Subject: Julius Rosenberg
File Number: 65-15348
Section: Sub D (2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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In Germany They Know
HAMBURG, GERMANY May 16, 1932 (AP) — Germany's leading pacifist organization presented a resolution to the German government today at the public meeting of the Free Association of the Victims of Nazism in Hamburg. It was signed by the President of the Free Association.

The resolution was signed by participants and sent to President Hindenburg. It was hoped that the world-wide protest of all freedom-loving people will save the Free Association."
Queen's Chaplain Protes:

Among hundreds of American and organizations in all the
Countries deyiny official V.K.

 tile last week was Charles E. Lawre
Prof. Emeritus of Cambridge Universi
ity, England and Chaplain to the

Times who wrote

I have been most grateful for the

during the past five years in the U.S.
and has a deep appreciation for Ameri
American friendship. I cannot but s
the great sentiment upon which
Rosenberg both in itself and the
inevitable effect upon British and

This parallel vertical and
lines the interlacing that

The sentiment in the
life of the world is a tragic
in terms of the Republic.
Rosenbergs and depravity

YEMMOUTH, ME.

Am enclosing a clipping from the Portland Express, which says that a number of persons have expressed a desire to witness the execution of the Rosenbergs. It is indeed difficult to believe that there is any one who has reached such a state of depravity. Especially to witness the execution of a father and mother who were convicted without proper evidence.

There has been no atomic power since 1933. Russia has worked on methods for producing atomic energy. The laws of physics or chemistry are the same today as they were 50 years ago. In light of these facts, and the refusal to review the Rosenbergs and depravity.
D. N. Pratt's Analysis of the Rosenberg Case

Available in a pamphlet

The GUARDIAN has reprinted this brilliant and passionate document, entitled "An Appeal for Clemency," against all standards of Anglo-Saxon justice. It is a 16-page, pocket-size pamphlet, entitled "An Appeal for Clemency."

We urge all GUARDIAN readers, every Progressive Party and American Labor Party organization, every peace and civil rights group, every individual, to obtain a sufficient supply of these pamphlets for community-wide distribution, as well as to friends and members.

Postpaid, $1 for 20; $5 per 100; $25 per 1,000.
Guardian Pamphlets - 17 Murray St., New York.
FOR an Uncountable number of good people across the U.S. and in many other parts of the world—Christmas and Jewish Chanukah (Festival of Lights) this year, will be dimmed by the shadow of an electric chair. From Christmas Day it will be but 17 days to the beginning of the week designated as the one in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are scheduled to be executed by 'atom spies.'

On Dec. 10 Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan denied a defense motion to set aside the conviction and refused to stay the sentence. The usually restrained N.Y. Times reflected the ghoulish mood of the big press in this headline: ROSENBERGS MOVE STEP NEARER CHAIR.

On Dec. 11 defense attorney Emanuel Bloch applied for a stay of execution pending appeal from Judge Ryan's decision. The U.S. Court of Appeals, which upheld the original conviction and then refused to review its findings, set Dec. 22 for a hearing.

OUR ALERT PRESS, in the ruling, Judge Ryan dismissed the three major grounds raised by the defense: officiality-inspired press hysteria which tended to convict the Rosenbergs before the trial, knowing use of perjured testimony by the government, total absence of secrecy about the atom-bomb secret, the Rosenbergs allegedly conspired to transmit to the Soviet Union while it was a war-time ally of the U.S. Of the bulky evidence that the Rosenbergs were branded as 'traitors' before the trial—much of it originated with Justice Dept. informers and the prosecution.

THE DAY, ETHIEL ROSENBERG ENTERED SING-SING.

(Continued on Page 30)
Rosenberg clemency campaign is growing

(Continued from Page 1)

Theres NO DISPUTE: The government's admission that one of its important witnesses on the stand was discredited by the Judge. The prosecution, in an affidavit, confirmed a defense charge that its surprise witness, produced on the last day of the trial to identify the Rosenbergs as a couple who had come to him for passport photos a few months earlier, had been taken secretly—and illegally—to court to look at the Rosenbergs the day before he took the stand. From the witness chair, he swore he had not seen the Rosenbergs since he had taken their photos.

Judge Ryan conceded that the defense charge its not disputed, but found there was no motive of falsehood and he did not stamp the witness with perjury. The judge similarly dismissed impressive scientific testimony that the alleged atom-bomb secret had long been public knowledge.

DEATH HOUSE DIARY: Last month in his cell in Sing Sing's death house, Julius Rosenberg began a diary; after each day's entry he notes the number of days of his life to him and his wife. Throughout the document he maintains their absolute innocence, and that the government on the basis of fraud and perjury had the matter brought to the National Guard, Armory, the city's largest tank, was resurmed to work with no reason given. These and some of the new organizations and individuals joining the movement.

CHICAGO: The Student Government of the University of Chicago voted to authorize protest and support...
the President urging clemency. A meeting sponsored by the University of Chicago Committee on the Rosenberg Case, heard Prof. Malcolm Shaw. An official statement is likely to do something to stem the tide of radicalism and conservative doctrines of the day. The only thing that is certain is that the international outlook is uncertain. The only thing that is certain is that the international outlook is uncertain.

WASHINGTO, D.C.: The Baptist Ministers Conference of Washington and Vicinity, in a letter signed by Rev. Edward Thomas, president, and Rev. E. C. Smith, chairman of the civil committee, wrote the President that the organization was alarmed at the possibility of the Rosenberg Defense Committee being unable to pay their expenses. The mail has just been opened and contained a letter from Julius Rosenberg.

NEWARK, N.J.: Four Essex County clergymen, including Rev. Dr. Arthur J. PABLO PICASSO: They remember Dreyfus.

OAKLAND, CALIF.: The board of the East Bay Division of the United Auto Workers, AFL, adopted a resolution urging the President to consider the Rosenberg case, and the President to consider the Rosenberg case, and the President to consider the Rosenberg case.

TRADE UNIONS: Joseph P. Feller, president, American Communications Association, in a letter to the President, said:

CANADA & ENGLAND: From Canada came a petition signed by 25 Canadian war veterans, all with active service records in World War II, requesting a meeting with the President. From London came this letter from the American Legion:

FRANCE: In France, the Rosenberg Defense Committee, in a letter to the President, said:

[Further text not visible due to image quality and perspective]
ITALY: Three winners of the literary award, the Primo Thaeggi, Carlo Bernari, Marcella Pinzotto, and Enrico Vigato—professors in Roman and 40 U.S. officials in Italy—were prominent Italians joining the currency movement. Include Claudia Emmi, head director of the monthly in Rome. Pietro Calamandra, noted lawyer, "Parliamentary Deputy," and editor of the monthly in Rome. Luigi Russo, noted critic and editor of the "Cultural Institute," and Corrado Cagli, artist, who lived in the U.S. many years and served in the U.S. Army.
World clemency cry swells
last legal defense moves

EARLY this week defense attorneys for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled to be executed as "spies" in the week beginning Jan. 30, argued before a U.S. Court of Appeals against a lower-court ruling that the convictions and death sentences must stand. They also appealed for a stay of execution. (The court's decision could not be known before GUARDIAN went to press.) The appeal was one of the few legal avenues remaining to the defense; an adverse ruling there will give supreme importance to the mounting national and world-wide plans to save Rosenberg.

For holiday greetings—and proof of wide support—nearly 1,000 men and women last Sunday journeyed to the street leading to the prison where the Rosenberg are confined in the death house. Police barricaded the street leading to the prison and the demonstrators were not allowed near the institution's walls, but for two hours in a heavy rain they sang songs and heard addresses by their leaders—William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress which organized the clemency expedition, author Howard Fast, and others. A small delegation was permitted to place a wreath at the priso point to the prison permitted by the police.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK: World-wide protest against the death sentence grew last week (see p. 9). From Guatemala City came a message signed by 25 of that country's congressmen urging Truman to grant clemency. In Philadelphia the Independent Voters League of Germantown and Chestnut also appealed for clemency, calling the death sentences a "knee-jerk" reaction and a "odious" mistake.

In Chicago the Congress Halllanded a meeting scheduled for the Rosenbergs on Jan. 3 and a week after confirming the date but the Chicago Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosen (Continued On Page 17)
Rosenberg Clemency

Continued from Page 1

Rosenberg Case announced that the meeting will be held on the date announced at Walsh's Hall, 1012 N. Noble St., at 7:30 p.m. Norman Thomas, former leader of the U.S. Socialist Party, in his syndicated newspaper column last week had no fair words for the Rosenbergs but nonetheless held that commutation of the death sentences would accord with justice and sound public policy as well as mercy.

IN UPRIGHT JUDGE: In its current appeal, the Rosenberg defense has argued that the case was pre-tried in the newspapers with a steady stream of inflammatory statements by government officials; a week ago District Judge Sylvester Ryan dismissed the arguments with the declaration that the U.S. enjoys a free press. Last week Federal Judge Irving H. Kaufman who tried the Rosenberg case and decreed the death sentences found the waterfront racketeer Edward J. Fisk had been prejudiced by a "hostile atmosphere" created by New York newspapers, granted him a change of venue to Washington, D.C.

Last week the Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (1600 Sixth Av., New York 32, N.Y.) made an emergency appeal for $50,000 to keep the fight on the air. It cited investigations and the research work to prove the gross miscarriage of innocence as a major financial item, and listed these plans for continuation of activities:

- Printing and distribution of literature concerning the Rosenberg Case. "We have been busy for six months," said chairman Edward R. Smith, national campaign chairman for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
- GREETING: Last week there came to the editor of the GUARDIAN a large State-wide telegram of greetings.
- "We are with them and sentenced to 30 years," GREETING: Last week there came to the editor of the GUARDIAN, in an envelope date-marked State-wide, was signed lid and written.
Israel

"Let the remember live until a certain period their guilt may be fairly and objectively considered."

The Jewish Daily News published an article on the case, "Dreyfus, Ancient and Modern,"

Australia

Our wholehearted aid to secure a quick Council for Democratic Rights (affiliated unions)

Our horror and disgust at the savage No (affiliated unions)

Melbourne's Jewish Council to Combat Anti-Semitism and Fascism also joined the fight.

Canada

The League for Democratic Rights launched a national campaign. The Toronto Civil Liberties Union scheduled a conference to map its campaign. Jewish Women's Bulletin, the voice of the Jewish Community Council, Vancouver, B.C. agreed with Brooklyn Examiner that the punishment is unduly harsh.

Argentina

League for the Rights of Man, cabled protest.

British Guiana

We consider the sentence too harsh, but without precedent.

Germany

"Preservation of life is the supreme law."

Switzerland

In a page 3 article in the conservative Tribune de Genève called for abolition of the death penalty, held that since conviction admitted could not have been obtained without accomplice testimony, the sentence lays the groundwork for an irreparable judicial error.

Washington also is the home of an enormous judicial error may perhaps have been committed in the country which prides itself on the dignity of its judicial system. It is very hard for us to understand how a double death sentence could be pronounced when reference to
Why is the U.S. freeing Nazi murderers and seeking the lives of the Rosenbergs?

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<td>Ordered massacre</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Commuted, Released, Oct. 1945</td>
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<td>of 355 Italian hostages, Rome</td>
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<td>Implicated in same massacre</td>
<td>Death</td>
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<td>Ilse Koch</td>
<td>Murderous atrocities at Buchenwald concentration camp</td>
<td>Life imprisonment</td>
<td>Released, 1949—arrested 1956 by Germans, sentenced to life imprisonment</td>
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<td>Alfred Krupp</td>
<td>Vast looting and use of slave labor in his factories</td>
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<td>Gen. WILHELM SPEIDEL</td>
<td>Shooting Soviet hostages, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRANZ EIRENCHARL</td>
<td>Participation in Belsen massacre</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Helmut Schiller</td>
<td>Torture, murder of long, all types</td>
<td>Released, April 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>BACH, GOTTFRIED</td>
<td>Allied paratroopers and others</td>
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Letters from the Death House

By Julius Rosenberg

Sing Sing Death House
December 11, 1950

(Excerpts from letters to his wife, Emanuel Bloch)

After lunch I heard that Judge Ryan has denied us a hearing to present our witnesses and seemingly dismissed our petition.

The Circuit Court of Appeals refused to grant a rehearing, and the Supreme Court didn't even issue a writ of certiorari to hear the many legal questions raised in our case. Now, too, we are denied a hearing. Arv

A mother's longing

This is an excerpt from a letter written by Ethel Rosenberg the day after a visit from her husband, Robert, and Michael.

Dear Steve

I had a late afternoon visit yesterday. I knew it would be like this. I knew I should be remembering the matchless purity of Michael's great, luminous blue eyes, the velvet warmth of Robby's sweetly serious brown ones. I knew I should be hearing their innocently jumbled excitement. I knew. In short, that my heart should be breaking. Nor was I wrong. The very air is desolate and there is no comfort anywhere. I want them, the terrified, outraged, woman-feeling, child-frantically, and the longing is wound that cannot be stanching. In the end, are there any words to be sent back? The desperation is such haste. The guards and bartenders, who are 100% black and white, have created their roles they have learned from their own films. They have learned from their own films. I want to see the full pay of the ensuing storm.

A holy crusade is on. The cry is: Get the Rosenbergs, anything counts; all who wish to cleanse themselves of past sins (anything remotely good, that is labeled as)

Clipping from the Democratic Press

Dated 10-1-50

For Press Division

65-153Y 6-56
these terrible misdeeds will not be opposed. But our cause is just and in
matter how great the opposition is we
will nail them to their lie.

I AM just a plain ordinary guy and I
don't profess to be anything extra-
ordinary or special. I feel my greatest
accomplishment is being a successful
father to my two boys. Public
activities are concentrated on their
endeavors. Although I was not too successful as a small businessman
I continued to integrate my social ac-
tivities working for peace, for liberty
I have fulfilled my mission in their
behalf and my conscience is clear.

Then, too, together with my wife we
have built a fine relationship that has
enabled us to drink deep of the fruits
of life as we contribute our share as
progressive parents to a better world.

Therefore on the occasion of this

Chautauqua-Central's policy is to
join with our fellowmen in the
war for peace on earth and brotherhood
among men.

We are confident that if we
and, with the entire world, we
have faith in mankind, we will
to be able to see the road that must be
paved to make this a reality. So too
we believe that the good people everywhere will not let two innocent people
of their deaths.

You know this is a pretty nice
place to be in and you can't imagine
what a wonderful feeling it is
when I receive the latest issue of
THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN. It brings
it all the news of the fight for peace
and a fresh, sincere, and powerful
message in its editorials. The
sentiments in the editorials are that
this one of the few remaining voices of
progressivity. Americans that dare
to challenge the evil deeds of those
in power. This paper works for the
interests of the people and is keeping
the torch of liberty burning brightly.

They have a proud and noteworthy
record to date and have made a
mark for themselves as
leading crusading journals in cold war
America. The high ethical and moral
standards they follow and the flexi-
nity they possess make them a tribune
for the heroic men and women who put this
type of work out. All power to them for the
wonderful job they are doing.

The days are lonely and the
night long nights are empty without my
wife. There is no rest and no peace
at all. Because I know how she
suffers it. Over and over again
I drive myself to work hard to
banish the agony that grips me.

We have so much to live for
and life will have greater meaning to
us when we win this battle.
If you want to prevent Michael and Robby Rosenberg (they're above) from becoming orphans you must wire or write President Truman TODAY asking him to extend executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing the week of June 24 tomorrow may be too late.
Atom scientist Urey voices 'doubt' on Rosenberg verdict

With only 12 days to go to the end of the week in which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are scheduled to go to Sing Sing's electric chair as 'atomic spies,' the world-wide campaign to save their lives took a dramatic turn at the weekend.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, one of the world's top atomic scientists, confirmed to the GUARDIAN that he had appealed Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman (the trial judge) for judicial clemency and has addressed a letter to the N.Y. Times to make public his doubts about the case against Rosenberg.

Dr. Urey was unaware that a turn of his communication to the judge had appeared in a syndicated newspaper column, but told the GUARDIAN: 'Yes, it is true, I have written the Times and am mailing the letter. I wrote not as a scientist but as an individual. I am not concerned about evidence in particular, but I am just not happy about the evidence in general.'

THE BREAK: Urey is not the only leading U.S. scientist who has privately expressed doubts about the Rosenberg conviction and sentence. But as he refused to express them publicly he may bring about a decisive eleventh-hour break in the campaign for clemency (he is well known for his strongly felt political views). A Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1934, Dr. Urey is the discoverer of heavy hydrogen; his earlier research on U235 uranium made him a key member of the atomic development team during World War II. He is a former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, at present a...
Government named him, together with other top atomic scientists, as an expert witness for the prosecution to testify on the "secrets" alleged to be transmitted to the Soviet Union. Neither he nor any of the others were ever called "WE ARE INNOCENT": On Dec. 30, Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenberg, presented before Judge Kaufman a formal application for clemency; under this law, a trial judge has the power to modify a sentence even though it has been upheld by higher courts. In a 19-page motion, the petitioners repeated the three major points on which the appeal is based:

- That adverse pre-trial publicity made a fair trial impossible;
- That the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony as well as uncorrected statements of the victims;
- That the alleged secrets were public knowledge at the time.

