this was flatly contradicted by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

- No connections were estab-

lished between the Rosenbergs and the alleged "Soviet contact" Yakovlev mentioned by the prosecution.

- "No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established."

LANE'S HYSTERIA

The main substance of the prosecution's retort to the request for a commutation of the death sen-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 27 - ILLINOIS
INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES

December 16, 1952

Judge Irving Kaufman
Federal Building
Poley Square
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Kaufman:

I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment. I have read the testimony given at the trial, and though I have no legal experience in matters of this kind my competence is comparable to that of the jurors and the great public who are concerned about this matter.

I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold C. Urey

Harold C. Urey

Dr. Urey's two-page letter to Judge Kaufman.

Urey

(Continued from Page 1)
tence on the ground of doubt was a stream of violent red-baiting and bogeys about the "communist menace." "This is no time to be soft," said Myles Lane, U. S. attorney, whose name was recently closely linked with the underworld network headed by Luchese. Lane warned the judge that not to kill the Rosenbergs would be "a signal for new waves of espionage."

Both Lane and his assistant, James B. Killshimmer, repeated the crude and baseless myth that the Rosenbergs "had stolen the atomic secret" and that this had brought on the Korean war. Judge Kaufman, in replying to defense counsel's refutation of this myth, repeated his belief that this was the case even though there was nothing of this in the indictment.

The defense produced the testimony of many of the world's leading scientists to show that there never was any such "secret" and that even the Atomic Energy Commission's report does no go so far as to say that "espionage" made any appreciable difference in the relative atomic developments here and in the USSR.

Judge Kaufman dismissed Dr. Urey's letter as "presumptuous" and "without weight."

ASK JUSTICE

While the defense counsel based his plea for commuting the death sentence on grounds of "wisdom" and "calmer judgment" in view of the persistent doubts regarding the case, the Rosenbergs in a signed petition to the judge incensed the prosecution.

"You are making history in this court," the defense counsel told Judge Kaufman.

To carry out the death sentence will not strain relations with the Soviet Union, it will affect relations with the West European countries where the protest movement has reached tremendous heights, the defense told the court.

"I ask you to think, to reconsider. I ask you not to follow the path of Judge Thayer, a defense counsel said. Thayer was the judge who helped frame Sacco and Vanzetti, American-Italian working class militants, and refused to commute the death sentence. Sacco

and Vanzetti later were found to be innocent by Justice Frankfurter now of the Supreme Court.

ROSENBERGS' STATEMENT

"Judge Kaufman and Myles Lane made much of the fact that if the Rosenbergs would "cooperate" they might get leniency. In their personal petition to the court yesterday, the Rosenbergs said on this point:

"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 sentence."

"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 foresake 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."

The prosecution made a heavy attack on the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as "misinforming" world opinion. Lane said that it was the Daily Worker which first compared this case to the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti frameups, in an effort to say that only "communists" opposed the death sentence. It was apparent that the world protest has begun to enter the case. The prosecution warned the court not to give in to this protest.

A day and night vigil for clemency organized by the Rosenberg Committee is now going on around the White House. A Jan. 5 clemency gathering to visit all top government officials has also been called by the committee.

William A. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday issued a statement urging all citizens "to form delegations to visit city councils, mayors and all other officials to memorialize the President to grant clemency. This is a fight for justice and freedom."

sympathetic to Communist ideas. I regard such people as unreliable generally, but I do not believe in punishing people unless they commit crimes. Would it not be embarrassing in this general situation if after execution of the Rosenbergs it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let the guilty one go free. And, of course, somewhere there is a representative of the USSR, probably Yakovlev, who knows the answer with certainty.

"I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

"Very sincerely yours,
"HAROLD C. UREY."

Ethel Rosenberg

Patch of gray sky
lone bird winging by
only these greet her eye
nothing more.

Footsteps scrape watchfully
clang of the jailer's key
just this brash symphony
nothing more.

Time time ticking by
days each a buzzing fly:
live or die
live or die.

Oh sister—
once blue skies and pink buds
and brown fall leaves caressed
your sight—
warm golden days and velvet
night.

Once your loved one sent
spring laughter
rippling thru your veins
and tucked red roses round
your heart.
"Oh children mine we'll never
part—never part."

How easy—how easy to play
their game:
"Tell the big lie and you live
freedom if you name a name."
(Hangmen have no shame.)

Yet you gentle mother-beloved
wife
altho your being cries for
life
their soul prizes but offend
you.
You who love freedom well
buried in a tomb of hell
still their tortures never bend
you.

Steel Jewish Daughter
from corners of the earth we
hail you
the brave—the decent will not
fail you.
Look! ever stronger grow our
number.
Hear! we wake justice from
its slumber.
No struggle—grapple for the
key
that will set our martyrs free
—A MOTHER.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

DATED

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BEN GOLD URGES ALL LABOR ACT TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union, in a statement addressed to the National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, called upon "all labor and democratic-minded America to raise their voices in vigorous protest" against the impending execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Gold said the death sentence was based on testimony "as dependable as the infamous testimony given by the witnesses at the Salem witchhunting trials."

"It is very doubtful," he added, "whether the Rosenbergs could get a fair trial in this unfortunate atmosphere of cold-war hysteria, of fascist legislation like the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws, of McCarthyism, witchhunting and inquisition committees and the tragic bloodshed in Korea."

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Scientists Refute Main Charge Against Rosenbergs

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By JAMES PEARSON

The death sentence imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman is based on the fantastic charge that they are responsible for the Korean war.