THE PRESSURE: From the time sentence was pronounced, it has been made known to the Rosenbergs that they could escape the death penalty by escaping and turning themselves over to justice. This pressure upon the couple was being maintained this week: it was reported (N.Y. Times, 12/25) that Judge Kaufman indicated to the mother, who visited him in chambers, that if the couple want to help themselves they can do it by "talking.

Meanwhile, an application for a new hearing on a motion to invalidate the convictions and set aside the sentences is pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals which may adjournment and.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)
You have a terrible responsibility, Your Honor.

Application denied.
By William A. Reuben

Trial Judge Irving R. Kaufman closing his "ears to world-wide clamor, refused last week to modify his sentence of death on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The last hope for justice and life lay in the White House just as it was about to change tenants.

As the final scene in Judge Kaufman's court was enacted Dec. 30, all the passions and prejudices of this era of hot and cold wars were strained almost to breaking point. The 200 or more persons who crowded the courtroom—Julius Rosenberg's family sat in the front row—can never forget the surging emotions loosed in this next-to-last desperate appeal. There were overcharged moments when defense atty.

Emanuel Bloch's legal arguments were
nullified—fogged as one human being
by another for a spark of compassion
when Judge Kaufman, acknowledging
his own humanity, clasped his head in
his hands and cried, "Oh, God! No!

When the prosecutor should it be
mean business?" He proved to the world
with two deaths that "this is a part
of a world view.

THERE MUST BE SOMETHING
Facing the facts for this client.
Emanuel Bloch stood alone, as he had
in the dogged, stubborn 26-year-old
legal fight since the Rosenbergs were
first arrested. Now, with all legal
appeals exhausted, the "single
direction" began his plea for mercy with
the declaration that "he felt inadequate
to the heavy responsibility. It was
that to concentrate with another
judge that "there must be something
about this case that has so aroused the
world." He cited the "millions where
human beings are literate" who have
expressed their concern for the fate
of the Rosenbergs. He produced the
newest international appeal—a cable
gram signed by 15 members of the
parliament which had arrived just
before the courtroom.

We, the undersigned members
of the American Bar Association,
against the death sentence pronounced
against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
and the sentence of 15 years
imprisonment against Emanuel Bloch
said that as a member of the bar he was
constrained to accept the
jury's verdict, but reminded the court
that his client's future lies in their
court. For clemency they offer their
innocence and plead for mercy, but seek justice. Their petition
for clemency was heard by the court. The
sentence of death was carried out on
January 30, 1951. The Rosenbergs
were the parents of two small children.

THE DOORS OF JUSTICE -
Rosenbergs wrote that they were truly...ntional penitence and remorse. Delays would be avoided. Bloch suggested that the judge must surely have wondered why their two humble people, who came from a humble background, had persistently denied to themselves the one sure way to escape death. The judge, troubled-looking, said:

"Yes, Mr. Bloch, I'm wondering if..." and the rest was lost. Then he appealed to the attorney to be "tolerant." He said he had been bound and pounded and vilified and pressured...but was convinced that someone was whipping it up.

"I can assure you that evidence..." affect my judgment. In this case, where the evidence is at best circumstantial, we might as well give the accused some justice.

"PRESUMPTUOUS" UREY: Through the remainder of Bloch's argument, Kaufman repeatedly interjected comments to justify his own conduct and rulings. To such protestations Bloch replied solemnly, "There is just one thing...that is I think with what Kaufman cited letters to the judge by such eminent scientists and humanitarian as Rabbi Hillel Silver, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. Edward U. Condon, and Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey who played a key role in developing the atom bomb (see next p. 4). Reference to the Urey letters poured the judge: he demanded to know how it had become available to the press, was reminded that filing of defense petition made it a public document. For Urey's plea—an act of courage which Urey, himself emphasized by underscoring his opposition to left-wing persons and politics—Kaufman had this to say:

"I don't think that is the most presumptuous thing I have. I know...much weight can I give to a letter..."

BRUSHED-OFF ISSUES: To Bloch's argument that there is "not one lot...of documentary evidence in this case," the judge responded:

"Yes, and I suppose if there...It went for more than two hours, with a quick retort from the judge for every issue: the FBI's admission of having suborned perjury from the government's surprise witnesses; the sinister atmosphere that preceded and surrounded the trial; the manner in which prosecuting officials tried to dominate the court; the prosecution's inflammatory..."
THE MIRROR — For a last plea, Bloch
wrote to reach through to the judge,
pleaded with him to ask himself why
this case has caused “people through-
out the world to look critically at
American Justice,” to say that this is a
barbaric sentence.” The judge replied:
“Assume they never read the record.”
Account time and arguments had both
run out. It was the moment when the
courtroom decorum suggested that the
judge and quietly sit down. But he
hesitated, looking squarely at the judge
then cried out:

“God! Your Honor! You have a
right thing! I oppose your con-
science! They have children, beings
love as dearly as you do yours!

Abruptly he stopped, seemed about
to apologize for an unseemly outburst.

Emanuel Bloch
Day and night

death, he said with unabashed passion,

we go to survive, we go to live,
look at ourselves in our hearts.

First I’ll get on my knees to plead

The shaken judge started his plea:

On God! On Jesus! On "Your

VOICES FROM GROOT — When these
words were delivered, the gallery
stood up. The gallery, with a
breathless silence, heeded the
words, stood up and listened.

I don’t say you that responsible,

Don’t follow a tradition! Judge,

with that, the single pronunciation
was gone. No lone man could

three days later Judge Kaplan
was his decision. Application was
filed to set the Rosenbergs ‘guilt’
beyond doubt, to show that deliberation
were “innocent.” Death, he insisted by his
Dedication to duty, and

It was still of the mind that it

Theodore, in his opening remarks,

He quoted his own words, his

Theodore had last spoken 10 days ago.

Theodore, in his opening remarks,

Theodore, in his closing remarks,

Theodore, in his closing remarks,

Theodore, in his closing remarks,

Theodore, in his closing remarks,

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Theodore, in his closing remarks,

Theodore, in his closing remarks,
“BEFORE GOD & MAN IS THE DAY after-the-decision, Bloch looks the Rosenberg Children, Michael, and Robert, to visit their parents in Sing Sing’s death house. He told reporters after the visit: There were no tears. Both children are aware of the impending death sentence.

For Kaufman’s final raid, the Rosenbergs had this reply:

“Let there be no vulgarity in the language of,_...“
Iceland Too

In Jasper Emanuel Bloch's apartment, after the visit of the Rosenberg children to their parents in Sing Sing death house last week, 3-year-old Michael Jay with his hand in the lap of Mrs. Bloch, who sought to comfort him, said: "You will see them again." "We really believe it—because millions are angry about this all over the world and the people who want to kill mommy and daddy must listen to them."

Michael had been studying the atlas. "Where are the people angry?" he asked. "What countries?"

"Oh—in France, England, Italy, India, Poland and Russia."

"But what about Iceland?" Michael asked. "Are they angry in Iceland?"

That same day the Guardian received this telegram:

"Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Bloch, 612-21, 23rd Ave., New York, N.Y.:

"PROFOUNDLY SORROWED OVER LOSS OF FINEST SON THIS WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. WOULD LIKE TO JOIN OUR FORCE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THIS NATION. CARRIED THROUGH IT WITH FINEST RESPECT FOR AMERICANISM IN EVERYONE, ANYWHERE...

"MAGNUS KJARTANSON, GICKAI'S EMPORIUM"
"The Rosenbergs Must Live"

A 28-minute dramatic report...

Available for house, school, public meetings, radio broadcast...

Price $1 incl. Postage...

Obtainable from: Hell, Camden, N.J.

1090 East 6th Ave., New York, N.Y., 10001

In Toronto: Commodore, 228 York St. or Beaver, 1230 Yonge St.
REPORT ON THE ROSENBERGS

Tell the President TODAY to spare these 2 lives

As this issue of the Guardian goes to press, a plea for clemency has been granted in the Rosenberg case to permit the defense to appeal to the White House for executive clemency. The appeal will be formally made by Saturday, but there is absolutely no time to be lost.

Although the breadth of the appeal for clemency goes far beyond the so-called Left-wing circles to which the attacks on it have been confined, the legal formalities of the process may require a few days before the plea officially reaches the President's desk. But there is no time to be lost.

"The appeal is urgent," it says, "and President Truman will immediately act on it. Therefore your communication should be addressed simply to The President, White House, Washington, D.C., and not specifically to either President Truman or President-elect Eisenhower. Otherwise, the appeal would remain if President Truman failed to act on it.

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The following letter was sent Dec. 16 as an appeal for clemency to Judge Irving Kaufman by the famed atomic physicist and Nobel Prize winner, E. C. Urey of the University of Chicago. A letter of similar content was sent by Dr. Urey to the N. Y. Times for publication. The "Times" did not print the letter on the grounds that it had quoted from Dr. Urey's letter to Kaufman in its news column.

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 knowledge is comparable to that of the two great publics who are concerned about this matter. My reaction to the testimony follows:

(1) The testimony of Max Elitcher was not entirely credible to me. He did not implicate the Rosenbergs of any knowledge. He says the Rosenbergs were given money for espionage, but I have transferred any money to them over five years.

(2) No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established. Elitcher does not know that Sobell actually delivered secret documents to Rosenberg. No other connection is suggested between Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

(3) The testimony of Adolf Greenglass is not based on any knowledge. He says he was not present at the trial. David and Ruth Greenglass are not connected with the Rosenbergs. Could not the Rosenbergs say this?

(4) The testimony of the Rosenbergs is false. Greenglass's alleged espionage is not established.

In conclusion, I do not believe that the Rosenbergs are spies. I believe that they are innocent of any espionage activity.

Dr. Harlow Urey
University of Chicago

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Evidently the jury, and. I am inclined to believe, David and Ruth Greenberg and of course they had the advantage of listening to the evidence against them. However, accepting the facts as given, I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given. For the same crime - Ruth Greenberg was never brought to trial though she admitted her guilt under oath, David Greenberg got 34 years imprisonment, Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got 60 years imprisonment, and Julius Rosenberg got death. Only the last two were witnesses and maintained that they were innocent, and they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe in. I was shocked at 20,000 words. It seems to begin to give the death penalty only for explosions. I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain. There is the consideration that helping the prosecution justify lower sentences, but in spite of this I find the disparity of sentences most unjust.

We are engaged in a cold war in which the loyalty and approval of the good people of the world are important, objectives. I believe the Rosenbergs are very sympathetic to Communist ideas. I regard such people as un Integrable generally, but I do not believe in punishing people unless they commit crimes. Would it be just to hang an innocent generalization of the Rosenbergs which could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and thereby give the guilty one an advantage? Of course, somewhere there is a representative of the U.S.S.R., probably, and he may know the situation. I should not like to see too many people die. I should like to see the Rosenbergs get 34 years and I think they should be able to make their case.
WE MUST NOT LET THEM DIE

Rosenbergs get brief stay; President is the last hope

By Lawrence Emery

JUDGE IRVING F. KAUFMAN—who sentenced Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death as "atom spies"—last Monday granted the couple a stay of execution until the President can act upon a formal petition for executive clemency. Defense atty. Emanuel E. Bloch agreed to the condition that the petition be filed by Saturday. The stay came six days after Bloch had made a passionate plea to Judge Kaufman for a reduction of sentence (see p. 3). Time for the execution had already been set for 11 P.M., Jan. 14.

The official petition will now be filed with Daniel Lyons, U.S. Pardon Atty., who will then ask for facts and recommendations from both judge and prosecution, forward his own findings to the President. After President Truman's term expires Jan. 20, Should he fail to act on the petition before leaving office, it will automatically come before President-elect Eisenhower for decision.

WASHINGTON: Announcement of the stay came as word spread 5,000 persons from all parts of the country were in Washington for a clemency gathering organized by the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. While the bulk of them marched in orderly ranks across the street from the White House, delegations spent the day visiting Senators, Congressmen and government officials. In most cases reported courteous and respectful treatment. An interview at the White House was denied, but White House officials arranged an interview with both Pardon Atty. Lyons and an official at the State Dept. also granted the petition to a delegation.
Rosenbergs get stay

(Continued from Page 3)

will go to the Supreme Court in Western Europe.

BRITAIN: Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister, in his annual statement to Parliament on March 10, made a comment that he was not going to stay in power for the rest of his life. He said that he had been told that he would be the last British Prime Minister to be re-elected, and that he would not accept a mandate for another term.

Said the London Jewish Chronicle in an editorial supporting democracy:

The constitution of the British State would be restored in the event of the death of the King.

From Britain came an appeal to the American Congress to sign a declaration of friendship signed by 20 leading American statesmen, including Dr. Henry Ford, a former Nazi, and Mr. Greenwald, a former Nazi, who are both New Yorkers.

CANADA: Toronto's Massey Hall last Sunday attracted the largest audience in Canada in recent years for a Rosen- berg rally addressed by Albert B. Kahn, noted U.S. author and GUARDIAN contributor. More than 2,000 attended and sent that many letters to Truman from the meeting. The rally was preceded by a demonstration before the U.S. Consulate. On Monday, the U.S. Consulate in the United States was burned to the ground. In Canada, the Rosenbergs' sentence was upheld.

GERMANY: A large rally to support the Rosenbergs was scheduled in Berlin for last Tuesday with Gerhardt Heine, former German Information League, principal speaker.

CHINA: From Peking came a report of the executions signed by the 11 largest membership organizations in the country, including the All-China Federation of Labor.

INDIA: An appeal for clemency was not sent from the All-India Trade Union Congress, which began its 47th session in Calcutta. The White House, through Mr. Church, said that the Rosenbergs' case was not on the agenda.

In Washington, the House Clemency Bill, which began its 47th session in Calcutta, was passed without the Rosenbergs' case being considered.
HAVE YOU WRITTEN OR WIRED THE PRESIDENT YET?
It's the least you can do—it's the least you ought to.
\textbf{Doctors called...}

This letter was written by Julius Rosenberg's lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, to his children for a visit to Sing Sing.

\textbf{JANUARY 3, 1953}

Dear Mom,

It is now Saturday afternoon. The visit is over. Our children have gone home. Through the execution of super-human efforts, I have finally succeeded in re-establishing my equilibrium and I can continue to write. Because we are innocent and our cause is just, I have been strong enough to face all this and not once have I given free reign to the tormenting flood of emotions that are dammed up inside of me.

Today our precious boys came and our own family lived once again for two hours. I could see the trust in little Robbie's eyes and the sweet, firm feeling of his little hands. In all that he said and in all he did, I saw the seeds of pure love and loyalty. The guilt and the hatred beating on the inner walls of my mind began to weaken. My little sons, my own, were happy with each other. I held each boy and was happy with my little family. I felt my own being

...Michael was troubled and disturbed. The burdens on him were obvious in his strained and strained face. I felt the strain... I felt the strain.

Then they had to go and as I helped him with his coat the sudden pinch on my heart and the nameless and nameless as the love I have for you. I must come home everyday and every day I must be ready to go to work. When was the last time that I said goodbye to you?
We are innocent ... to forsake this truth.

is to pay too high a price ... even for life.
the higher courts, the appellate tribunals, denying their power to review the discretion of the sentencing judge, have not, on the assumption of guilt, ruled on the propriety of the magnitude of the sentence of death. 

You, Mr. President, are the first one who is empowered to review these sentences—and the last one.

For the most grave of all crimes, only two death sentences have been imposed since the adoption of the Constitution and no executions have taken place. In the midst of the last war, three persons, and after the close of hostilities, five persons were charged with, tried for, and convicted of treason for adherence to an enemy that was despicable to the entire world for a wantonness unparalleled in human history. No one of these was executed for his crime.

The true precedent, which you expect, Mr. President, and which the judge ignored, buttresses the common understanding that death was meant to punish wartime espionage in wartime and not after the termination of hostilities. Of the German saboteurs who were tried and sentenced during the war, two—William Curtis Coleman and David Trimpel—who had not been the first of the saboteurs, were not even executed. The judge himself, the Rosenbergs, have been arrested and these freedom their—those who were not—were to pay their sentences with utmost inhumanity. The Rosenbergs, and July 7, 1975, as is the assurance of eminent judges, will be a day for all to remember.

ETHEL ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG

If they die, our brothers will die too!
1500 clergymen join mercy plea; Einstein backs Urey

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 - A letter asking clemency for the Rosenbergs signed by 1,000 Christian clergymen has been sent to President Truman. It was announced today by Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Still, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church and recent National Director of the N.C. Protestant Council. A later telegram to the White House listed over 500 additional signatures received on Monday, and more signatures still poured in from all over the U.S. Said Dr. Still in the telegram:

"The签名 reunion is a necessary and fitting recognition of the clemency of the Rosenbergs' death sentence. The signatures are a strong statement of the nation's support of the Rosenbergs' cause."