When the young couple stood before the judge April 5, 1951 for sentencing, Kaufman prepared the way for the unprecedentedly savage penalty he was about to announce by declaring:

"I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

Kaufman described the atom bomb as "this nation's most deadly and closely guarded secret weapon."

BUT—the nation's "best scientists" have, on the contrary, stated that the "secret" classified material allegedly stolen by David Greenglass, brother of Ethel, was not "secret." It was, in fact, widely known and published throughout the world.

Permeating the prosecution's case was the same superman contempt for the Soviet Union that led U. S. military experts to predict it would collapse within six weeks after the Nazi invasion in 1941.

The prosecution contended that the Soviet Union—whose first rate scientific knowledge and socialist

technology succeeded, in transforming a backward, underdeveloped land into a modern, industrial giant almost overnight—had to depend on "secrets" supplied by a young, not-too-bright army machinist thousands of miles away to figure out how to make an atombomb.

FAILED COURSES

And David Greenglass, it should be noted, admitted failing all eight science courses he took at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute:

The lie that only the U. S. was capable of making an atombomb is fully exposed in the appeals brief filed by defense Emanuel Bloch, who charges that Greenglass and his wife participated in the government frameup of the innocent Rosenbergs to save their own necks.

The necessary theoretical physics for the production of an A-bomb was never a secret. It was internationally known by 1940. It was known in Britain, Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union as well as in the U. S.

This was acknowledged by H. D. Smyth in his wellknown report, Atomic Energy for Military Purposes, published in 1945. The responsible authorities of the Manhattan Project, which developed the bomb in the U. S., quite clearly recognized that a large part of the entire project was not a real secret by issuing the Smyth report and by the relatively prompt declassification of project material now being published in some 50 volumes by McGraw-Hill as a National Nuclear Energy Series.

The Smyth report outlined all the basic steps involved in bomb

production," the Rosenberg brief points out. "It related, for example, the successful processes for the separation, in large quantity, of the critical isotope, uranium 235. It described many problems—and their solutions—associated with the pile; it told of the proper moderators to use for slowing down neutrons. It spoke in detail of the production of Plutonium 239, another explosive element. A section of the report was devoted to the principle of detonation of the bomb. The book included photographs of plants which had been built, and thus revealed the magnitude of the required facilities.

PUBLISHED IN 1945

"In sum, it was a full, although qualitative, description of the most important technological problems which had been encountered, and of the methods of solution worked out in this country. It was published in 1945, shortly after the Hiroshima bomb was dropped, because what it related was not a secret." (our emphasis—Ed.)

The brief shows that the U. S. was the first nation to develop an atombomb—not because it was the only country in the world with scientists and technicians capable of doing so—but because it was the only major power during World War II that was not involved in a life-and-death struggle. All the scientific theory and the technology necessary to the construction of an A-bomb was available in the Soviet Union just as it was in Germany and Great Britain. But the Soviet Union, with much of its territory overrun by the Nazis, was devoting all its

available manufacturing facilities to the more urgent task of producing will-tested implements of war and beating back the invaders.

During the war the U. S. spent about two billion dollars in developing the first atombomb. It was a vast effort that required the cooperative efforts of some 200,000 employees, from top-ranking scientists of many nationalities to construction workers wielding a pick and shovel. It called into play the resources of the electrical, metallurgical, chemical, electronic and instrumental, construction and transportation industries. Three entirely new cities, Los Alamos, N. M., Hanford, Wash., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., were built as only one minor phase of the Manhattan project.

MANY METHODS

The scientists, technicians and munitions experts in charge of the A-bomb project found there were a multitude of ways by which the final product could be achieved. They decided to depend on no one process so that at none of the four critical stages involved in making the bomb could a bottleneck develop. At every stage a group of parallel efforts along different lines was made. Any single process, any single detail of any process, such as one particular method for atombomb assembly, represented the most minute part of the whole program. Nor was any one process, nor any detail of that process, necessarily the only way to make the bomb.

Any country of moderate technological ability—given the necessary amounts of the pure fissionable metals—could solve the prob-

lem of detonating the bomb within a few months. Authority for this statement is Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, who wrote in the May, 1951, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists:

SOVIET EXPERIENCE

"According to the Senate testimony of Admiral Parsons, the principles of these mechanisms were clearly established within a very short time after the beginning of this work. Considering that this research was, to a large extent, in internal ballistics, a field in which Russia has had a more extensive experience than the U. S., and in which it possessed a considerable number of first-class specialists, it is unreasonable to assume that even the necessity of solving these secrets on their own would have delayed the Soviet progress, if at all, by more than a few months.

"Perhaps they would have arrived at a solution different from those developed at Los Alamos; but whether their mechanism would have been (or, in fact, is) less or more efficient than ours, we do not know (unless this information has been provided by an

(Continued on Page 6)

Scientists Refute Charge

(Continued from Page 4)
American agent in the Soviet atomic project.)

"It has often been pointed out that the bottlenecks in the development of the atomic bomb project during the war have not been in the establishment of basic facts or the blueprinting of technical solutions, but in the actual construction of the large production plants. There is no reason to assume that the same was not true of the Soviet progress as well."

THE ALLEGED 'SECRET'

The big secret allegedly transmitted by Greenglass to the USSR was the use of explosive lenses to rapidly compress the fissionable metal.

If the prosecution in the Rosenberg case had put on the stand any of the prominent scientists it listed as witnesses, they would have been forced to acknowledge that this "secret" was no secret at all to any explosive expert here or in the USSR.