PRINCETON, N.J. - Prof. Albert Einstein announced he had written to the White House Monday asking President Eisenhower to halt the execution of the Rosenbergs. He told the President his Appeal was based on a widely held belief that the Rosenbergs were not guilty of the crimes they were accused of. A unprecedented list of churches in every state and of 11 denominations cooperating in this plea included many who are nationally known and others who are building the religious and moral conscience of the country in small places. Dr. Still wrote to President Eisenhower:

"We believe you will share our conviction that the Rosenbergs are innocent and that the nation has no real interest in their execution. We sincerely hope that you will halt the execution of the Rosenbergs and that they will be given a fair trial."

The letter was signed by the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, the Religious Action Center of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Jewish National Fund of America.
The Rosenbergs' fate
up to the President

(Continued from Page 2)

By Lawrence Emery

Heaeded for the President two weeks ago were formal appeals for executive clemency signed by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, under sentence of death as "atom spies." No one knew when the appeals would reach the White House; they must first be processed by the Justice Department's Pardon Attorney, then forwarded to the President through the Attorney General. A decision might carry over into the Eisenhower Administration. In the meantime the doomed couple are under a stay of execution granted by sentencing Judge Irving R. Kaufman, to last until five days after the President's ruling.

In their appeal the Rosenbergs had this bitter comment for official attitudes to their case of innocence:

"We have been told again and again that we are in a mist of innocence, but I am proud to maintain our integrity. We are the only ones in history who have been found guilty of this crime and won't say to the world that it is innocent of it."

The Rosenbergs reminded Truman of the "true precedent" the President is about to set, in view of the 24 Nazi spies who have been convicted of espionage.

The Sunday before the Rosenbergs were arrested, the President had just returned from New York City where he attended a Seder dinner and argued that the Rosenbergs were "a bunch of Commie spies" and that he would refuse to pardon them.

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The nation's capital was put on alert last week as the country awaited the outcome of the Rosenbergs' fate. The Supreme Court was scheduled to hear arguments on the case, and the White House was being guarded by a massive police presence. The Rosenbergs had been tried and found guilty of espionage, but their defense had argued that they were "atom spies" and that they had been coerced into working for the Soviet Union.

The case had drawn nationwide attention, with protests and rallies held in support of the Rosenbergs. Many people had come to the White House to show their support for the couple, and there were concerns that the Rosenbergs' fate would have a significant impact on the outcome of the election.

While the Rosenbergs were being debated inside the White House, the nation's capital was on high alert. The Rosenbergs had been accused of being "atom spies," and there were concerns that their classification might have implications for national security.

In the end, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Rosenbergs, overturning their convictions and granting them a new trial. The Rosenbergs were released from prison, and their case continued to be a source of debate and controversy for many years to come.
IN NEW YORK: More than 1,000 boys conscripted a chilling rain to attend the trial of the Rosenbergs. At an earlier date in the trial, a demonstration was staged by a coalition of American groups to protest the trial. The demonstration was held in the area where the Rosenbergs were born and raised, and where they lived till their arrest. Another New York meeting called by a musicians' committee for the Rosenbergs drew an overflow audience. Hundreds responded to an appeal to help the Rosenberg Committee (1059 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.) distribute 1,500,000 leaflets this week.

On Sunday night, Jan. 11, a series of demonstrations were held in New York, with loudspeakers from the windows of two buildings facing the square. Loudspeakers broadcast a recorded appeal for money, while from another hotel a new leaflet was being showered on the crowd. The leaflet contained the message that the Rosenbergs were being held in order to deter other nations from supporting them. The leaflet was distributed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers' Guild. The leaflet contained the statement: "We have a duty to oppose the use of deadly force in our nation's affairs. We must work for a world without war, without repression, and without prejudice. The Rosenbergs and all other people who are persecuted for their beliefs must be protected."

"UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS." The U.S. government has made unfounded assumptions and accusations in its case against the Rosenbergs. The government has failed to provide evidence to support its claims. The Rosenbergs have been denied the right to a fair trial. The government's actions have been met with widespread opposition and condemnation. The U.S. government's treatment of the Rosenbergs has been widely condemned and criticized around the world.
THE ROSENBERG CLEMENCY VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

On Jan. 9, 5,500 persons came from coast to coast to join the vigil.

Ephraim Gross and Michael R. Atkin wrote to more than 3,000 fellow N.Y. attorneys seeking their support for clemency.

SOBEL—NO COOPERATION: During the week Judge Kaufman rejected an application to reduce the maximum 50-year sentence he gave Morton Sobell, who was tried with the Rosenbergs but not connected with "atomic secrets." Sobell was recently transferred to Alcatraz, toughest of federal prisons. His plea was argued by Mr. Howard N. Meyer, opposed by Mr. V. K. Chairmer, 3d, and U.S. Atty., who said:

"There has been on Sobell's part absolutely no cooperation, no showing of remorse, etc. The defendant has merely pleaded not guilty, the only reason given by the prosecution for not asking for a new trial. What he does know about the crime Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, has stoutly maintained his innocence. K's claims, brushed aside, come from Sobell's wife and mother."

With the government's case, and if newspapers are being "swamped" by one Socialists' paper's attack on government, the attor. general has continued to the defense. The Times, "boldly anti-Communist," advocated clemency, wrote indignantly: "ReALLERY's behalf, the Rosenberg"

Les Temps Modernes, influential cultural journal named by Existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre, published a glowing obituary of the trial record. "The defense was in the hands of the great American lawyer, A. B. "Buk.""
Dear Mr. President: About the Rosenbergs

As you take up the responsibilities for which you campaigned and have been elected, you have many solemn decisions to make. Tens of millions of people here and around the world see one of these decisions as the most solemn of all—the most indicative of the spirit of justice and mercy as it exists in America today and as it will be during your Administration.

That decision involves life or death for two of your fellow citizens. Their names are Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They love life as you love it, and they love each other and their two small children. Orphans next week or the next if you so ordain.

We urge all readers to write to President Eisenhower, we urge all readers to write to the new President, even though they have already written to Mr. Truman. Preferably speak your mind in your own way—or see all or part of this article in your own way.

We urge you to address this matter of your making.

The principle at stake is the welfare and dignity of the human spirit. The decisions you have to make are not only in the context of a war that has been immoral, unjust, and illegal. They are also in the context of a war that has been too long and too bloody and too overwhelming in human sacrifice.

Let no American be called upon to witness, with his conscience intact, the execution of his fellow citizens. Let no American be called upon to witness the death of those who have been hereditarily and traditionally his friends and neighbors.

We who sign these initials pledge our help in any way that is consistent with the aims we have set and of which we are proud.
Truman feel that the execution of the defendants would be a terrible moral as well as political error. They have different reasons for this belief. The clergymen speak in the language of the "terrible finality" of the sentence. All those who accept the "guilty" verdict can say, "two people are going to die and we can do nothing about it." None can see what would be gained by commuting the sentence. All that we would be gained is reproach, in America."

AS FOR OURSELVES, we are convinced on the basis of the trial record that no injustice took place in the verdict. We join the plea for mercy because we cannot doubt that the innocence of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg will one day be established, as the innocence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been established—too late. Whatever your decision may be, we intend to continue fighting for the truth until their name is cleared of the charge. Their children deserve no less honor than the name of America deserves no less protection. Will you not, Mr. President, avert from your conscience and the conscience of America the terrible decision you face? If you do so, we cannot doubt what that decision must be.
"The Rosenbergs Must Live"

A Long Playing 30-minute Dramatic Recording
An unparalleled masterpiece of dramatic
suitable for house, theater, or
public meetings, radio broadcasts.

Obtainable from Neil Covery, 150 6th Avenue, New York, NY 10013.

Please send 25c for delivery.

National Committee for the
Union of the Rosenbergs.

Clipped from The
National Guardian
Dated Oct 29, 1933.
the President (see p. 4) and suggested
that readers borrow from it in their
own letters to government officials
and to the press.

There were scores of articles on the
case in the Chinese press, the verdict
was condemned by Shen Jia-xiu, chief
director of China's Supreme Court,
Dr. Mei Ju-ao, Chinese member of the
International Tribunal which tried the
Japanese war criminals. An editorial
for clemency appeared in the English-
language Hong Kong Standard (1/22),
published by W. S. Hei.

"Tiger Balm King" who is the
Kai-shek, commonly in
Israel the influential
Washington Post urged clemency and in
lawyers added their names to the
distinguished persons, through France, who have spoken out.

"LE MONDE" INSISTS, in a letter
the Washington Post (1/22) answers
that paper's attack on the conservative
Paris Le Monde for questioning the
"without knowing the facts,"
Monde's political correspondent, that
Pierre forcefully re-stated the facts of his doubts and asked:

Are we so far along in the cold
that the mere desire to clarify
an affair as this is enough to make
one appear suspect?

The Post then went so far as to
pose it a "legitimate question whether
"the maximum penalty imposed by the
Kuranawa is justified." The Chicago
Daily News (1/22) conceded that,
"if a different judge might
considered 30 years or 50 years
sufficient penalty, and probably would
not have been criticized if he had
a menu prison sentence in another
anyhow, in view of the world's
-case for spying."
'Fear,' cajoling fail to move Rosenbergs

WHILE the Justice Dept. Parson's office sifted through the mountain of legal documents and mail in the Rosenberg Case, the press said the clemency appeal might take weeks to reach President Eisenhower's desk. Pressure mounted on the couple to confess and implicate others in the plot to transmit A-bomb information to Russia. In a letter to the N. Y. Times (1/21), William L. White, board member of the American Civil Liberties Union, which some of whose branches support the clemency appeal, suggested that...

In answer they wrote that the FBI would never find a full and complete confession. The President would verify them. Some reporters said a couple were threatening states. Any threat was... even family influence was brought to bear. To tell them all, Julius Rosenberg had this reply, in a letter made available last week.

Truth must out. We are not surrendering to either fear or cajoling. If you are to be killed, I must become involved with all the emotions and power that we are completely innocent. We sincerely believe that we will all be banished with our darling sons. We have not done any more to the happy family we were before than we will after. All we wish and the decision with courage, confidence and perspective.

MUDDY WATERS: There were other attempts to cloud the waters of the world-wide clemency campaign. Columnist and ex-lawyer Leonard Lyons, who boasts of inside court sources, suggested that Eisenhower might commit the sentence. 'No Julius stand!'--Judge Irving Kaufman made the same sentence stand by my vote, because their children were. Judge cannot take into consideration... that a defendant's... man.'--President van de... The Gallup poll reported a 15% vote on whether death should be the... on, but the... the... Case, but the Gallup poll on the... made the... and a clear connection, giving the false impression... treason was the charge in the case. (The... charge was...}

(Continued on 2/1...)

Dated: Feb. 3, 1953

National Guardian
From Brussels came a telegram signed by 45 reading Socialists who said Socialist Senator Henri Rolin, "left repugnance" at joining "a communist protest" but "must yield to the evidence of events." By last week protests had come from 37 organizations and prominent individuals in Germany—most of them in the West. Anti-Nazi George Grunewald of Bingen-on-Rhine responded to an appeal of the German Union of Democratic Lawyers (which issued a special 4-page report quoting largely from the GUARDIAN) by recalling a client he defended before the Nazi Special Court in Dortmund; the evidence was based on the unconvincing testimony of a co-defendant, who had been accused of smuggling in his native Poland behind him. My client continuously proclaimed his innocence and wrote his co-defendant—in the absence of any other defense—with his own blood on a scrap of paper to tell the truth. But the co-defendant remained silent, and the death-sentence was carried out. I gladly join you in this protest against the execution of the Rosenberg's.

The Paris Observer commented that an act of courage had been "deemed an act of weakness" on Truman's part was possible for Eisenhower. It was agreed that there was enough evidence to convict the defendant of good standing for extremism. It is not known what happened, nor is it clear why the trial was held in secret. The public has not been informed of the trial. There is no official report and that of any record has been destroyed by the FBI. The facts remain a mystery, but the trial's substance is not.

In Wulkan, China, the Communist Nationalist appealed for strikes. In Calcutta, India, the Indian People's Workers' Assn. and the Progressive writers and Artists Assn. joined the struggle. In Britain, too, both the All-India Peasants' Union and the All-India Teachers' Union had added.  

"SHAMEFUL REPORTING:" On Jan 17, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 18, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 19, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 20, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 21, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 22, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 23, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 24, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 25, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 26, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 27, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 28, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 29, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 30, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Jan 31, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. 

On Feb 1, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 2, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 3, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 4, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 5, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 6, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 7, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 8, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 9, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 10, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 11, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 12, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 13, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 14, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 15, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 16, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 17, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 18, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 19, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 20, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 21, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 22, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 23, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 24, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 25, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 26, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 27, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 28, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 29, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 30, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On Feb 31, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. 

On March 1, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 2, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 3, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 4, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 5, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 6, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 7, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 8, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 9, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 10, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 11, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 12, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 13, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 14, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 15, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 16, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 17, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 18, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 19, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 20, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 21, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 22, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 23, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 24, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 25, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 26, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 27, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 28, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 29, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 30, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram. On March 31, the U.S. Postmaster General refused to mail a telegram.
Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

To commit espionage; the Rosenbergs could not have been tried for treason because the Constitution provides there must be at least two witnesses to the same overt act. In the Rosenberg case the testimony of the government's one major witness had no independent corroboration at all.

From California came word that an American Legion Post had volunteered to shoot the Rosenbergs.

"THEY SHOULD LIVE" But around the world new hoists of people continued to join the million-strong fight for clemency. During the week New York had a Labor Rally for Clemency. Besides trade union leaders the speakers included Dr. John F. Dillingham, noted research chemist and wage board member of the American Union of Scientific Workers. Grand Secretary W. C. Hueston of the Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the country's largest Negro fraternal society, wrote President Eisenbrough: "I am not sure of the guilt of either of the Rosenbergs but I am joining in with the petition to commute this sentence to life imprisonment or a lesser term. It seemed to me that the U.S. would lessen the harshness of its sentence in keeping with the punishment dealt out by other countries for similar crimes.

In a lecture on Freedom of Speech at the University of North Carolina, Mr. Zacharias Bee, a law professor and leading authority on the Constitution, said: "There is some doubt of their guilt, they should live. Others have committed worse offenses and have been allowed to live."


RELIC OF BASEBALL was aroused from coast to coast. A year ago a dramatization and appeal were broadcast over Toronto's St. James Church. Daily vigils are being conducted at the General Hospital in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Edmonton, and Toronto where 4,000 copies of a protest leaflet on the case are being sold.


Sympathy for the family is not confined to one particular group. There is a large company for them among Christians.

Rev. George V., Marquand, Episcopalian minister, in a letter to Ottawa, Ottawa, in London, England, said: "I see the clemency appeal. I shall do what I can in my position as a member of the U. S. Ambassador to Canada.

MADRAS, India, celebrated the 19th independence anniversary with continued signs of the Hindu being maintained in the face of the British.
Bouquet

MOUNT VISTA, Colo.: It doesn't matter how you would do it, we didn't have the GUARDIAN to do it.

SIXTUS, N.J.: Your efforts are not in vain. The world is coming to see the GUARDIAN.

As an initial advertisement for the GUARDIAN, I would like to announce that I am mighty thankful to America for the historic fight for clemency for the Negro. A struggle which we must continue to fight with pride.

HUBBARD WOODS, Ill.: I thought that the Guatemalans were all that was.
Time short to save Rosenbergs; top Utah jurist pleads for mercy

TIME for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted "atomic spies" who continue to protest their total innocence in Sing Sing death house, was last running out.

In his stay of execution to permit a clemency appeal to be made to the President, Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled that, if the appeal were denied, a new execution date would be set five days after that decision was announced. Earlier Washington reports were that it might take many weeks for Pardon Atty. Lyons to make his recommendation. But AP reported from Washington Feb. 5 that Lyons and his staff are making "faster progress on their analysis than anticipated"; a Presidential decision "might be forthcoming sooner than was expected."

From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to dwell on the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation.

Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into the trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the juror was Jewish, and the defendants were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the Idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held, have been tainted with leanings toward communism, there may have been unconsciously a mounting effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the U.S.S.R.

"UTTERLY DISPROPORTIONATE": The Justice also discounted the notion of his having knowledge of atomic secrets, is now serving a 30-year term on Alcatraz Island, toughest of U.S. federal prisons. A petition for a rehearing in his case was based upon the government's admission that it used perjured testimony in the trial, and upon the Court of Appeals' own harsh criticism of the prosecution's tactics. Last month the Court ruled in five curt words: "Petition for rehearing is denied."

Five words

Morton Sobell, co-defendant of the Rosenbergs but not even charged with knowledge of atomic secrets, is now serving a 30-year term on Alcatraz Island, toughest of U.S. federal prisons. A petition for a rehearing in his case was based upon the government's admission that it used perjured testimony in the trial, and upon the Court of Appeals' own harsh criticism of the prosecution's tactics. Last month the Court ruled in five curt words: "Petition for rehearing is denied."
that Greenglass, with only an elementary education and no scientific training, could have produced any information of value. He added:

On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the U. S. S. . . .

Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

MORE CLERGYMEN: In New York City last week some 700 trade unionists—AFL, CIO and independent—attended a labor rally for the Rosenbergs. In Madison, Wis., the Capital Times reported a petition for clemency signed by 14 of that city's clergymen. They based their plea on the harshness of the sentence and their fear that the Rosenbergs might be made into "martyrs." They wrote:

It is our opinion to execute the Rosenbergs would run considerably against the grain of the finest moral insights of our civilization.

Added to the swelling protests was one voiced by the Baltimore Afro-American, one of the nation's leading Negro weeklies:

The feeling is inescapable that the severe sentences would not have been passed had not this couple been members of a minority group.

MRS. ROOSEVELT DISSENTS: "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who was honored last week by the ADA with a scroll presented by Averill Harriman for her services to human rights, and who recently was quoted as favoring clemency, set the record straight in her syndicated newspaper column:

I not only do not advocate clemency, but think only the President and his legal advisers could reach any kind of sound judgment in this matter. . . . There is no reason for meetings to be held or for petitions to be signed. . . . I feel quite sure there is no need for concern on the part of those who can know very little about the details.

From Puerto Rico came a plea for clemency from that country's Committee for Civil Liberties, which expressed fear of a "tragic miscarriage of justice."

"Please don't mention peace, or they'll call you a communist."
"All, all past, and decision close at hand: for we sitting here and fighting for breath in an ever narrowing circle of tightening time, it looms large and unknown, color-blurred and shapeless upon the gigantic canvas of a furious age. And yet, essentially, it is a simple decision predicated upon a few simple propositions..."

Ethel Rosenberg
January 19, 1953

- To spread the truth about the Rosenbergs in this time of decision.
- To put into print the thoughts and feelings of "ordinary people" whom ordeal has made great.
- To help two children who, whether their parents live or die, will not know a normal family life.

The Foundation for the Rosenberg Children announces as its first act the publication of a book of

THE LETTERS OF
ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG
Written in the Death House

To assure publication immediately—within a few weeks—the Foundation urgently needs your help in the form of pre-publication orders at $1.00 per copy.

It asks that you order a copy by return mail—and, if possible, an additional copy for that friend who can’t make up his mind.

Proceeds from the book will launch the trust fund for the two boys.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, has agreed to act as treasurer for the Foundation pending its formal establishment. Please make checks and money orders payable to him. All orders must be prepaid.

EMANUEL H. BLOCH
Room 610, 101 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y.
Please send me ______ copies of "The Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" at $1.00 each for which I enclose ______ dollars.
Name
Address
City: _____________ Zone: ___________ State: _____________

65-15 348 D 7
The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

OFFERS

"The Rosenbergs Must Live"

A Long Playing 28-minute Dramatic Recording
An unparalleled masterpiece of dramatic art
Suitable for house gatherings. —price $1, incl. postage

Obtainable from: Nati. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 6th Avenue, New York BR 9-9694

San Francisco Rosenberg Comm., 228 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif.
McGranery suppressed Pope's clemency plea in Dec.

For two days last week many a face in the Justice and State Depts., and the White House glowed red with embarrassment. The fact that Pope Pius XII last December (while Truman was President) had intervened in the Rosenberg Case had been suppressed, and became known only through publication of an item in Rome by the Vatican's Osservatore Romano. Both Truman and Eisenhower denied knowledge of any action by the Pope.

The question in the capital was: Who had received the communication, what had he done with it? All files were searched in vain for any mention of it.

"Our own conscience": Off the coast of Florida ex-Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery—a prominent Catholic layman, knighted by the Pope—was vacationing on his yacht. When news of the Pope's suppressed message became known, he headed for shore, hurried to Palm Beach. There he admitted that the Vatican's Apostolic Delegation in Washington had discussed with him the Pope's interest in the Rosenberg case, but that he did not report it and made no note of it because... the Apostolic Delegate never submitted anything to me in writing. I did not transmit this message to the President or the State Dept. The matter ended there so far as I was concerned.

He conceded the Vatican had a right to express an interest in the case, "but then it was up to us to act according to our own laws and conscience."

"Numerous, Urgent Appeals": The explanation made few happy. The Vatican had reacted promptly with two statements, both made public and in writing this time. Apostolic Delegate Amleto Cicognani declared following Osservatore Romano's report:

At the request of the Holy See, the Apostolic Delegation last December communicated to the Dept. of Justice the fact that the Holy Father had received numerous and urgent appeals for intervention with intercession in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, which, out of motives of charity proper to his Apostolic Office without being able to enter into the merits of the cases, His Holiness felt...
appropriate to bring to the attention of the U.S. civil authorities.

"NEW DEMANDS": In a letter addressed to Sherman Adams, ass't. to the President, Cicognani added:

In view of the many reports that have appeared in the press I felt that I should inform you of this statement directly.

Furthermore, I am directed by the Holy See to inform the competent U.S. authorities that many new demands are being received at the Vatican urging the Holy Father to intervene for clemency in behalf of the Rosenbergs and that Leftist newspapers insist that His Holiness has done nothing. I will be most grateful if you will notify this to the President.

THE WEEK-END WONDER: First U.S. press reactions gave banner headlines to the Pope's intervention, but over the week-end most newspapers decided the Pope hadn't intervened at all—merely passing on protests by others. But "Osservatore Romano's" report was clear:

As he has mercifully done in other similar cases, so also in this one he has not failed to intervene, as much as it was possible for him to do so in view of the absence of any official relations with the competent government authority.

POPE PIUS XII
Washington wasn't interested
We charge a plot to murder us

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg issued this statement to the press at Sing Sing prison Saturday, through their attorney Emanuel H. Bloch.

We acknowledged with deep humility and gratitude His Holiness' appeal for executive clemency on our behalf. We also wish to take this occasion to express once again our heartfelt thanks to all the millions throughout the world who have rallied to our support.

The exposure of the deliberate concealment of Pope Pius' sentiments from both President Eisenhower and ex-President Truman is dramatic confirmation of the fraud that has been practiced in our proceedings from the start. We are convinced that, just as the case against us was a frame-up, other vital material was purposely withheld from the respective Presidents. Obviously President Eisenhower was misled when he stated that we had "exercised all rights of appeal." The truth is that at this very moment we are pursuing an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from a denial of our application to set aside our conviction because they were obtained by the knowing use of perjury and by other illegal means.

We charge a conspiracy to murder us in violation of God's law and the laws of our nation. The truth will smash this conspiracy. We are confident that President Eisenhower will reconsider his decision and punish the perpetrators of this foul play. We likewise have confidence that the courts will eventually recognize our victimization and provide us the opportunity to vindicate ourselves.

If we die, we will die with proud hearts and clear consciences.

Julius Rosenberg
Ethel Rosenberg
How word came to the death house;
victim's fate now 'in people's hands''

LATE Wednesday afternoon Ethel and
Julius Rosenberg—sentenced to die as
"abominable spies"—were listening to a
radio program in their cells in Sing
Sing's death house. They had no way
to know that another act in their long
and worldwide fight for life was com-
ing to a swift end as the music played.

At 4:30 that afternoon Atty. Gen.
Herbert Brownell Jr. had delivered to
President Eisenhower the results of a
month-long study of the case records
and his own and Pardon Atty. Daniel
M. Lyons' recommendations on the plea
for executive clemency. At 5:03 P.M.—
a good half-hour later—the President
announced his 326-word statement, a
document that could not have been
written in the time between Brownell's
arrival and its release. It concluded:

... I am determined that it is my
duty, in the interest of the people of
the United States, not to set aside the
verdict of their representative.

MOBILIZATION: At 5:20, less than an
hour since Brownell's arrival at the
White House, the music on Sing Sin's
death-house radio stopped abruptly
and the President's decision upholding
the death sentence was announced.

The press quoted prison personnel
as saying the couple showed no emotion.

But others did. Within a few hours
an emergency meeting was in session in
the New York headquarters of the Nat.
Committee to Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case. Many came from other
Eastern Seaboard cities. For their first
move to raise millions in a last-ditch
effort to save the couple, they announ-
ced a round-the-clock vigil at the
White House that began Saturday
afternoon. Many worked all through
Wednesday night on planning and or-
ganization. Thursday — Lincoln's Birth-
day — hundreds of volunteers in New
York and other cities worked without
stop to rally participants for the trek
to Washington. Because of the holiday
—official celebration orators failed to
note the irony of Eisenhower's harsh
decision on the eve of the great
humanitarian's anniversary—most job
presses in New York were shut down;
a friendly printer with an emergency
crew worked into the night to produce
a hand-operated proof-press poster
announcing the vigil.

THE PEOPLE MUST SAY: The Wed-
nesday night emergency meeting said:

It is clear that life or death for
the Rosenbergs is now in the hands
of the American people. The Presi-
dent must immediately be told by
the people that his death decree is in
disregard of their expressed wishes.

Later the committee said:

Patriotism and mercy motivate the
nationwide appeal for clemency.
Neither in our eyes nor in the eyes
of the peoples of the world do we
want our government to stand bereft
of fairness.

We believe the Rosenbergs can still
obtain Presidential clemency, provid-
ing that millions of our fellow-
citizens reiterate their sentiments
by conveying, by telephone, wire and
letter, a plea for reconsideration to
President Eisenhower. We urge that
the many churches, labor unions and
civic-minded organizations do like-
wise, and further that they send
delегations to express their profound
convictions to the President in per-
son. In doing so, they will uphold the
highest humanitarian tradi-
tions of our democracy.

"EARNEST CONSIDERATION": For
those who marveled at the speed
with which the President made his an-
nouncement after receiving the Justice
Dept's report the N Y Times Anthony
Levitt explained that in his study
as he set up a new administration
facing a thousand acute and complex
problems—Eisenhower "has been con-
sidering the case independently." He

(Continued on Page 9)
ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 3)

had "reasoned that the crime (had) frightful implications in the atomic age" and therefore was left to consider only if "the Rosenbergs had received the benefit of every legal right available to any citizen." (In his own statement Eisenhower stressed his personal "earnest consideration, careful examination" of the records which made him "satisfied that the two individuals have been accorded full measure of justice.")

In fact, the measure of justice accorded the Rosenbergs was far from full. Held in abeyance during Judge Kaufman's stay of execution to permit the clemency appeal to the President was an appeal to the Supreme Court from a lower court denial of a new trial. Defense atty. Emanuel H. Bloch insisted that the President's decision "... does not end this matter at all. There will be plenty of struggle yet."

BLACKOUT CONTINUES: For the nation's commercial press a "Communist propaganda campaign" around the Rosenberg Case was beaten. (The fact that the independent GUARDIAN sparked the defense campaign, and that it is primarily based on glaring lack of proof of guilt continued to be blacked out. All but two or three U.S. papers have rejected ads explaining the defense position.)

From coast to coast newspapers studiously sought to make further protest seem futile with headlines like these:

ROSENBERGS DOOMED... (N.Y. Daily Mirror).
ROSENBERGS, STILL SILENT, WAIT DOOM... (N.Y. Post).

BLOCH MOVES FOR STAY: A continuation of the legal struggle began Friday, when Bloch sought from Circuit Court Judge Augustus Hand an order

upon the government to show cause why a stay of execution should not be granted. The judge said he would convene the full court Tuesday morning, when another motion for a stay was argued.

Also on Friday Bloch appeared before Judge Irving R. Kaufman to appeal for a new execution date not to be set in less than 4-8 weeks, to allow time for the appeal to the Supreme Court. U.S. Atty. Myles Lane called the request "another dilatory tactic to defeat the ends of justice," and Kaufman commented: "I do not think any purpose would be served by further delay, except to increase the mental anguish of the defendants and possibly to raise false hopes for them."

Sunday he set an execution date for the week of March 9, only three weeks away. Kaufman complained that

NEW TRIAL GROUNDS: The appeal to the Supreme Court, from a ruling by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan refusing a new trial, is on these major grounds:

- That government-inspired publicity before and during the trial created such prejudice that a fair trial was impossible;
- That David Greenglass, Ethel's brother and the government's star witness whose testimony was uncorroborated, perjured himself (for his part in convicting his sister and brother-in-law he got off with a 15-year sentence);
- That the prosecution admitted its witness Ben Schneider, a passport photographer, committed perjury on the stand. He testified he had not seen the Rosenbergs from the time he photographed them some months earlier to the time he took the stand; later the government by affidavit confessed he had been illegally taken into the courtroom to see the Rosenbergs the day before he testified.
- That depositions and affidavits by top physicists prove there were no atomic secrets.

The U.S. Court of Appeals had upheld Judge Ryan's denial of a new trial, but in so doing criticized the prosecution tactics in terms of harshness rarely used in the sedate language of the law. The court further stated that had a new trial been demanded at the time, it should have been granted.

CRIME—"OBSTURACV": A few welcomed the President's verdict of death. UP, in a report from Kansas City, quoted ex-President Harry Truman as saying Eisenhower "did the right thing." The N.Y. Times approved, had this to say of the defendants who steadfastly maintain their innocence:

Their attitude from the start was, and remains, defiant, obdurate and unrepentant.

But millions here and abroad were shocked. Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of Chicago University's School of Theology, made public a letter of clemency to Eisenhower on behalf of 2,258 clergymen representing 28 communions in all 48 states and D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico. Dean Loomer asked an appointment with the President "at which some of our number can present to you personally the considerations which moved us to join in a common plea for mercy."

From Boston went a clemency plea to the President signed by 88 clergymen in that city:

In firm faith that man's highest calling is "to do justly, to love mercy and to walk with thy God," we earnestly ask you to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosen-
WASHINGTON INSIDERS SAY

Brownell urged like to spare Rosenbergs

By John B. Stone

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16

COUPLED with the astounding disclosure of the Justice Department's suppression of a move for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg made by Pope Pius XII last December, the GUARDIAN learned exclusively today that government Pardons Atty. Daniel M. Lyons, with the approval of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell jr., had recommended clemency. News of their attitude has been totally suppressed.

On indisputable authority the GUARDIAN learned that at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 11, two hours before President Eisenhowe announced his rejection of the clemency bid, word had gone out from the Justice Dept. that the recommendation was favorable. The news flashed through upper echelons in Washington and was promptly phoned to New York, where planning began at once for a long campaign to prove the Rosenbergs' innocence and finally vindicate them.

"WE KEEP IT QUIET": When the President's statement was announced at 5:03 p.m., a half-hour after Brownell arrived at the White House, the shock was even greater to those aware of the earlier news than it was to the millions who were ignorant of it.

Efforts to obtain official confirmation of the earlier report have met with a blank wall of silence from the Justice Dept. The government's refusal to make public the Lyons-Brownell recommendation is in flat contradiction to a declaration—highly critical of the Truman administration—made by Brownell on Jan. 30:

Henceforth all pardons and commutations will be a matter of public record. The names of persons recommending the pardons and commuta-

EXECUTION DATE SPEEDED UP

On Monday morning Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman rejected pleas by the defense for a delay long enough to permit exhaustion of all legal avenues still open. He set the week of Mar. 9—three weeks away—for the execution of the Rosenbergs.

(Continued on Page 1)
POPE MADE APPEAL
TO AID ROSENBERGS;
PLEA ONE OF MERCY

N. Y. Times, Feb. 11, 1933

(Continued from Page 1)
golf since noon at the Burning Tree Club with Gen. Omar Bradley.

The vigil is planned by the natl. committee to be a repetition in part
of the 21-day, 21-night vigil which ended three days before Truman's ad-
ministration—just with emphasis on mass demonstrations, participated in
by thousands from all parts of the country. The next big mobilization is
scheduled for this week-end, including Washington's Birthday.

Radio and press tried to play down the size of the opening demonstration,
giving the number participating at 500-750. The Washington Star figure
of 2,000 was verified by the GUARDIAN.

FOREST OF SIGNS: Some 700 came
on a special train from New York; an-
other 250 by auto and bus from New
England and New York. Delegations
came from East Coast cities including
Philadelphia and Baltimore. Many
Washingtonians joined the marchers.

Not long after Rev. Williamson's open-
ing prayer, Metropolitan Police
Inspector George R. Wallrodt ordered
the picket line halted, moving part of
the marchers from the Pennsylvania
Av. sidewalk to a sidewalk across Ex-
ecutive Av. from the White House's
east entrance. This lessened the mass
effect, but the marchers were deter-
mined to have no avoidable trouble
with the police. Two hundred signs
dotted the line, including:

- "The sentence is excessive and
cruel"—The Churchman.
- Mr. President, 3,000 ministers
have appealed to you.
- The Jewish Examinier: The
punishment of the Rosenbergs is ex-
tremely harsh.
- The Electric Chair can't kill the
doubts in the Rosenbag Case.
- The Court of Appeals says a new
trial should have been granted.
- Afro-American says there are
grave doubts in the case.
- "Justice in the U. S. must not be
more vindictive than in other coun-
tries"—Jewish Chronicle.

"THEY MUST NOT DIE": Onlookers
gathered as the long march for life
began. A cop said: "You'll either
have to join the line or move on." One
voice replied: "Maybe I will join at
that," but the line moved on.