But the prosecution did not put a single well-known scientist on the stand. It called only one minor scientist from the Los Alamos project, Dr. Walter S. Koski, and his testimony was scientifically incorrect.

Koski, using technical language that would naturally impress a layman jury, testified that a converging force wave was used to bring together the critical mass of the bomb with the required speed. He applied the term "implosion" to these converging waves and testified that these processes were not previously known. He swore that "there was no information in textbooks or technical journals on this particular subject."

But scientists here say:

- The general idea in this process was used in the middle ages.

- An important variant was published in 1888.

- A number of patents were issued no applications of the idea during the last 40 years.

- One particular device invented in 1941 or earlier is very much like the explosive lenses described in the trial.

- The theory and practice of convergent shock waves was widely understood in the USSR as early as 1925. Numerous scientific papers and textbooks on the subject have been published in the Soviet Union.

Much of the practical work described in these publications was in turn based on many important developments of theory which occurred in the USSR. To cite a few instances:

One of the main methods of calculating shock wave interactions, the so-called Hodo-graph method, was invented by the Russian, S. H. Chaplygin, in 1904. The study of shock point interactions for supersonic flow—which is very pertinent theory in the field of force waves—was extensively developed in the USSR. A notable contribution to this theory was made in 1939 by A. Donovan.

The world-renowned Soviet theoretical physicist L. Landau did extensive work in the fields of solid state theory, general field

tance and of considerable theoretical interest, and the recent contributions maintain the traditions of the Semenov school."

Zeldovich, incidentally, is the author of several outstanding papers on detonation, developed the theory of the chain reaction accompanying fission and presented the first published account of the theory of the pile in 1939 and 1940.

Yet, according to the prosecution, the Soviet Union could not have constructed an atom-bomb without the notes Greenglass allegedly pieced together on the basis of catching snatches of conversation in the Los Alamos machine shop!

In the words of the Rosenbergs' appeal brief:

"The idea, commonly held, that without the activity of atomic spies, the Soviet Union would not now and, for many years to come would not be able to make a bomb is seen to be one of wildest fancy. It is an idea held by none of the leading American scientists who directed this great effort."

To wash their hands of the vast crime of the Korean war, the big business leaders ruling our land have developed the equally vast lie that two young progressive parents of Jewish birth are responsible for the bloodletting. Just as the American people are beginning to cry out at the horror of Korea, so must they demand that the killing of two innocent American civilians be prevented.

SOVIET WORK LAUDED

In addition, scientists in the USSR have published outstanding papers in the fundamental chemistry, physics and mathematics of explosions and chain reactions. Their work drew the praise of Prof. C. N. Hinshelwood of the University of Oxford, himself one of the outstanding authorities in the kinetics of reaction. Writing in 1945, Hinshelwood said:

"The Institute of Academician Semenov . . . houses a school of workers who, under the inspiration of their chief, have made one of the most characteristics of the Russian contributions to modern physical chemistry, namely, the intensive study in all their aspects of the phenomena of flame, combustion and explosions. . . .

"It would be extremely difficult in a short account to mention individual workers; but perhaps I might remark how illuminating I found the contributions of Zeldovich on the fascinating but extremely difficult problem of the rate of propagation of flame through combustible mixtures. This subject is of the greatest practical impor-

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Emergency Meeting
**SAVE THE
ROSENBERGS**
HEAR: WM. A. REUBEN
HOWARD FAST
Sunday, Jan. 4
5 p.m.
ALP HALL
1723 Boston Rd.
(Over Dover Theatre
Auspices: 7th No. Club
American Labor Party

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Why a Spy Story Is Concocted . . . It's Profitable

by ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Spy stories to rent. Suitable for publicizing Hollywood movies. Will provide high-ranking officers to make charges. Contact the Pentagon."

If that's not the way it happened with Col. Paul W. Tibbetts, U. S. Air Force, the only thing missing was the advertisement.

Tuesday's newspapers from coast-to-coast erupted with a new "spy" case. Sample headline, over Associated Press dispatch from Washington, appeared in the New York World Telegram:

"Spies Tried To Invade First Atom-Bomb Base."

Notice? No qualifying words like "charged." Just, "Spies Tried."

Below, the press association story described how Col. Tibbetts, pilot of the plane that dropped the world's first atomic bomb, on Hiroshima, had suddenly revealed to the world that, back in 1945, "spies tried to sneak into the B-29 base where the bomber's crew got its training." And, "he said the spies were captured."

"The story came out," the dispatch coyly concluded, "when Col.

Tibbetts and Pentagon officials attended the private showing of a motion picture based largely on Col. Tibbetts' experiences."

One day later, it was quite clear that the story didn't "come out," it was invented, to coincide with the Washington premiere, the day following, of the MGM movie, "Above and Beyond," starring Robert Taylor in the role of Col. Tibbetts.

The Air Force announced that "records of the Manhattan (atom bomb) project do not show arrest of anyone for attempting espionage,

regarding the B-29 air base at which crews were trained for the Hiroshima strike."

And the New York Times, Dec. 31, debunking the "belated disclosure" by Col. Tibbetts, put the finishing touch to the cooked-up yarn by noting that the officer, though on active duty, "is temporarily assigned to a promotional tour for 10 days with the actor who plays his part in the motion picture."

Or, to put it more crudely, Col. Tibbetts is busy selling the movie which, the Times explained, "coincidentally deals with the opera-

tions of the super-secret air base and Col. Tibbetts' difficulties in guarding the nature of his work."