At 2:30 David Alman, exec. secy. of
the natl. committee, asked Secret Ser-
cvice guards at the northwest gate to
send in a statement to the President.
They refused. News cameras began
grinding. Rev. Williamson joined Al-
man in his demand. Finally the guards
called a messenger. The statement said
thousands of appeals, motivated by a
desire for justice, have been made by
Americans and citizens of other coun-
tries for clemency. It continued:

The distressing fact that the appeal
for mercy by Pope Pius XII was not
brought to your attention raises seri-
ous fears that many significant pleas
were not made available to you before
you reached your decision on execu-
tive clemency. We respectfully urge
that, in the light of these cir-
cumstances, which have arisen
through no fault of the Chief Execu-
tive, you give renewed consideration
to the appeals for commutation.

Young girls at either end of the
clemency processions handed out 250-
04 leaflets declaring: "We appeal to
your conscience—they must not die
while doubt remains.

WE CAN WIN": Such was the de-
termination that more than 100 pil-

POPE MADE NO PLEA
TO AID ROSENBERGS

N. Y. Times, Feb. 15, 1933

grims, who had planned to return
home Saturday night, made last-
minute requests for housing after the
vigil had run several hours. They
joined about 500 others. Emily Alman
told 300 who were staying over:

"When you do go home, spread the
word that everybody in town must
come back here next week-end. And
come back yourself. The days are
numbered. But we can win."

An anonymous pilgrim in the back
of Oval Fellow Hall, 9th and T Sts.,
Northwest, only meeting place which
would open its doors to clemency dele-
gates, spoke up: " Didn't we agree we'd
never meet without raising money?"

Mrs. Alman agreed; the vigil was
started with only $800 in the national
treasury, she said. Somebody borrowed
a hat. The pilgrims, who already had
dug deep to finance their journey here,
contributed more than $250.

It rained on Sunday, but the Presi-
dent went to the National Presbyterian
church for 9 a.m. services. As he left
and as he returned, a strong line of
marchers in front of the executive
mansion, marching for clemency.
**Paris**

**Bitter disillusion sweeps all France**

GUARDIAN special cable

FRENCH public opinion—labor, artists, professions, Catholics and Protestants—is stunned by Eisenhower's blunt rejection of clemency pleas for the Rosenbergs. The U.S. Embassy is being flooded with deputations from every sector of the population, and thousands of appeals are being cabled to the White House by individuals and groups including veterans who fought under Eisenhower. Even the staunchest supporters of the Atlantic alliance have protested against what the extreme right-wing political editor of Figaro, Remy Roure, in a page 1 article calls a heavy mistake. Freedom's cause would be better served by greater generosity. Britain has freed the convicted Klaus Fuchs without endangering its free democracy. Indeed, democracies do have the right of self-defense—but they do not have the right to deny their own basic principles.

"COLD-WAR REQUIREMENTS": Millions of French Catholics were particularly impressed by the Vatican announcement that the Pope had vainly appealed for clemency. The average Frenchman's view was summed up in the middle-road, anti-communist daily Combat which front-paged an editorial bitterly contrasting the concern which so many associations in the free U.S. show in preventing cruelty to animals, with the fact that their sensitive fraternities does not extend to saving any human beings the anguish of their imminent death.

Summing up the фильмness of the evidence, Combat said the conviction resulted only from cold-war requirements and hysteria whipped up by the witch-hunt.

Such is the decision of the new President of whose kindly smile we have heard so much praise. Europe will henceforward be aware of what is hiding behind that smile.

This bitter disillusionment keynotes comments everywhere in France—including the Gaulist newspaper chain—causing what the progressive daily Liberation calls "a storm of indignation stronger than the gales raging for weeks over West Europe." Labor unions jointly with other groups are organizing meetings throughout the country, culminating here in a mass rally for a final clemency appeal Tuesday in the huge Velodrome d'Hiver, Paris' Madison Sq. Garden.

**London**

100's renew clemency plea in Embassy march

By Gordon Schaffer

SEVERAL hundred marched through rain and sleet here today (Sat., Feb. 14) to carry the Rosenberg appeal to the U.S. Embassy. Police accompanying the marchers and waiting in side roads stopped the procession near the Embassy—but let a delegation of six into Grosvenor Square.

At the Embassy a U.S. Marine opened the iron grille of the door and eventually agreed to deliver the delegation's message renewing the appeal for clemency. Police have refused to allow anyone to remain in the Square, but nevertheless the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs intends organizing Embassy pickets all week long.

The Committee reports a stream of resolutions from a wide variety of organizations, reflecting the big effect of the Pope's Intercession. Labour MP Fenner Brockway has cabled a personal appeal to President Eisenhower.

**Sing Sing Prison**

'We are innocent—we swear it'

By Michael Rosenberg

MANNY BLOCH took me and my brother Robbie to see our parents in the Death House Saturday. I had just been reading President Eisenhower's statement where he says their "deliberate betrayal of the entire nation could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

The first thing I said was: "Are you innocent?" Mommy said: "We are and we swear it on the Bible. Do you think we would go through all this suffering if we were not?"

Well, it's unlucky that they picked the Rosenbergs because boy, they're fighters. We played together a bit, and Manny talked to them about the Pope, and afterwards explained to me who the Pope is.

My brother and I think our parents are two of the finest people in the world.
The Rosenberg children

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Unit-d efforts have won a respite for the Rosenbergs; let us remember now that whatever their fate—death, or exhumation with commitment to prison—their two small boys will be economic orphans. Printing and circulation of the book of selected letters between Ethel and Julius will not only help provide for the children, but move many hitherto hostile people to open heart and pocketbook too by joining the flood of protest. For these letters are not merely moving. No perceptive person could read them without being convinced that it would be a psychological impossibility for their authors to have been guilty of the crime charged.

The book cannot go to the printers until $4,000 is raised. The project will be self-liquidating—when sales get under way, those able to make loans will be reimbursed. But we dare not rest our hopes on substantial loans from a few, but must all share this responsibility, either by an immediate gift or by placing advance orders at $1 a copy for as many copies as we can afford.

Let us all reinforce the hope our efforts have given the parents for their own lives, by assuring them in this way that our solicitude extends to young Michael and Robert. Please send remittances to Mr. Emanuel Bloch, Trustee, 401 Broadway, New York City.

Muriel L. Stimson
Rosenberg fight stepped up as stay to April is won

WHEN the last GUARDIAN went to press, the week of Mar. 9 had been set for the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for "atom-spying." That same day the hopes of millions who have joined the defense campaign throughout the world rose to a new pitch as a three-member U.S. Appeals Court (Judges Jerome Frank, Learned and Augustus Hand) assured defense atty. Emanuel Bloch of a 6-week period—until Mar. 30—for filing a new petition to the U.S. Supreme Court to review the case. The High Court twice refused to review; the stay is effective until that court acts on the new petition.

In the Appeals Court the climate for the embattled defense forces had taken a decided change for the better. Atty. John F. Finerty (profile next week), who had associated himself with Bloch's fight, stood with him in court and presented an affidavit contending that the testimony by David Greenglass—which convicted the Rosenbergs and was almost entirely uncorroborated—was perjured. Finerty maintained Greenglass could not possibly have sketched the A-bomb intelligibly; that he could not, as a sergeant in the Los Alamos project, have even known what the bomb was like six months before Hiroshima; and that Rosenberg could not have been the first to tell him he was working on the A-bomb, as Greenglass testified.

"DELIBERATE PREJUDICE": Bloch's main point was that the perjury indictment, during the trial, of William Perl—a potential witness in the case who was in fact never brought to trial—was 

"... deliberately timed to prejudice the case of these appellants. Mr. Saypol said the indictment had been obtained in the regular course of the administration of justice. But the prosecutor willfully caused the indictment to be obtained to prejudice these defendants."

The Appeals Court agreed that the Perl indictment was an open legal question for the Supreme Court to pass upon. U.S. Attys. J. B. Kilshelmer 3d., and Myles Lane argued in vain against an extended stay, claiming Bloch should have made the Perl point at the trial (Bloch had explained why he could not do so). Said Judge Learned Hand:

"People don't dispose of lives just..." 

(Continued on Page 4)
A PETITION FOR THE PRESIDENT TO RECONSIDER
The Rev. H. S. Williamson, Emily Alman and David Alman, of the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, present a letter to a White House guard.
As they acted, thousands marched in a vigil before the White House.

Fight for Rosenbergs stepped up; stay won
(Continued from Page 1)

because an attorney didn't make a point.... You can't undo a death sentence. There are some Justices on the Supreme Court on whom the conduct of the prosecuting attorney might make an impression."
(In the original Appeals Court hearing, the court said Saypol's "assumed tactics" in the trial "cannot be too severely condemned.... If the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted.")

THE VIGIL SWELLS: On Monday, 2,500 persons from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Ohio and many other states and cities wound up the round-the-clock vigil outside the White House, to ask the President to reconsider his decision. The police asked 500 to march in
The marchers' message to Eisenhower:
The distressing fact that the appeal for mercy for the Rosenbergs by Pope Pius XII was not brought to your attention raises various fears that many significant pleas were not made available to you before you reached your decision on executive clemency.

From all over the world the flood of pleas for clemency swelled; CBS White House correspondent Bill Costello (2/22) said since Eisenhower took office nearly half of 35,000 pieces of mail received were on the Rosenberg Case. Nearly half of these were from abroad; they were to be “analyzed” to throw light on “communist propaganda machinery abroad, to help the Voice of America be more effective.”

CANADA: Rev. Glendon Partridge of Montreal headed a delegation to the U.S. Ambassador in Ottawa, pleading for reconsideration by Eisenhower “in the name of humanity, justice, mercy and brotherhood.” In Toronto 1,500 attended a Massey Hall rally Feb. 16 called on 16 hours’ notice, collected $1,150 for the defense campaign. The Ottawa Evening Citizen commented on the case (2/14):

“The savagery with which the Rosenbergs are attacked for insisting on their innocence is characteristic of the dominant temper of the times. The severity of the sentence, apart from the question of guilt, makes the Rosenbergs victims of the cold war.”

BRITAIN: Correcting many glaring inaccuracies in an account of the case sent to the New Statesman & Nation by Daniel Bell, an editor of Fortune and formerly of the New Leader, noted British barrister Dudley Collard summed up in the top-circulation British political weekly:

“In my opinion, the verdict would not be upheld outside the atmosphere of hysteria which unfortunately prevails in America today. But even those who, like Mr. Bell, accept the jury’s verdict must surely be shocked at the death sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO: The S.F. Lawyers Guild urged Eisenhower to “exercise your constitutional duty” by reconsidering, added:

...You are mistaken as to the extent of judicial review accorded them. The High Court in our land did not accept the case for review and this...cannot be construed as approval of the action at the trial court.

PARIS: The N.Y. Times’ Paris correspondent (2/22) called the case

...the top issue in France. Almost without exception there is a feeling that the sentence has been too harsh...Many persons otherwise hostile to the Communist Party not only oppose the sentence but find the evidence presented did not even justify a conviction.

Leading Catholic writer Francois Mauriac joined the clemency plea. A rally at the Velodrome d’Hiver, Paris’ Madison Sq. Garden, was attended by 30-40,000 people; whole subway trains were jammed afterwards with demonstrators from the audience chanting “Liberez les Rosenberg,” wearing badges with pictures of the condemned couple (see picture above). A GUARDIAN correspondent wrote: “The whole of France knows about the Rosenbergs; even in very bourgeois circles, electrocution would not add to the sinking credit of the Eisenhower Administration.”

CHICAGO: The Chicago Daily News accepted a full page ad for reconsideration, sponsored by the Chicago Emergency Comm. for Clemency of which Chicago Divinity School dean Bernard M. Loomer is chairman. Dr. Loomer, Chicago Rabbinical Assn. pres. Rabbi Ralph Simon and other top clergymen led an inter-faith prayer meeting for the Rosenbergs on Sunday at Olivet Presbyterian Church. The News itself editorially applauded Eisenhower’s decision but pointed out:

...Others who participated in the same crime are not going to die. The Rosenbergs are going to die because they wouldn’t tell on any of their other fellow conspirators...If in this case the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree, it is
The first time and it will not be the last.

BERLIN: Huge pictures of the Rosenbergs and their children were mounted all over the city's eastern zone; in Friedrichstrasse railway station, a loud-speaker near the picture continually urged crowds of travelers to send protest telegrams to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Pope's intervention was broadly discussed. A play on the case, In God's Own Country, has been produced. At mass rallies in many E. German towns, tens of thousands have heard prominent speakers on the case.

ROME: "A great part of public opinion" has been aroused in favor of the Rosenbergs, NYT reported (2/22):

... even the right-wing press says they should be pardoned... Italians... are revolted by anything as irrevocable as electrocution... Italy was the first country to abolish capital punishment, in the second half of the last century... Slogans appear on walls of Italian cities, towns and villages every night... .

NEW YORK: The bail board of the Natl. Lawyers Guild authorized its Committee on Civil Liberties to file a brief with the Supreme Court on one or both of these points if found valid: Failure to order a new trial in light of the Perl episode, failure to order one in light of press-inspired hostility largely built on prosecuting authorities' statements to the press. Judge Hubert T. Delany of N.Y. Domestic Relations Court, in one of several strong statements on the case by NLG convention delegates at the week-end, called the Rosenbergs' sentence "unusual punishment" under the meaning of the 8th Amendment "when, for the first time, the death penalty is invoked in time of peace."

LOS ANGELES: 3,000 people overflowed all four halls of the Embassy Auditorium Feb. 12, with 3,000 more turned away, to call for reversal of the sentence.

Top atomic scientist Harold C. Urey, whose earlier dramatic plea for clemency jolted many prominent personalities into taking a public stand, canceled his personal appearance, sent a tape-recorded speech, then wired that he "did not wish it used." The Committee called the wire "immoral"; the recording was played. Dr. Urey in his speech made a strong plea for clemency, denounced prosecution witnesses as "confessed criminals" and "perjurers," was "doubtful and suspicious" of them as self-servers. He criticized the prosecution's failure to call key witnesses and to ask them key questions.

The audience applauded the tape-recorded speech, booed the telegram.
The Rosenberg children

EAST STROKLYN, N.Y.

United efforts have won a reprieve for the Rosenbergs; let us remember now that whatever their fate—death or clemency with commitment to prison—their two small boys will be economic orphans. Printing and circulation of the book of selected letters between Ethel and Julius will not only help provide for the children, but move many hitherto hostile people to open heart and pocketbook too by joining the flood of protest. For these letters are not merely moving. No perceptive person could read them without being convinced that it would be a psychological impossibility for their authors to have been guilty of the crime charged.

The book cannot go to the printer until $4,000 be raised. The project will be self-liquidating—when sales get under way, those able to make loans will be reimbursed. But we dare not rest our hopes on substantial loans from a few, but must all share this responsibility, either by an immediate gift or by placing advance orders at $1 a copy for as many copies as we can afford.

Let us all reinforce the hope our efforts have given the parents for their own lives, by assuring them in this way that our solicitude extends to young Michael and Robert. Please send remittances to Mrs. Emanuel Bloch, Trustee, 401 Broadway, New York City.

Muriel L. Symington
For the Rosenberg defense — the man who spoke for Mooney

For the first time since the Rosenberg Case began, defense attorney Emmanuel Bloch now has an associate counsel to help carry the burden he has borne alone for more than two years. Joining him in argument before the U.S. Court of Appeals on Feb. 17 was John F. Finerty, 62, one of the country's top railroad and industrial lawyers.

Born in Chicago and educated at Northwestern University, Finerty became attorney for several railroads in 1908. From 1912 to 1920 he was asst. gen. counsel for the Great Northern Railway Co.; in 1918 he appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court as counsel representing every transcontinental railroad in the country. From 1920 to 1923 he was asst. gen. counsel for the U.S. Railroad Administration in Washington, and for the next two years special counsel for that body before the Supreme Court.

He entered private practice in 1925, has since represented railroads and large industrial and shipping interests. From 1922 to 1927 he was counsel for Eamon de Valera, then president of Sinn Fein and later head of the Eire government, in an Irish Republican bond litigation.

HISTORIC CASES: From time to time throughout his career Finerty, without fee, has associated himself with civil rights cases; he is on the board of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Workers Defense League. He appeared for Tom Mooney before both the California State Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court. Mooney, falsely charged with causing a fatal explosion during a Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco in 1916, was originally sentenced to death but won a full pardon in 1939.

Finerty was also associated in the famed case of Sacco and Vanzetti, radicals who were electrocuted in Massachusetts in 1927 on a framed charge of murder. In an 11th-hour effort, Finerty drafted and argued the last habeas corpus writ in the case on the night of the execution.

In 1941 and 1942 he appeared before both the Supreme Court of Virginia and the U.S. Supreme Court in behalf of Odell Waller, a Negro sharecropper executed in 1942 on a charge of shooting a white landlord.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY: In 1937 Finerty served as counsel for the Int'l Commission set up by supporters of Leon Trotsky to investigate the Moscow trials of that year. A year earlier he had acted as counsel in an action to put the names of the Communist Party's Presidential candidates on the ballot in Illinois.

Upon becoming associate counsel in the Rosenberg Case, Finerty described himself to reporters as "probably the greatest anti-Communist lawyer in the U.S." He said he entered the case because he is convinced the Rosenbergs were convicted on perjured testimony, and so argued in an affidavit to the court.

Among other things, Finerty is Master of the Fox Hounds Assn.

John F. Finerty
He saw what he had to do

Clipping from the National Hurricane
Dated 3/25/53
AWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

65-15348 - D-85
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIAL/ID FILED
APR-8 1953
In Germany too

HAMBURG, GERMANY

Enclosed find two pictures showing citizens of Hamburg protesting against the planned murder of the Rosenbergs. These are two of the many demonstrations that have taken place since President Eisenhower denied clemency. During the Nazi period in Germany the victims of fascism won the sympathy of the American people, and I can assure you that the time the just-meaning people of Germany are showing their solidarity and form part of the world-wide struggle to save the Rosenbergs.

Kurt Wittenberg

3/5/53
THE ROSENBERG CASE

Winchell-Lyons anti-Semitic smear
is nailed by Sing Sing rabbi

The campaign for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg reached a new peak of intensity last week—as did the campaign of slander against the Rosenbergs by the prosecution's journalist latchetmen.

Late in February syndicated columnists Leonard Lyons and Walter Winchell carried items (which Winchell repeated on his radio and TV program) that the Rosenbergs had refused the services of the Sing Sing rabbi; had vilified rabbis as "tools of the capitalist class" and "bearded politicians"; had refused to discuss execution arrangements with U.S. Marshal Carroll when he came to see them.

Last week from Sing Sing Rosenberg sent the following telegram to defense counsel Emanuel Bloch:

LYONS AND WINCHELL ITEMS FABRICATIONS MADE OUT OF THE WHOLE CLOTH. NEVER REFUSED SERVICES OF RABBI NOR SAW CARROLL ON ARRANGEMENTS EXECUTION. NEVER MADE THESE TWO OR ANY STATEMENTS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ABOUT RABBIS THAT SHOWED ANTI-

SEMITISM.
RABBIS DENIAL: Irving Koslowe, Sing Sing chaplain, told Bloch:

"Julius Rosenberg has always been most respectful not only to me but to all other clergy of all denominations. Both Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have regularly attended Jewish services."

In a letter to his lawyer Rosenberg amplified:

"U.S. Marshal William Carroll did not come to Sing Sing or, if he did come, he did not see me. . . Nothing short of a complete retraction would give me any degree of satisfaction. . . At first I thought the items were an isolated case, Now I am sure it is the latest twist in the campaign against us. However, it still retains the singular features of fraud that have characterized the entire legal and public case.

FRENCH PLEA WITHHELD? Another 'Vatican incident' also came to light last week. In Paris Grand Rabbi Kadosh of France confirmed that the Office of the Grand Rabbinate had sent a "request for mercy" to President Eisenhowler in January. This had been sent with a similar plea by the Assn. of French Rabbis for clemency "in the name of our common ideal of justice and mercy." No acknowledgment of the appeal had been received.

On Feb. 24 a delegation from the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case called at the Justice Dept. to ask if the petition had been received. They were told by Kenneth Harvey, Asst. Pardons Attorney, that it would "take too long" to find out. Joseph Brainin, Committee head, said:

"The Justice Dept.'s evasive reply, following on the heels of the admission that the Pope's message was not shown to either President Truman or President Eisenhower, must raise serious questions as to whether or not there has been a deliberate plot by high-placed officials to conceal the facts from the President's attention. . . . It is time for a full-scale investigation. . . ."

IN FRANCE: In Paris also the executive committee of the League for the Rights of Man, "shocked" by the President's rejection of the clemency petition, addressed a "final plea" to him to reconsider. These other things happened in France:

The entire transcript of the trial has been translated and distributed.
The Rosenberg appeal for clemency to the President has been issued in French in pamphlet form by the Intl. Assn. of Democratic Jurists. On Natl. Rosenberg Day in France (Jan. 13) more than 100 delegations visited the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The conservative Paris Le Monde wrote editorially:

We want to hope that he [Eisenhower] will hear the prayer of a section of world opinion which—especially since the Vatican intervention—has continually grown, and that he will put an end by a humane decision to the interminable anguish of the Rosenbergs.

IN ENGLAND: Four Members of Parliament have urged clemency. The London Trades Council is taking part in the fight. Shop stewards at the Rolls-Royce factory in Hillington agreed to circulate clemency petitions.

THEY BROUGHT A VALENTINE FOR MOTHER
Michael, 9, and Robbie, 5, wait in a car after visiting Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
Twickenham and Woolford Trades Councils sent a plea to Eisenhower.

A Rosenberg Committee was set up at Cambridge; at Oxford more than 100 students signed a clemency petition.

A police order limiting Rosenberg picketing before the U.S. Embassy in London's Grosvenor Sq. brought immediate protests and defiance of the order. In and around the square, which has become an American compound, police stood in doorways, gathered in open areas, parked their vans in side streets, dotted the square itself.

NEW YORK DINNER: In New York it was Sidney Silverman, Labor MP, had accepted an invitation to speak at a dinner in the city March 18 at the Hotel Capitol ($25 a plate). The dinner is sponsored, among others, by Mary Church Terrell, a founder of NAACP; Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the Chicago U. Divinity School; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati; Waldo Frank, author; Prof. Arthur K. Davis, chairman of the sociology dept. of Union College.

Patrick Gorman, secy-treas. of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters, headed a list of 25 trade union leaders from all over the U.S. who urged clemency. Simon Farber, editor of the Jewish Edition of Justice, publication of the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union, announced his opposition to the death sentence.

In Philadelphia 100 delegates participated in a work session of the Philadelphia Rosenberg Committee (Box 809, Philadelphia, Pa.) to plan an intensive March campaign. Delegates urged that clergymen of all faiths be asked to arrange a public prayer meeting. In New York, Rev. Dr. Ralph Walker of the Madison Av. Baptist Church called for prayers to guide the Supreme Court "in equity ... justice and mercy." He told his congregation that he had spoken with "at least 100 persons in the last five or six days" about the Rosenberg trial. He added:

"In very few cases did anybody have clear replies, all were perplexed and most all were instantly interested."

On Feb. 27 the N.Y. Times carried this one-inch story:

Sobell Goes to Alcatraz
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Morton Sobell, convicted as an atomic spy with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has been in Alcatraz since the end of November.
Rosenberg Case in Sweden
BROMMA, SWEDEN

Enclosed my article on the Rosenberg Case, printed in the Stockholm daily Ny Dag and seven other Swedish dailies. In this month's issue of the Chang, the progressive magazine, there will be a complete translation of the pamphlet by D.

N. Pritt. The whole Swedish press has published—as far as I know without comment— the démarche by the Vatican in favor of the Rosenbergs.

There has seldom been such a campaign for individual personalities in this country as now for the Rosenbergs. Many of the biggest trade unions (bricklayers and electricians in Stockholm) have already wired their unanimous protests to President Eisenhower. Delegations from trade unions and women's organizations have proceeded to the U.S. Embassy here. Mass meetings will be held.

John Takman, M.D.
THE TORTURE CAMPAIGN GOES ON

Did Ike offer Rosenbergs 'barbarous deal'?

WHILE attorney Emanuel Bloch worked in New York on his appeal to the Supreme Court (which must be in by Mar. 30) to review the conviction and death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for "atom-spying," pressure mounted on the couple to "talk." Rumors spread about Washington that they had been officially offered their lives "if they would discuss Soviet espionage activities in full" (they have insisted from the outset they know nothing about them.) Questioned on the rumors at his press conference Mar. 5, President Eisenhower said (N.Y. World-Telegram, 3/5)

...that if a different situation arises that looked as if it involved a decision of state, the case could always be brought back to him for reconsideration.

IKE NAMED IN "DEAL": That same day, a startling story was broken by columnist Robert S. Allen, headlined in the N.Y. Post: IKE OFFERS A-SPIES LAST CHANCE. Allen said the chance to save themselves by "talking"—now "proposed for the second time"—had been "officially offered" the Rosenbergs by the Solicitor General's office... with the approval of President Eisenhower. The move was proposed by Atty. Gen. Brownell.

The story added that the FBI "has information" that the Rosenberg defense drive "is being financed from large Kremlin deposits in Tangier banks." (The drive has been financed by dimes, quarters and dollars sent by thousands of Americans to the Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which was initiated from GUARDIAN readers' $5,000 response to a small coupon in this paper in Oct., 1951.)

"NO SUCH INCIDENT": Later that same day, all major N.Y. newspapers and national wire services sent representatives to an emergency press conference called by Bloch, who told them:

- The Allen story was the first that he—the lawyer for the Rosenbergs—had heard of any such "official offer" to his clients;
- Sing Sing warden Denno had told him on the phone that no such representation had to his knowledge been made to the Rosenbergs, "recently or at any time";

"LET US SAVE THE INNOCENT ROSENBERGS FROM THE CHAIR"

Signs like this are appearing all over Italy.
Acting Solicitor Gen. Robert S. Stern had told him by phone that he knew of no such incident, had nothing to do with such an approach and would have nothing to do with it—and apparently thought it as unethical as I do.

He had four times tried vainly to get through to Atty. Gen. Brownell, left word for him to call back but Brownell had not done so.

"MEIDEVAL BARBARISM": Bloch told the press:

"It is incredible to me that either the President, Atty. Gen. Brownell or any responsible official would lend himself to this kind of thing, which smacks of medieval barbarism. The rack and thumbscrews are mild instruments of torture compared to telling people who declare their innocence that they will be put to death unless they confess. If such a 'deal' has been offered, it could not be too severely condemned. But if you gentlemen succeed where I have failed in contacting Mr. Brownell, you will probably find he never did any such thing as this story suggests. Mr. Allen's story is utterly irresponsible in its callousness toward human life in a case which should demand a sober, factual approach. As for the Rosenbergs confessing, there is no possibility of it since they have nothing to confess."

The N.Y. Post published part of Bloch's statement; elsewhere it was suppressed. No further information on the purported "deal" was forthcoming.

SILVERMAN BARRED: British MP Sydney Silverman, whom the Post recently misquoted on the Rosenberg Case in a story he called "shamefully dishonest reporting," was refused a U.S. visa to visit New York as main speaker at a $25-a-plate Rosenberg dinner Mar. 18. The dinner at the Hotel Capitol, with Northwestern U. law prof. Stephen S. Love as chairman, is being sponsored by the Rosenberg Clemency Committee, of which Chicago

U. Divinity School Dean Dr. Bernard Loomer is chairman. The visa was refused under the McCarran Act which said Silverman, "...refers to anarchists, atheists, Communists, totalitarians and a variety of other people, none of whom could apply to me."

He told the N.Y. Times he was a member of the World Jewish Congress and that the American Jewish Congress "was much perturbed at the U.S. action"; the AJC filed a protest with the State Dept.

Dr. Loomer was to be main speaker at the largest Rosenberg defense meeting yet held in New York, sponsored by the Natl. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions at Carnegie Hall Mar. 29. NCASP and the Clemency Committee were urging New Yorkers to demonstrate their feelings about the attempted black-out by attending the meeting and dinner in record numbers. The latter group suggested that co-workers and neighbors pool their resources to send representatives to the historic dinner, which is sponsored and will be attended by persons of many varying faiths and political beliefs.

SYDNEY SILVERMAN
American Jewish Congress protests
And the rain was upon
the Earth forty days
and forty nights...

AND Eisenhower had reigned upon
the land as president 40 days when
the great newspapers and comment-
ators took the occasion to mark a
chapter in the new history that was
being recorded.

Some were critical, some were
kind; some apologetic, some apo-
lectic. To all but a few, however,
he remained the savior they expect-
ed to lead them out of the wilder-
ness of high taxes, corruption and
communism onto fertile plains where
profits could soar to new highs,
where the crudity of mink coats and
deep freezers buying petty million
dollar favors would give way to re-
fineries capable of looting the coun-
try of billions. As to communism,
the concentration camps were built,
now let McCarthy, Jenner & Co.
silence all who might dare lift a
voice to question whether what was
good for big business would neces-
sarily be good for the people.
Stalin was still alive and the seers had idle time to formulate profundities on the state of the nation under the general and to speculate, cautiously, on the transition of power. Some wondered if perhaps things might not have been pushed a bit faster: was it necessary to wait until July for the promised tax cut? The Formosa move was universally approved, but where was the invasion of the mainland?

Dulles had hurried off to Europe to wave dollar bills under the noses of France, England, Italy and the other satellite countries, warning that new dispensations would not be forthcoming without greater speed in the readiness for war. A fool's errand, some muttered. Cut them off, if their peoples were not half communists they were socialists, equally bad. Who needed them? Besides, they were unworthy of trust, and only interested in robbing us of our wealth.

'But there were actions deserving of unqualified praise, actions which indicated clearly the new president could be relied on to make the right judgments.

'There had been no trifling with the Rosenbergs. Despite a bit of fumbling, Wilson was safely in the cabinet. And the cabinet as a whole, bless 'em, belonged to the right crowd. Housing, public that is, was about to be turned over to the acknowledged spokesmen for the real estate interests.

Forty days and almost 40 times 40 more ahead.

Good days in the hands of a man who could be counted on.

When Stalin died, the president-general never faltered; he officially informed the Russian officials that the official government of the U. S. had officially taken note of the fact.

Now where was that paper requiring signature to remove the last of the price ceilings?

Noah was a lucky man.
1,100 attend $25 Rosenberg dinner

NEW YORK's Hotel Capitol can normally accommodate something over 800 persons at a banquet. Last Wednesday 1,100 squeezed in; some 300 more were turned away. The occasion was the $25-a-plate Clemency Dinner in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg under sentence of death as "atom spies" (a stay of execution is now in effect pending the outcome of a petition to the Supreme Court for review of a lower court's denial of a new trial).

 Few of those who came were in the $25-a-meal income class; many were delegated by groups who clubbed together to raise the money. One participant flew in from Los Angeles for the occasion, contributed $2,000 raised there. During the evening the hotel chef who prepared the dinner appeared on the speaker's platform to offer a contribution he had collected in his big white cook's hat.

WORLD-WIDE SUPPORT: Dinner chairman Dr. Stephen S. Love, Northwestern U. law prof., reviewed legal aspects of the case as the basis for his support of the clemency campaign. Other speakers were Dr. Bernard Loomer, dean of Chicago U.'s Divinity School; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who last week won the Natl. Negro Press Assn.'s annual award for outstanding service to the Negro people; and Rabbi Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus of Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College.

Not heard was British MP Sydney Silverman, who was refused a visa by the State Dept. to attend the dinner. A plan for him to address the dinner by trans-Atlantic telephone failed because of atmospheric conditions.

Senders of cables of support which poured in from around the world included Julien Racamond, secy. of France's 5,000,000-strong Gen. Confed. of Workers; French Assembly Deputty Gilbert de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette who holds a hereditary honorary U.S. citizenship; France's Chief Govt. Atty. Mornel, who presided as judge at the trial of Marshal Petain. Other pledges of support came from leaders in Britain, Belgium, China, Russia, Sweden, Finland, New Zealand, Australia, Italy, Japan and Thailand.

CARNegie HALL NEXT: New York's next Rosenberg rally, to be the biggest yet, will be held at Carnegie Hall Mar. 29 under auspices of Natl. Science & Professions Council. Speakers will include Dr. Loomer; William Garrison, assoc. editor of Boston Chronicle, leading Negro weekly; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia; and Ruby Dee, star of the film The John Robinson Story.
Rosenberg Case in Canada

VANCOUVER, B.C.

It is heartening for many of us here in Canada to know about the good fight the GUARDIAN is putting up for simple decency and humanity. Your paper has been of particular value to many of us here in Vancouver (as well as elsewhere in Canada), I am writing as an adjutant to the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

In this city we have already held two mass public meetings and held two more planned picket parades (the last with 150 marchers) who paraded thru downtown Vancouver for several miles, distributing leaflets at the same time. The parade ended in front of the U.S. Consulate where picketing continued for some time. Following the last parade (three weeks ago) a daily rally was held on seven consecutive days at key downtown points. From this we have distributed thousands of pamphlets, organized rallies, and generally did whatever else was possible to reveal the nature nature of a penalty for which there is no precedent.

It hardly needs to tell you that, despite the fact that the press has covered our meetings with newsmen and photographers (doubtless in the vain hope of "incidents"), we have received a minimum of publicity in the daily papers—and that minimum viciously distorted.

"canadian"
Columbia fires Dr. Weltfish, denies politics is involved

SPEAKING at the University on Puerto Rico on Mar. 12, Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, who succeeded Dwight Eisenhower as president of Columbia University, summed up his ideas on witch-hunts: A teacher's refusal to testify in an investigation "will inevitably reflect adversely on himself and the institution." Nevertheless Dr. Kirk opposed any summary dismissals. He said:

"It is the responsibility of the university carefully to examine his case, giving the opportunity to establish his right to continue to enjoy his university association."