So, a quick end to a "spy" story. There'll be no voiced regrets, no apologies by government, Pentagon or the press to the American people. But what if it had been decided to carry Col. Tibbetts' story further?

What if the fantasy had been told in court and not only on the front-pages?

Maybe, then, America would have another Rosenberg case, new innocent sacrifices to McCarthyism and the cold war.

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Tour Brownsville For Rosenbergs

Speakers urging clemency for the Rosenbergs toured the Brownsville-East New York section of Brooklyn all day Saturday getting friendly response from that workingclass area. With the speakers were groups of workers who handed out leaflets and collected signatures on clemency petitions.

Speakers on the sound car included Bishop Deborah, of the Brownsville Missionary Center; Daniel Rubel, of the Brownsville-East New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and Nina Goldstein, prominent figure in the Jewish Aid societies of Brownsville.

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14 Groups In China Urge Clemency

Fourteen Chinese people's organizations, in a statement sent from Peking, have urged the reversal of the barbarous death sentence imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was made known yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The message of the 14 organization follows:

"Two democratic progressive Americans, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were sentenced to death on framedup charge of violating a U. S. espionage law by conspiring to transmit atomic bomb information to Soviet Union. They are set to be executed Jan. 12, 1953.

"The Chinese people are shocked and outraged by this shameless verdict of the American government, which deliberately concocted the case to persecute democratic progressive Americans and therefore we strongly protest against this barbarous act in contempt of justice and human rights.

"The acts and proceedings of the Rosenberg trial prove the American government invented the whole case for a concealed political purpose. The Rosenbergs have not committed any crime. They are only ordinary decent Americans. The government prosecutor produced no substantial evidence. (Prosecution witnesses were either professional informers or scamps bought by FBI agents). 'Evidence of crime' against them was their progressive ideas. So-called evidence was so absurd that the prosecution dared not call American scientists to testify."

WAR POLICY

"Hence the Rosenberg case is but a product of the American government's war policy. The American government manufactured the case for the shameful purpose of finding a pretext to discredit the Soviet Union, promote anti-Soviet, anti-Communist war hysteria, suppress the growing American peace movement and persecute democratic progressive Americans.

"This shows the American reactionary clique is galloping down the road to death and destruction on their chariot have completely torn down the masks of 'democracy' and 'individual rights' in their domestic policy, imposing their monstrous face of fascism and militarism.

"To support the Rosenbergs in their fight for justice is to defend peace, freedom and democracy of the American people as well as the peoples of the world. We are in complete sympathy with the American people's struggle to defend civil rights and for the vindication of Rosenbergs. We support the appeal of National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and demand the American government reverse the unjust and barbarous verdict and set the Rosenbergs free."

SIGNERS

Signers of the appeal are:

Chinese Peoples Committee for World Peace; All-China Federation of Labor; All-China Democratic Women's Federation; All-China Federation of Democratic Youth; All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; All-China Students Federation; China Federation of Scientific Societies; All-China Association for Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge; Political Science and Law Association of China; National Council Church of Christ of China; Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hwei (Chinese Protestant Episcopal Church); Central Synod of Chinese Methodist Church; National Committees YMCAS of China and National Council YWCAS of China.

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No Court Fair Trial Admits But Rosenberg's Dooms Deal

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By MILTON HOWARD

The Circuit Court Appeals has admitted that the doomed Rosenbergs fully deserved a new trial last year because of the "wholly reprehensible" tactics of the U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol. Not a single news service or New York paper has revealed this fact fully to its readers thus far though the court opinion, signed by Judges Thomas W. Swan, Harrie B. Chase and Jerome Frank, has been available since Thursday last week.

The three judges in their statement on the conduct of the U. S. prosecutor Saypol against the Rosenbergs declared that his "tactics cannot be too severely condemned."

Yet, because of a technicality, the judges refused to grant a new trial which could save the Rosenbergs from the death sentence scheduled for Jan. 14 at 11 p.m.

The facts which the Circuit Court says would have justified a new trial last year are as follows:

BIG HEADLINES

During the crucial testimony of Mrs. Greenglass, wife of David Greenglass, Saypol made big headlines in the press with the news that he had procured an indictment against W. Perl. Perl was indicted for alleged perjury before the grand jury when he said he did not know the alleged "spies" the government was prosecuting.

Saypol told the New York Times (March 15, 1951) that this new witness would prove the Greenglass story against the Rosenbergs. This was important because there

BULLETINS

Replying to the attack made on them by Judge Irving R. Kaufman in denying them a change from the death sentence, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg issued a statement to the world yesterday from the death cells at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y. They said:

"We reassert our innocence before God and man."

Late yesterday afternoon, more than 400 men and women had arrived in Washington, D. C., to take part in the clemency delegations organized by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. The committee said it expects several thousand persons of all social and political views to be in Washington for today's visit to top officials.

New Yorkers of every walk of life and belief have been asked to express their desire for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by attending a "Appeal to the President" meeting Thursday, 5 p.m., at the traditional gathering place of the Jewish people of this city, Straus Square at East Broadway and Rutgers St. The call was issued by the New York Committee for the Rosenbergs.

never was any corroborative testimony or evidence to back up the Greenglass story about the Rosenbergs, even though it was on the word of Greenglass alone that the Rosenbergs were sentenced to die.

But after Saypol splashed his story about Perl's corroborative evidence, he never called him as a witness! And he never called him to trial either!

Defense counsel charged this was part of the government-newspaper collusion which created hysteria around the trial and made a fair trial impossible.