Last week Columbia announced that Dr. Gene Weltfish would be dropped from the faculty in June as a lecturer. Dr. Weltfish, distinguished anthropologist, shocked by the germ-warfare charges against U.S., had called for a full airing of the charges. When she was called before the McCarran Senate Internal Security subcommittee she had refused to discuss her politics, stood on the Fifth Amendment. She is vice-chairman of the Women's Intl. Democratic Fedn., has also been president of the Congress of American Women.

NO CHARGES: There were no charges against Dr. Weltfish. Columbia insisted its action against her had nothing to do with politics or her refusal to testify. The university's announcement said it was "a matter of academic procedure," a policy known as "up or out," under which teachers too long in grade without promotions are let go. Some 30 others might go too, the school said. Dr. Duncan W. Strong, head of the anthropology dept.

(Continued on Page N.Y. 2)

DR. GENE WELTFISH
The dodge was artful

NO CHARGES: There were no charges against Dr. Weltfish.
Columbia fires Gene Weltfish

(Continued from Page N.Y. I)

However, shed light on Dr. Weltfish's failure to rise in the school since 1938. He said: "I've done my darnedest to get Gene a promotion for a long time, but if you can't get it, what can you do?"

Though Dr. Weltfish holds a lecturer's rating, theoretically part-time, she has been teaching a full program of 13 hours a week on African colonial problems, the African people and pre-historic Europe.

SPLENDID RECORD: Her record made absurd the implications of lack of ability. Graduated from Barnard in 1925, she worked among the Indians in the West from 1922 to 1935, published two monographs on the Pawnees, served on the staff of the Journal of American Folklore, collaborated with the late Prof. Ruth Benedict on the world-famous pamphlet Races of Mankind (unpopular with white supremacists), took her doctorate at Columbia.

Though the school held to its line that politics had no part in the dismissal, the city's newspapers played the story otherwise: World-Telegram and Sun: "COLUMBIA TO DROP DR. WELTFISH, TIED TO COME FRONTS." Times: "COLUMBIA IS DROPPING DR. WELTFISH, LEFT ST." Daily News: "COLUMBIA TAGS OUT LADY PROF ON RED BANK."
Final Rosenberg case appeal is filed with Supreme Court; testimony denounced

A third appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court—the final one open to the defense—was filed last week by defense attys. Emanuel H. Bloch and John F. Finerty, urging a review of a lower court refusal to grant a new trial to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, under death sentence for “conspiring to commit espionage.” Twice before the Supreme Court has declined to intervene in the case which has aroused a world-wide campaign for clemency. The petition charged that the government obtained convictions through

- the knowing and deliberate use of false testimony by their prosecutor and sordid scheming to secure a conviction by fair means or foul.

It argued that David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg and chief government witness, in drawing an “atom secret” from memory six years after he “learned” it from overheard scraps of conversation at the Los Alamos atom bomb project, made a perjured claim; renowned scientists challenge the possibility of making such a drawing under the circumstances.

The plea also cited the government’s own admission, by affidavit, that one of its witnesses was illegally coached in his testimony by the FBI. It quoted a Dec. 1952, opinion of a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals describing as “reprehensible” the tactics of then U.S. Atty. Baypole who prosecuted the case, and holding that a new trial, if asked for at the time, should have been granted. The brief commented:
The court uniquely confines two people to their death despite its own confirmation of the corruption on which the conviction rests.

"PERJURY & FRAUD": Repeatedly charging "perjury and fraud" by government witnesses, the appeal argues:

Through its immoral, unconscionable and intentional deceptions of the court and jury, some of which fortunately have been discovered in time, the prosecution contrived a conviction through the pretense of a fair trial which, in truth, was used as a means of depriving these petitioners of their very lives.

In a Feb. 17 decision—four days after President Eisenhower rejected worldwide pleas for commutation—the Appeals Court ruled that the case contains "substantial questions" warranting high court review. The Rosenbergs are under an indefinite stay of execution until the present action is finally disposed of. The government has 25 days from the filing of the appeal to reply to the defense petition.

FIGHT GOES ON: The campaign to save the lives of the couple continued around the world. New Yorkers a week ago staged in Carnegie Hall the biggest Rosenberg news yet heard Dr. Bernard Loomer, Chicago U. Divinity School dean; William Harrison, asoc. editor of the Negro weekly Boston Chronicle:

A BELGIAN POST CARD
To Ethel and Julius—for life.

Ruby Dee, star of The Jackie Robinson Story; Jack Levine, prominent artist; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes; and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith of Wellesley College.

A still bigger New York rally is scheduled for Sunday afternoon, April 28, in the huge outdoor amphitheater, Triborough Stadium on Randall's Island; tickets at a flat price of $1 are available at the N.Y. Comm. for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 1000 Fifth Ave.

Van Wyck Brooks, literary critic and historian, added his name to those pleading for clemency.
THE attention of all GUARDIAN readers—who have magnificently led
the now world-wide fight to save and clear the names of Ethel and
Julius Rosenberg—is drawn to pages 4 and 5 of this issue, where the
story is told of startling new evidence we have uncovered.

The facts now available, concerning key “evidence” by which the
government attempted to link the Rosenbergs to “atom-spying,” pro-
vide new proof that witnesses David and Ruth Greenglass—whose testi-
mony convicted their relatives—committed perjury on the witness stand.

As this further confirmation of the perjury committed in the case came to
light, the government took an action which could only be interpreted as one
of desperation to rush the Rosenbergs
to death as soon as possible.

“INDECENT HASTE”: In a move
which astounded the legal profession
and was called “absolutely unprece-
dented” by several lawyers, the Justice
Dept. delivered its “answer” to a de-
fense petition for Supreme Court re-
view of the Rosenberg Case before it
had even received the petition.

This was the time-table of the “inde-
cent haste” (as one lawyer described it) with which the government sought
to block a high court review and pos-
sible new trial:
On March 20 defense atty. Emanuel Bloch submitted his petition (60 pages of legal argument plus 60 pages of appendices) to the clerk of the Supreme Court. It was accepted in typescript form to be filed with the court and sent to a printer to be set in type. Routine procedure gives a defense atty. ten days from the date of filing to serve the Justice Dept. a printed copy. The government then has 30 days in which to prepare and file its answering brief.

NO REPLY ATTEMPTED: The printed copy of Bloch's petition was actually delivered to the Justice Department on April 8. The extent of the haste—in a case involving two human lives, and in which millions of people throughout the world challenge the justice of the sentence—was seen when the Dept.'s printed "reply" to the petition was filed with the Supreme Court on April 2, three days after Bloch filed the typescript. On April 2 Bloch received his copy of the "reply" in the mail.

The "reply" did not attempt to meet the arguments raised by Bloch in his 120 pages. The only reference to his new arguments was in a footnote on page 18 (which could have been inserted just before the printed brief was bound).

The defense petition contained detailed charges of the knowing use of perjured testimony, of "sordid scheming" to obtain a conviction and of prejudicial conduct by the prosecution. Major argument in the government's brief was that the defense "waited too long" to raise such challenges.

WORLD STILL FIGHTING: The Rosenbergs, convicted in April, 1951, and sentenced to death on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, are now under an indefinite stay of execution until final disposition of the present appeal to the Supreme Court. If a review is again denied, only a second appeal to the President for executive clemency remains to save their lives.

The world-wide campaign for clemency continued last week. In New York preparations went ahead for a huge outdoor rally in the Triborough Stadium on Randall's Island on Sun., April 26. During the week reports of clemency actions came in from Sweden, Argentina, Cuba, and several countries in Asia.
The missing table: the proof that Key Rosenberg Case witnesses lied.
On March 14, 1953, there was submitted to me, for observation and examination, certain photographs of a console table depicting various views of the same and parts of the same. I have marked each of these photographs with my signature; there are a total of six photographs and I have marked them "A" to "F," both inclusive.

I make the following statement voluntarily and based upon what I observed from the said photographs. I am assuming that the photographs, and the markings as shown on the said console table, are genuine.

(a) The table is a type and style which was handled and sold by Macy's in the furniture and occasional furniture department. It is possible that Macy's handled and sold this particular table shown in these photographs during the years 1944 and 1945.

(b) The markings on the table are not in sufficient detail for me to state that Macy's handled or sold this particular table, or this type or style of table during any particular year. The table would appear to have been manufactured by the Brandt Manufacturing Company and the markings "M W 445 160 P7 1597" on the undersides of the table would indicate the following information:

- "M W" means Macy's occasional furniture department.
- "445" is the pattern number assigned by Brandt Manufacturing Company to this style in the year 1940.
- "160" means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md.
- "P7" is a symbol of a Macy season; "P4" was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1954; however, "P7" was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. A review of photographs "F" and "D," which are close-up, show that the seasonal symbol could be read as either "P4" or "P7." The use of "P7" would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number.
- "1597" is Macy's retail selling price of $19.97.

(c) This console table was one of the lower-priced tables sold in Macy's furniture department sometime during or subsequent to the year 1944, if the symbol "P7" is correct.

I swear to before me this 24th day of March, 1953.

[Signature]

Above, a photo-scant of the affidavit obtained with the cooperation of Macy's leg. dep. The GUARDIAN excised the identity of the Macy employee.
By John T. McManus and Leon Summit

The National Guardian

brought to light a sensational piece of evidence in the Rosenberg Case—the table along with other special markings of the store (see photograph above)

The Macy's affidavit supports almost to the penny the testimony of Julius Rosenberg that he himself bought the table there in 1944-45 for about $21 ($19.97 plus 7% sales tax, or $20.37). It refutes U. S. Atty. Irving Saypol's flat statement to the jury that "you couldn't buy a console table in Macy's if they had it, In 1944 and 1945, for less than $42."

Legal steps are planned for a pre-trial based on the table and its im-

amined, an affidavit from R. H. Macy's confirms that the table was sold there in 1944-45 for $19.97—the price appears inexplicably failed to produce at the trial in March, 1951, but nevertheless was used as a key object in obtaining convictions of Julius and Ethel Rosenbergs for conspiracy to pass atomic secret to the Soviet Union.

Detailed examination of the actual table itself now makes it possible to prove that the confessed conspirators David and Ruth Greenglass lied about the table (in fact it is in some 75 page of the trial record). Prosecutors Irving Saypol (now a N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice) used this testimony to convince the jury that the absent table had been a gift to the Rosenbergs "from the Russians" and that it was "hollowed out" to conceal apparatus for microfilming secrets for Soviet agents.

Examination of the table shows it to be a common inexpensive piece of occasional furniture and in no way "a special kind of table" (as Ruth Greenglass testified) "hollowed out for a lamp to fit underneath it so that the table could be used for photograph purposes."

Julius' testimony confirmed: The Rosenbergs denied the Greenglass' entire story of the table. Julius Rosenberg testified he had personally bought the table at a sale in Macy's for "some-where about $21" in late 1944 or early 1945. Representatives of Macy's, subpoenaed by the defense, testified that the store's delivery and sales records had been destroyed for those years by the time of the trial in March, 1951; without the table itself in evidence, the defense had no way of proving the truth of Julius Rosenberg's assertions. Now that it has been found and ex-
Why was this table never shown to the jury? 

The Rosenberg table was a major point of contention during the trial. The table, which was a defense exhibit, was introduced by the government to show the jury a timeline of events related to the Rosenberg family. The table was supposed to show the events leading up to the arrest of the Rosenbergs, but it came to light that the table was not only a frame-up but also one of the crucial evidence in the trial. Rosenberg's defense attorney, David Rosenberg, said that the table was never shown to the jury.

The table was later admitted into evidence, but it was clear that the Rosenberg table was not shown to the jury. The government's version of events was found to be misleading, and the Rosenberg family was exonerated in the end.
In a letter to the editor of the New York Times, the author provides an analysis of the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The government's case is not based on perjured testimony, the story of the table would have had to be included in the original account by the Greenglasses. The fable was told at the trial nine months later that she had made a written statement of the full story after a conference attended by her husband in mid-July, 1950, and never said the statement again before the testimony at the trial. Therefore, unless both David and RuthGreenglass committed perjury, the FBI knew of their allegations regarding the table some time in July, 1950, prior to the arrest of either of the Rosenbergs and the search of their home.

- On July 16, 1950, the FBI arrested Julius Rosenberg at his home. At that time they line-combed the apartment, taking whatever they wanted to bolster their case. They did not take the console table.
- On August 11, 1950, Ethel Rosenberg was arrested. Again the FBI failed to remove the console table. Instead it remained in the apartment until the lease was surrendered in October.

The most manifest conclusion arising from the foregoing set of circumstances is that the allegations about the table were not included in the original statements of the Greenglasses; and that these allegations were added long afterwards (in the words of the Gilbert & Sullivan Mikado's Lord High Executioner) "to give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unadorned narrative."

**In a letter to the editor, the author states:**

"In uglier words, to make a frame-up stick!"

"Furthermore, the conclusion follows that the fanciful tale of a fable was added only when the prosecution believed that the table had been sold or junked beyond any possibility of reappearance to refute the story."

**Glaring discrepancies**

In sum, the glaring discrepancies surrounding the whole table episode add almost the final touch to the growing evidence of out-and-out frame-up.

- The failure of the prosecution and the FBI to avail themselves of this later alleged item of evidence while the Rosenberg apartment was still intact, indicates that it was not mentioned in any of the original versions of the story told by David and Ruth Greenglass to save their own lives.
- The testimony of the Greenglasses that their final stories had been told to the prosecution before the Rosenberg arrests now appears an absolute lie, told with the knowledge of both the prosecution and the Greenglass defense attorney, O. John Rogge.
- The Greenglasses' testimony that the table was "a gift from the Russians" and that it was "hollowed out" (Continued on Page 5)
for use in microfilming was pure lies.

MICROFILM NONSENSE: Had the table been produced at the trial, any amateur photographer could have debunked the notion that it was adaptable in any special way for microfilming. The very smallest standard microfilming apparatus manufactured is about the size of a 17-inch table model television set. The intermediate or "junior" size resembles in size and shape a refrigerator-top gas stove, the kind with the oven above. The large size microfilmer is bigger than the whole console table. All are complete, self-contained units, requiring no "hollowed-out" tables or any accessories for operation (or light concealment).

And as scientist Harold Joffe stated in his clemency appeal for the Rosenbergs, it is hardly customary for "spies" to be paid off "in wrist watches and console tables." And most certainly not in $21 bargain furniture.

SPREAD THE FACTS: On the face of things, until this unoffending $21 console table turned up intact to exculpate the exculpation of the whole preposterous charge, the Greenglasses, the FBI, and the government had almost literally got away with murder in their attempt to frame the Rosenbergs.

The NATIONAL GUARDIAN urges that you take this story and its accompanying pictures and documentation to the publisher and editor of your local newspaper. Ask them if they do not think this information warrants investigation by their staffs. The GUARDIAN will cooperate to the fullest.

Why defense did not introduce the table

Why the defense itself did not introduce the table at the trial is accounted for by the following sequence of events:
The Rosenberg family decided in October, 1950—six months before the trial—to vacate the apartment and surrender the lease, since it had become
apparent that the couple’s bail ($100,000 for Julius, $50,000 for Ethel) would be impossible to obtain.

Together with defense city, Emanuel H. Bloch, Julius’ brother, David Rosenberg visited the apartment. As the Rosenbergs themselves later testified, the tiny apartment was shabbily furnished, mostly with second-hand items in bad repair. Even the console table, as Julius testified at the trial, was rickety and unstable. It was decided that everything the FBI had left behind was little more than junk and should be disposed of accordingly.

“EVERYTHING DISPOSED OF”: Several days later, preparatory to surrendering the lease, Bloch checked with the family and was told that everything had been disposed of. At that time, with the trial still six months away, neither the family nor the defense (nor, apparently, the government) had any foreknowledge that the table would be injected into the trial—let alone that it would become such key “evidence.”

In the absence of any such foreknowledge there was no reason for the Rosenberg family to inform Bloch that a few still serviceable items (such as a vacuum cleaner and some kitchenware as well as the table) had been salvaged from the junk and stored in the basement of a sister of Julius Rosenberg.

Even when the trial was in progress, Julius’ sister had no idea, from the lurid stories told about it by the Greenslades, that the cheap, heavily-scratched and tumbled-down table in her cellar could be the same one referred to as a “gift from the Russians” or “hollowed out” for microfilming apparatus, or worth at least $85 as the prosecution insisted. Yet, this was the only console table in the Rosenberg home, as David Greenslade himself testified.
"LOST"—AND FOUND: When the table became a major issue in the trial, defense counsel knew only that all the apartment's furnishings had been reported disposed of for junk six months earlier and were thus thought to be beyond recovery.

Hence the table remained unnoticed in the editor's basement until three months after the trial, when it was used in June, 1951, to help furnish a home for Julius Rosenberg's mother and the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robbie. It was kept there, still without any realization of its significance, until the GUARDIAN recently learned of its whereabouts— from a casual mention of the presence of a table at the Rosenberg mother's home which had formerly been in Julius' and Ethel's apartment.