The three circuit court judges agreed with the de-

(Continued on Page 6)

ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 1)

sense in the following words:

"The petitioners assert that the unsealing of the Perl indictment and the statement by Mr. Saypol were timed by the prosecution with the purpose of prejudicing them in the trial. Since no hearing was accorded, we must as already stated, assume that publication of the indictment was deliberately 'timed' and that the statement attributed to Mr. Saypol was made by him. Such tactics cannot be too severely condemned." (Page 320).

The court also added that "such a statement to the press in the course of a trial was wholly reprehensible."

The court makes the astounding admission that had this been challenged during the trial, and a demand for a new trial made "it should have been granted."

With reference to Saypol's tactics of promising through the press to back up his key witness' story and then failing to do so, the three circuit court judges unanimously stated:

"We may assume that in this case a cautionary instruction would not suffice, and that if defendants had moved for a new trial it should have been granted." (Page 312 U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163).

But when the defense counsels made this point to Judge Ryan on appeal for rehearing or change of sentence, he dismissed the government's use of press incitements and propaganda as irrelevant.

'INCREDIBLE'

Commenting on this amazing development which the press suppressed, the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs said:

"To say that the Rosenbergs were entitled to a new trial many months ago, and yet to decline to grant them a new trial now is incredible."

400 Unionists at Prayer Meeting For Clemency

Some 400 unionists attended a prayer meeting for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at the Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., Wednesday night. The audience, made up of members of distributive and office workers' unions, heard Rabbi Meyer Scharff, noted Orthodox rabbi, urge Presidential commutation of the death sentence on the "spy" frameup victims.

The unionists donated \$290 for individual telegrams to be sent to President Truman for clemency, and also adopted a resolution to support the Jan. 5 clemency meeting in Washington, D. C., with a large delegation from shops and offices in the industry.

Speakers included Mrs. Emily Alinan, treasurer of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and several rank-and-file unionists. Miss Hope Foye presented a program of songs.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 4—The half-page paid advertisement appealing for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has made its appearance in another Bay Area newspaper.

The ad, headlined "No Appeal from the Grave" and signed by 1,028 local citizens, was printed in the Oakland Tribune, under the sponsorship of the Bay Area Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco.

The daily paper agreed to accept

for publication after a delegation had visited the advertising department with a protest against an earlier turn-down. The ad has also appeared in a local labor paper.

Calling attention to the fact that the Rosenbergs are the first Americans in history to face execution on charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," the ad urges the citizenry to write or wire President Truman urging him to exercise clemency in behalf of the young parents.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4—An appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was made by 75 persons attending an enlarged state board meeting of the Washington state Progressive Party.

The board named a representative to work officially with the Washington Rosenberg Defense Committee.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

Y. *Daily Worker*
 AT *Jan 5, 1953*
 OR

65-15348-E-135

"Appeal to the President"
MEETING!
The ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE
Thursday, Jan. 8 - 5 to 7 P.M.
Rain — Snow — or Shine!
Strauss Square
East Broadway and Rutgers Place
Important Speakers
N.Y.C. COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. BRyant 9-9683

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CLIPPING FROM THE

Y. *July 1951*
 AFTER *Jan 6, 1951*
 ON JAN 23 BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-E-136

STANDARD
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

DR. COUNTS IS AFRAID

DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS, many of whose associates in the Liberal Party and the labor movement are demanding clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sought to dissipate the growing movement against the planned cold-war twin-murder with a redbaiting blast in yesterday's newspapers. Counts spoke for the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, a misnamed group sponsored by the U. S. State Department.

The Rosenbergs are guilty, announced Counts, because "the Daily Worker didn't even bother to inform its readers that the trial was taking place." Are we to believe that henceforth juries will adjudge guilt or innocence on the basis of the Daily Worker's news selection? However, the record will reveal that the Daily Worker DID report the trial.

"This preeminent fact of guilt," Counts threatens, "must be openly acknowledged before any appeal for clemency can be regarded as having been made in good faith." Here Counts repeats the Justice Department's immoral invitation to the Rosenbergs to become stool-pigeons. The Rosenbergs insist upon their right to proclaim their innocence. And those who have read the record of the case agree with them.

This gruesome effort of Counts to smother the Rosenberg clemency movement with a blanket of redbaiting indicates the extent and the power of that movement. The main thing is to spur the fight for clemency regardless of how one views the question of guilt or innocence.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Daily Worker*
JAN, 1953
ORIGINATED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

**MUSICIANS DEMAND
CLEMENCY for the
ROSENBERGS!**

Come to a CONCERT-RALLY

SAT., JAN. 10 at 8 P.M.

**HOTEL CAPITOL
8th Avenue & 51st Street**

Tickets \$1.00 available at:
Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. West
Bookfair, 133 West 44th St.
Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.
Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.)
Auspices: Musicians Committee to Secure Clemency
for the Rosenbergs

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RECEIVED
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Federal Judge Irving M. Kaufman yesterday granted a stay of execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to permit an appeal to the President for executive clemency. The stay will be effective until five days after the President acts, and the court may thereupon make any further ruling it believes necessary. The "spy" frameup victims had been scheduled to die

in the electric chair Jan. 14.

Judge Kaufman, who presided in the case against the young Jewish-American father and mother and pronounced the sentence of death upon them, issued the stay of execution at a brief hearing in his chambers at Foley Square early yesterday afternoon. He specified that the stay would be effective if, within five days from yesterday, counsel for the Rosenbergs file a petition for Presidential clemency.

Shortly after Judge Kaufman handed down his stay, three judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals turned down a motion by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the U. S. Supreme Court.

The lawyer, who appeared before the three judges shortly before the hearing in Judge Kaufman's chambers, had pointed out that there is a "profound distinction

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tion" between a stay to permit an appeal for executive clemency, based on the fact that final judgment had been rendered, and an appeal which "seeks ultimately to vindicate the defendants."

UNPRECEDENTED RULING

The Circuit Court's denial of the motion to permit further court action was described yesterday as "unprecedented" in law. It was pointed that the ruling might leave the way open for the President to decline to act on the appeal for executive clemency because the defendants had not exhausted all available judicial remedies.

While Judge Kaufman specified that the stay of execution he was granting was solely for the purpose of appealing to the President, the motion rejected by the Circuit Court would have granted a stay to permit new legal argument before, and decision by, the U. S. Supreme Court.

The defense would seek to appeal before the highest court last week's refusal of three Circuit Court judges to grant a new trial to the Rosenbergs. The Circuit Court had denied a new trial despite the fact that it acknowledged that the Rosenbergs had been entitled to a new trial last year.

(Continued on Page 3)

Win Stay

(Continued from Page 1)
because of "wholly reprehensible" behaviour by U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

The prosecutor's "tactics cannot be too severely condemned," the three judges had declared last week. The reference was to the defense charge that the government used the press to incite hysteria around the Rosenberg case.

It was noted yesterday that a number of alternatives are open to the President concerning the appeal for executive clemency. He can say he does not wish to review the matter; he may study it and render a decision; he may turn the matter over to the new President who takes office only two weeks from today; he may grant counsel for the Rosenbergs hearing; or, as earlier indicated, he could assert that the Rosenbergs had not fully exhausted all court procedures.

Attorney Bloch said that he will, before the end of this week, file his application for executive clemency with Daniel Lyons, U. S. Pardons Attorney. Lyons will also receive a statement from the U. S. prosecutor, and it is the Pardons Attorney's duty to send these along to the President, with analysis and recommendations.

Sitting on the U. S. Circuit Court bench yesterday were Judges Thomas W. Swan, Jerome Frank and Charles E. Clark. It was Judge Swan, Frank and Harrie B. Chase, the latter absent yesterday, who denied a new trial to the Rosenbergs in last week's ruling.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In rain, bus and car, more than 2,000 Americans arrived here today from 20 states to join the round-the-clock clemency vigil before the White House. They carried placards and banners urging commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, mother and father scheduled to die in the electric chair the night of Jan. 14.

Hour after hour, the vigil before the White House, estimated at not less than 1,500 persons throughout the day, solemnly marched up and down 50 yards allotted them on the sidewalk across the street from the East Gate of the President's mansion. Others meanwhile were visiting congressmen and other officials.

As the clemency train from New York City, organized by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, arrived at 11:15 a.m. many hundreds joined the early morning line. The authorities had to open new space for the marchers. They marched two and three abreast with large placards quoting clergymen, rabbis and other figures, including top atomic scientists, urging a commutation of this death sentence, the first in American peacetime history for such an alleged crime.

At 2 p.m. several hundred of the marchers formed small delegations to visit congressmen and senators, and were scheduled to report back this evening. A delegation sought an appointment with President Truman through one of his secretaries. The delegation was referred to the Bureau of Pardons in the Department of Justice.

It can be stated that the White House is receiving daily communications of a most serious nature from leading clergymen, particularly urging presidential clemency. These, however, are not available for publication.

The committee's headquarters were informed this afternoon Judge Kaufman had told defense counsel Emanuel Bloch he would grant a stay if Bloch would show him a petition seeking clemency from the President. If the President denies such a petition, Kaufman would permit only five days' grace from the day of denial, the committee was told.

WIDE INTEREST

The 1,500 marchers made a deep impression on the city as thousands of Washingtonians passed by and these serious-faced men and women, from all walks of life, marching across the street from the

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 DATE *Jan 6, 1953*
 BY *...* N. Y. DIVISION

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Vigil

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President's windows. For many passersby, this their first knowledge of the facts in this now world-famous case. Swarming photographers focussed their lenses from across the street, from the ledges of buildings and from the high steps of the Treasury Building, where a large replica of the Liberty Bell could be seen.

As passengers alighted from streetcars or from taxis they tried to view the placards and engage in conversation with the marchers, but had to keep moving under a ruling made by the authorities.

The delegations visiting the House and Senate were emphasizing that opinions about the guilt of the Rosenbergs differed widely, but that there was a great feeling in the world that the death sentence was unjust, unprecedented and uncalled for. They were urging their Congressmen to make representations to Truman and to make statements urging clemency to the press.

One of the first delegations reporting back, from Cleveland said that Rep. Robert J. Crosser, Democrat from the 21st District in Cleveland, said that he has always opposed capital punishment, and therefore does not believe it should be applied in this case. He said: "Even if these people are guilty they should not be executed."

A delegation from New York reported that Rep. Stuyvesant Wainright, Republican of Suffolk County, refused to heed any pleas for clemency.

Rep. Stephen Derounian of the 2nd C. D., New York, and Rep. Frank J. Becker of the 3rd C. D., would not commit themselves, but implied they agree with the sentence. Rep. Becker asked the delegation to give him the facts in writing.

A delegation to the State Department, headed by Albert Caplan, president of the Los Angeles ILWU Local 26, asked the Secretary of State to advise the President "of the danger to American prestige consequent on the death sentence in this case." The delegation noted that reports from abroad indicate the execution of the Rosenbergs is bound to affect "cooperation between ourselves and our allies." The delegation continued: "The moral prestige of the U.S. is being impaired."

The clemency vigil will continue around the clock, the committee said, and issued an urgent appeal for volunteers from all states to come to Washington, arrange for housing with the committee, and help to continue the vigil. The committee's address is: Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, Northwest Washington, D.C. Tel. CI 5-0302.

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CHIEF OF BUREAU
IDENT. DIV.
INSP.
LABORATORY
LEGAL COUNSEL
RECORDS & COMM.
TRAINING UNIT

YOU AND THE ROSENBERGS

THE PEOPLE are entering the Rosenberg case.

They answered the call of the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case and came to Washington in the thousands. They came to march before the White House to urge President Truman to halt the horror of the scheduled execution. The execution sentence has shocked the world. The verdict is highly suspect because of the hysteria during the trial. The death sentence is unprecedented in peace time. Now the people are beginning to see the enormity of this planned crime. They are moving in to halt it.

That is the way it was when the people saved the Scottsboro boys, and when they challenged the judicial miscarriages of justice in the Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti cases and in the earlier Dreyfus case.

The fight now is for Presidential clemency, for commutation of the death sentence. On this, millions of men and women of good will all over the world agree, whether they agree or not on the jury's verdict of guilty. For, in a case where the verdict rests on the word of one man alone, and where the defendants, husband and wife, reaffirm their innocence "before God and man" in the death cell itself, reasonable men must pause before the irrevocable sentence of death.

That is why conservative men, Catholic priests, top-flight scientists, Protestant ministers, political figures of the Right throughout Europe have spoken out for clemency.

That is why too, Congressmen who heard the messages of the 22 state delegations on Monday could not ignore this peoples sentiment. With aroused people continuously seeing their Congressmen and Senators, with messages streaming to Washington without any letup hour after hour, the demand for clemency is bound to become a matter which Congress cannot ignore any longer.

The people's entry into the case has won a momentary stay of execution. The would-be executioners are no longer as certain as they were that they can carry this thing through unchallenged. Every day, every hour counts now in the fight. The Rosenbergs can be saved from the electric chair. This is a fact which inspires the people, which must inspire every one to the greatest activity now.

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"Appeal to the President"
MEETING!
The ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE
Thursday, Jan. 8 - 5 to 7 P.M.
Rain - Snow - or Shine!
Strauss Square
East Broadway and Rutgers Place
Important Speakers
N.Y.C. COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. BRyant 9-9683

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SUPERVISOR
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Musicians Demand Clemency

for the

ROSENBERGS!

Come to a CONCERT-RALLY

Sat., Jan. 10, at 8 P. M.

HOTEL CAPITOL, 8th Ave. and 51st St.

Guest Artists:

PAUL ROBESON • MORRIS CARNOVSKY

EARL ROBINSON

Robert DeCormier and Jewish Young Folk Chorus

Tickets \$1.00 available at:

Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. West

Bookfair, 133 West 41th St.

Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.)

Auspices: Musicians Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

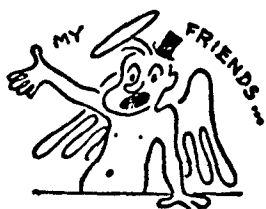
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Jan 11, 1953
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UNIT



**National Guardian's
Anniversary Get-Together
Friday, Jan. 16 — 8 P.M.**

Speakers: CEDRIC BELFRAGE, EMANUEL H. BLOCH, DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS,
CARL MARZANI, JOHN T. McMANUS

Dramatic Presentations: "THEY MUST NOT DIE"

**City Center Casino Ballroom
135 West 55th Street**

Tickets: \$1.00 in advance;
\$1.25 at the door (incl. tax)

**Telephone WOrth 4-3960 for tickets, or mail check today to
NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 17 MURRAY ST., N.Y. 7, N.Y.**

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Save - Rosenbergs Appeals Pour Into Washington

— See also Pages 4, 8 and 9 for Rosenberg case news —

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi-Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold E. Urey, urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants.

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Appeal to Save Rosenbergs

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The big papers had long been in on this conspiracy to deceive the country. They didn't want to change now. But, events were moving faster than they had expected. The people have begun to enter this international case.

The 2,500 men and women who visited Washington got promises from about 30 Congressmen that they would interest themselves in the case, with some saying they favored commutation of the death sentence now. At least one promise of action on the floor of Congress was made. This was typical of the swiftly rising opinion which included many conservatives, that there was something wrong in the planned Rosenberg executions, if not in the whole case.

★

THREE big national papers, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Washington Star had all taken full page ads on Jan. 5. The big New York papers still refused. But pressure on them was growing. Would the big New York papers accept an ad quoting from the U. S. judges who had said that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial back in March, 1951? Would they print the text of Dr. Urey's hard-hitting letter to Judge Kaufman, now a matter of public record? Would they tell their readers of the fact—still unpublished in any commercial paper—that Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted scientist, had debunked the government's key piece of "evidence," the free-hand drawing of an "atomic lens" made by untrained mechanic David Greenglass six years after he first claimed he saw it?

MANY were asking such questions, millions more than had been asking them several weeks ago.

They were asking as Judge Kaufman once again spurned pleas for a change of sentence on the ground "the crime they committed was worse than murder." In these words, Judge Kaufman stuck to his fantastic theory that the Rosenbergs had caused America to "lose the atom bomb monopoly" and has thus become responsible for the war in Korea and the tension in the world. There had never been an atom bomb monopoly, all atom scientists had said again and again. But Judge Kaufman put his opinion against theirs. Judge Kaufman was selling the theory that if the Pentagon could have controlled the world with an a-bomb all would have been well, and the world would have been at peace.

"We reassert our innocence before God and man," replied the two heroic Rosenbergs, yearning for life and for their children, from the shadow of the electric chair. They implied that they had been promised their lives if they would "talk" and fall in with the government's demand to reveal "those who recruited them." But they said they had nothing to "tell" and would not accept life on such degrading terms. They asked for clemency as part of their demand for justice.

The defense has till Jan. 10 to file its appeal to President Truman. If he rules against them, they have five additional days of grace wrung from Judge Kaufman. Then new appeals to the U. S. Cour are possible. Every wire, every letter, every visit to Congressmen, Mayors, Senators, every mass demonstration and vigil in every city was of the utmost urgency. The hours are ticking away. But the people can surely stop this crime.

Questions and Answers On the Rosenberg Case

Q. Were the Rosenbergs con-
victed of "giving atomic secrets to
Russia" as every paper in the USA
says?

A. No. This is a falsehood. The
Rosenbergs were charged with and
convicted of "conspiracy to com-
mit espionage" for a foreign power.
They were not even charged with
intent to harm the United States.
The government used the "conspir-
acy" charge because it did not have
the slightest proof or evidence that
the Rosenbergs ever contacted any
Russian at any time. There is
nothing in the trial record to show
that they had ever done so. There
is not one piece of evidence in
the entire case to prove that any
information about an "atomic
secret" had ever actually been
transmitted by the Rosenbergs to

anybody.

Thus all the talk of "treason"
which fills the press is not sup-
ported by a single fact in the trial
record itself. The talk of "Russia"
and "treason" comes from propa-
ganda planted in the press by the
government, notably FBI boss J.
Edgar Hoover and U.S. prosecutor
Irving Saypol.

Q. How did the case start?

A. On June 15, 1950, a me-
chanic, David Greenglass, who
worked as a routine Army sergeant
at Los Alamos atomic research
project was arrested by the FBI.
Three weeks later the FBI charged
him with espionage. At first,
Greenglass firmly denied all such
charges. But later when O. John
Rogge, ex-Department of Justice
lawyer, and government witness

against Dr. Du Bois, became
Greenglass' attorney, Greenglass
decided to become a government
witness. Greenglass, who was in
fear of his life because of FBI
charges, decided to "finger" his
sister Ethel, and his brother-in-
law Julius Rosenberg as "Soviet
spies." On July, 16, 1950, the
Rosenbergs were arrested. They
denied the accusations categori-
cally.

Q. What is the proof against
the Rosenbergs?

A. There is none. There is only
the word of one man, David
Greenglass. Greenglass could not
produce a single corroborating wit-
ness, or a single tangible item of
evidence to back up his story. The
FBI questioned all the members
of Julius Rosenberg's CCNY class
and found one, Max Elitcher,

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FBI witness. He could produce not one single item of concrete evidence to back up his story.

Q. What was the atomic data which Greenglass says he gave to the Rosenbergs?

A. It consisted solely of a free-hand drawing made by him allegedly from memory six years after he seen it at Los Alamos. The drawing was of an implosion lense used in atomic research. The government had promised to produce top atomic scientists to prove the truth and importance of this "atomic secret." They never did.

against whom they said they had proof that he had committed perjury in signing a loyalty oath. Elitcher never met Greenglass and did not know him. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg, after not meeting him for several years, had spoken to him about espionage. He had nothing to confirm this. This and this alone is the "case" against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To build up this "case," the FBI found a photographer, Ben Schneider, whom they smuggled into the court illegally in order to rehearse his identification of Julius the next day. This fact was hidden from the court at the time. Schneider swore on oath he had never seen the Rosenbergs between the time he allegedly took their pictures "for passports" and the time he identified them as an

Top atomic scientist. Dr. Harold E. Urey of the University of Chicago, and a leader in building the atomic bomb ridiculed the idea of such a "secret." Greenglass failed to pass a single one of nine science courses he took in a polytechnic school. Dr. Edward N. Condon, top U. S. scientist in a letter to Judge Kaufman flatly said that the free-hand drawing of such a lense would be meaningless and worthless since "the essence of the lense lies in the precise shape which Greenglass did not know and could not have transmitted by a free-hand sketch in any case."

My Dear One, Have Faith in Me...

Sept. 26, 1951.

My Very Dearest Darling
Husband!

Is it in your heart to forgive me for having been so foolishly unhappy this morning? Please write me a letter at once, sweetheart, assuring me you understand and deal with me in my struggle to attain maturity; please it will

declarations of love and don't spare the extravagant language. Myself, I love you so deeply, I am bereft of words that will truly convey my soul's need to give you joy and tenderness and devotion. I can only sit here and weep bitterly for you and the children and our devastated lives.

your faith alone builds my confidence, restores me to my rightful place in my own eyes, and defends me against the cold, barren emptiness of my miserable existence here.

All in all, the day might have turned out far worse; you see, mistakes are often very enlightening. pathfully so, all too frequently and yet an unavoidable evil that can add up to highly probably experience. I think it is significant that I am able to bring myself to look upon the situation in such a philosophical light and that I have succeeded in keeping the usual reactions of anxiety and dread down to a minimum. Love,

ETHEL



ETHEL ROSENBERG

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