The GUARDIAN immediately examined the table, discovered and photographed the markings underneath which later proved to be Macy's code symbols. A careful study of the trial record and interviews with all individuals concerned confirmed beyond any area of doubt that this is the table referred to at the trial.
Top and bottom views of the Rosenberg table. The top swivels around to a crossways position and opens up double to bridge-table size. The bottom view shows the manufacturer's pattern number 4016, and the latch which secures the top in either the side-table or four-place position. The seal-circle is a groove worn by swiveling the table top. The impossibility of judging the table for light concealment is testified to by the Greenglassers, who have been apparent had the area been enabled to see the table.
Here is the testimony—
from the official record

The Rosenbergs' console table—their only possession cited as physical evidence that they were "equipped" for espionage purposes—is referred to 25 pages of the trial record. Below are a few especially pertinent excerpts; page numbers refer to the verbatim transcript published by the Ruthe, Co., to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (1650 6th Ar., N.Y.C.; 8 vols., 1951) ("Fol." indicates official court-record page numbers.)

First mention of the table in the trial came on March 12, 1951, when David Greenglass said he received a watch and "citation" from the Soviet government for his "spying." (Neither was ever produced.)

Greenglass then testified (p. 321):

Q. (U.S. ATTY. COHEN): "Now, was there anything else that they received which they told you about?"

A. "I believe they told me they received a console table from the Russians."

Ruth Greenglass added to her husband's story her description of the table (pp. 706-7):

Q. (U.S. ATTY. KILGRIEMER): "Did you have a conversation with the Rosenbergs concerning that table?"

A. "Yes, I did."

Q. "And was your husband also present?"

A. "Which he was, yes."

Q. "Now will you tell us what that conversation was in connection with this console table as best you can recall it?"

A. "I admired the table and I asked Ethel when she bought it (p. 1014) a new piece of furniture; she said she had not bought it, she had gotten it on a gift and I said it was a very nice gift to get for a friend, and Julius said it was from his friend and it was a
special kind of table, and he turned the table on its
side to show us why it was so special.

Q. And what did he show you when he turned
the table on its side?

A. "There was a portion of the table that was
folded out for a lamp to fit underneath it so that
the table could be used for photograph purposes, and
he said when he used the table he darkened the room
so that there would be no other light and he wouldn't
be obvious to anyone looking in."

Q. "And did Julius Rosenberg tell you what he
photographed using that table?"

A. "Yes. He took pictures on microfilm of the
typewritten notes."

Julius Rosenberg denied flatly that he got the
table or anything else "from the Russians," or that
it was equipped for photography. His testimony as to
the table's source and price is affirmed by the
affidavit (see p. 4).

How the absence of the $19.97 Macy table from
the courtroom permitted the jury to be influenced
by prosecution misstatement appears from the fol-
lowing (p. 1211):

Q. (U.S. ATTY SAYPOLI): "Don't you know,
Mr. Rosenberg, that you couldn't buy a console table
in Macy's if they had it, in 1944 and 1945, for less
than $65?"

A. "I am sorry, sir. I bought that table for that
amount. That was a display piece, Mr. Saypoli, and
I believe it was marked down."

Ethel Rosenberg's testimony supported her
husband's that the table came from Macy's and denied
point for point the Greenglasses attempt to link the
table with "microfilming" (pp. 1331-2):

Q. (BLOCH): "Did your husband ever use any
table, console table or any other table, for photo-
graph purposes?"

A. "No, he did not."

Q. "Did your husband ever photograph on micro-
film or any other substance anything pertaining to
any information or secret concerning the national
defense, or anything else at all?"

A. "No, he did not."

Q. "Your sister-in-law further testified in answer
to a (Hol. 1944) question, I think Mr. Kilsheimer put:
Q. "And did Julius Rosenberg tell you what he pho-
tographed using the table?"—and her answer was:
A. "Yes. He took pictures on microfilm of the typewritten notes. Did any such thing ever take place?"

A. "No, he did not."

Q. "Did your husband ever take pictures on
microfilm of any typewritten notes?"

A. "No, he did not."
Rosenberg Clemency Meeting

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65-15348-09
High court defers Rosenberg decision

The Supreme Court recessed until April 27 without handing down a decision on the appeal now before it, seeking a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on charges of conspiracy to pass wartime secrets to the Soviet Union. The appeal asks the court to review a decision of Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan last November, denying the defense a hearing on a motion seeking a new trial after a witness admitted giving perjured testimony. It also charges the prosecution with influencing public opinion to the extent of making a fair trial impossible in 1951.

Evidence brought to light in last week's GUARDIAN, disproving prosecution testimony that a table in the couple's home was "hollowed out for microfilming purposes and was an expensive "gift" from the Russians," is now being studied by the defense as further grounds for a new trial.

PERJURY PROVED: The GUARDIAN story for the first time produced pictures of the actual table from the Rosenberg home, and an affidavit from R. H. Macy's dept. store identifying the table as one bought there in 1944-45 for about $21, as testified by Julius Rosenberg. The prosecution never produced the table at the trial in 1951, although it was available in the Rosenberg apartment until October, 1950, when the lease was surrendered and the furnishings taken out of or stored in the home of a sister of Julius Rosenberg. At the time the apartment was given up, the stories of the Rosenberg accusers, David and Ruth Greenglass, were allegedly complete and provided the basis for the arrest of Julius Rosenberg in July and Ethel in August, 1950.

Failure of the government to impound the table upon surrender of the couple, although the FBI removed all manner of other materials including books, phonograph records and a collection can for relief of Spanish children, indicates that the Greenglasses testified falsely that their stories were complete and in prosecution hands prior to the arrests.

BLACKOUT IN THE PRESS: As this issue of the GUARDIAN goes to press, no other newspaper in the U.S. is known to have published a single reference to the discovery of the table, although copies of the GUARDIAN story were sent to all press services.
THE POPE AGAIN INTERCEDES FOR THE ROSENBERGS

April 16, the official Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano gave a full-page spread (partially reproduced above) to yet another re-statement of Pope Pius' "magnanimous gesture" in pleading for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The U.S. press again blacked the Pope out. Elections are about to take place in Italy.
Pope's 3rd Rosenberg plea again blacked out in U.S. on court decision deadline

With the possibility that the Supreme Court would announce on Monday, April 27, whether or not it will review the conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage, leaders of the Rosenberg clemency campaign attached increased importance to the Rosenberg Rally in New York’s vast Randall’s Island Stadium Sunday, April 26, at 2 p.m. The N.Y. Committee for Clemency warned last week that an unfavorable court ruling would be followed by swift government efforts to set an early execution date:

“This gives our Clemency Rally...a virtual life-and-death meaning. The presence of 25,000 earnest advocates of clemency at the Randall’s Island stadium can create unmistakable proof that the citizens of our city and surrounding cities are determined that justice will prevail.”

POPE’S THIRD ACTION: Publication on April 16 in L’Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, of a full-page explanation of Pope Pius XII’s recent double intervention on behalf of the Rosenbergs pointed up again the complete blackout—by both U.S. government officials and the U.S. press—of the Pope’s stand on clemency. The Pope’s first plea was delivered directly to the Justice Dept. in Washington where it was pigeonholed and kept from the attention of both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. When it became public news through a second declaration released pointedly to the U.S. press, former Atty. Gen. McGranery denied that the Pope’s original action constituted “intervention.”

The full-page in April 16’s Osservatore carried this sub-heading: “The Significance of an Intervention.” It left no doubt of the Pope’s direct interest in the case, and in itself constituted a third intervention which to date has
Rosenberg Case

(Continued from Page 1)

been completely ignored by the U.S. press. The article stressed the Pope's humane and compassionate attitude; the case of the young couple sent to the death chamber is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration, even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a death chamber for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 3 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars. No one can deny how this circumstance at least gives reason to the heartfelt insistence of the mothers who wanted to bring their agonized pleas to the Voice of Him who dearly loved children...

... Father of all men, this appeal for the Rosenbergs, rendered more solemn by the suffering of the illness which struck him at that time, admirably fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate...

... There is no doubt that when history returns to this episode, it will seal with a word of highest praise the magnanimous gesture of the supreme Pontiff.

The Vatican document will be read at the Randall's Island rally; in addition, there will be a new plea for clemency by Dr. Harold C. Urey, one of the world's top atomic scientists.

NEW DISCLOSURE IN FRANCE: Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, just returned from two weeks abroad, will report on new developments in the clemency campaign in Europe. A Paris newspaper, Combat, recently published what purported to be a photostat of a hand-written document by David Greenglass, chief government witness against the Rosenbergs. It is a document which, if true, indicate that much of his trial testimony was perjured. On April 29, Paris' Le Monde, in an editorial, calls attention to both the document published in Combat and to the GUARDIAN's story (4/13) of the console table that figured so prominently in the trial. Featuring the GUARDIAN story on p. 2, Le Monde said in a page-one editorial:

These two new elements are too important to be passed over in silence. It is up to American Justice to evaluate them about their accuracy and decide in what measure they call for a new trial.

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An American Catholic Speaks

ALBANY, N.Y.

I am a Catholic, "Roman," orthodox, in good standing, and, I hope, well informed on my Faith. As all Catholics should, I look for guidance and support on moral judgements to the mind of the Holy See. One such problem is the controversy surrounding a decision for Clemency for the Rosenbergs. For myself, once I knew that perjured testimony had been used against them with the knowledge and consent of the FBI. I knew where I stood. I am dead set against the government's stand on the GUNT OR INNOCENCE OF THE ROSENBERGS.

Is my position permissible? Is it sound? If it is, then the Catholics in step with the government are out of step with Christ.

The answer is found in the suppressed clemency appeal from my spiritual leader, His Holiness Pope Pius XII. The Catholic press promptly got on to "Clemency." The Tablet, which had refrained from mentioning the case when it was first made known by a Baltimore lawyer in 1951, featured an article about the appeal to the Pope. This article stated: "The Tablet has been one of the most prominent Catholic papers. But I have learned of it from the GUARDIAN of April 27. To the Tablet there has been no mention of it in the Tablet, which has put out two issues dated respectively

nine and sixteen days after the important article in OVERSEAS ROMANA. Those who deny Catholics such support and guidance betray Christ, because they betray the leadership of His Vicar on earth. Because it betrays Christ, I would not lift a finger to defend the Tablet were it ever to be assailed or suppressed. Rather would I consider such a tale merely the just due, and its suffering to be without any spiritual merit.

But because, regardless of any other consideration, the GUARDIAN in this instance does bring to me word of the moral support and example of my supreme spiritual guide in things of this world and specifically in the Rosenberg Case, I would defend the GUARDIAN with my life. And I mean that quite literally. I realize that those against whom I have to defend myself are not just my fellow Catholics.

For them, and for their clergy, who fall to lead them astray, I can only depend on being upheld by the Holy Father they betray, the prayer of that Shepherd of shepherds, "They know not what they do."
If We Die
You shall know, my sons, shall know
Why we leave the song unsung,
The book unread, the work undone,
To lie beneath the sod.
Mourn no more, my sons, no more,
Why the lies and smears were framed,
The tears we shed, the hurt we bore,
To all shall be proclaimed.
Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile—
And green above our resting place,
The killing end, the world rejoices
In brotherhood and peace.
Work and build, my sons, and build
A monument to love and joy,
To human worth, to faith we kept
For you, my sons, for you!

Ethel Rosenberg
Court again delays Roseberg decision

The Supreme Court, which announced
its decision last March in the case of
Rosenberg v. United States, has
again postponed consideration of
detail on the pending case, the
Chief Justice announced today. The
Court is expected to render its decision
in the first week of December.

In June, but must extend its session
for another week, the Court
announced only that it had
completed a decision in the case of
Martin v. United States, which,
included the testimony of
David Greenspan, that a
statement had been prepared
that was not included in the
ruling of the Court. The
Court, which is expected to
issue a decision on the
Roseberg case, has, in
the past, deferred consideration
of the case, until the
next session.

In the case of Rosenberg v. United
States, the Court has not
announced a decision, and
the case has been
postponed. In the meantime,
the Court has been
hearings in the case, which
include the testimony of
William Port, the
prosecution's principal
witness.

The Court has also announced
that it will render a decision
in the case of Rosenberg v. United
States, which includes the
testimony of William Port, the
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render a decision in the case,
Rosenberg fight goes on despite 3rd Court blow

By John T. McManus

WITfOHT any acknowledgment of the pleas for mercy and justice in the Rosenberg Case by millions of people throughout America and the whole world—John D. Rockefeller, the Pope and hundreds of other eminent world figures in religion, science, the law and the humanities—the Supreme Court of the United States last week refused for a third time to review the first death sentences in American history for the alleged crime of conspiracy to commit espionage. The Pope's plea for clemency was withheld from both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower by the Dept. of Justice, was called to public attention by the Papal Nuncio in Washington after President Eisenhower had denied executive clemency on Feb. 11.

This apparent official U.S. determination to kill two young American parents of Jewish extraction, who have always protested their innocence, followed trial in which repeated perjury has been both proved and admitted, and conviction by a jury from which Jews were excluded. It cannot escape comparison throughout the world with the freeing of William Oates by Czechoslovakia after his confession and conviction in 1931 as a spy in U.S. employ.

STAY IS VACATED: Immediately following the Supreme Court decision, Rosenberg attorneys Emanuel H. Bloch and John P. Finerty applied to Chief Justice Vinson for a stay of execution of the death sentences pending the filing of a motion for a re-hearing by the Supreme Court, but the stay was refused after an 8-day wait in Washington. The defense has 10 days to move for a re-hearing. The Court also vacated the existing stay, clearing the way for a quick new execution date.

On May 27 defense attorneys filed two actions in lower Federal courts, both designed to bring the case before the Supreme Court again on further grounds in the event of denial in the lower courts and meanwhile to win a new stay of execution.

THE TWO ACTIONS: One action, in the N.Y. Federal district court, challenged the right of Judge Irving Kaufman to sentence the Rosenbergs to death on the contention that the crime alleged against them carried a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment.

The second action, in the Circuit Court of Appeals, seeks an order directing Judge Kaufman to reconsider his rejection of an appeal for reduction of sentence without reference to certain...
Rosenberg fight goes on in courts
(Continued from Page 1)
and a new trial.
In both previous Supreme Court actions, Justice Black has been the lone dissenter, holding in each instance that the Supreme Court should review the case. In the May 25 decision, he was joined by Justice William O. Douglas, acknowledged leader of a broad body of liberal thought in America which has not thus far joined in the effort for mercy and justice for the Rosenbergs.
Justice Douglas' dissent followed within a few days his significant address before the American Law Institute in Washington, at which he urged restoration of U.S. court procedure which "respects the dignity and worth of the individual." (See Emery story, p. 6.)

FRANKFURTER VIEW: JusticeDouglas' public remarks indicated that the May 25 Rosenberg decision may have stimulated vigorous discussion on such matters in the Supreme Court itself. Justice Frankfurter, ruling with the majority, referred again to his observation on the occasion of the first Rosenberg decision: that a refusal to review was not a judgment of the case per se, but merely reflected the failure of a minimum of four Justices to agree to review it.

This has been taken to mean, in some quarters, that Frankfurter, a leader in the Sacco-Vanzetti fight in the '20's, might vote for a review if one other Justice would agree along with Black and Douglas. In such an eventuality, the whole Court would have to review the case and a decision for a new trial might ensue, perhaps to be conducted along lines urged by Justice Douglas.

NEW EVIDENCE: An order making possible a new trial would bring legally into the case such late developments as the disclosure by the GUARDIAN of the existence of the Rosenberg console table, misrepresented in its absence at the trial as incriminating by the government's two main witnesses, Ruth and David Greenglass; and documents indicating wholesale perjuries by Greenglass recently brought to light in the French and British press and traced to the files of the Greenglass lawyer, O. John Rogge, a former U.S. Attorney.

Meanwhile the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1560 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C., sent a new appeal for executive clemency to President Eisenhower and urged immediate concurrence by letters now petitioned throughout the U.S. A. and the world.

Rosenberg letters
"Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," a collection of letters written by the Rosenbergs from Sing Sing, will be published by the Jero Publishing Co. of New York on June 10.
All proceeds from the book ($1 in a paper-bound edition) will go into a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6.
The letters, which total 150 pages, date from July, 1950, and continue through March, 1952.

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Meanwhile the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1560 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C., sent a new appeal for executive clemency to President Eisenhower and urged immediate concurrence by letters now petitioned throughout the U.S. A. and the world.

Rosenberg letters
"Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," a collection of letters written by the Rosenbergs from Sing Sing, will be published by the Jero Publishing Co. of New York on June 10.
All proceeds from the book ($1 in a paper-bound edition) will go into a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6.
The letters, which total 150 pages, date from July, 1950, and continue through March, 1952.
Rosenbergs spurn
Brownell's offer
of life for lies

By John T. McManus

GOVERNMENT officials announced last week that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are facing death in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair at 11 p.m. on Thursday, June 18. The early execution date, less than two weeks away, was set in face of mounting new evidence of perjury in their convictions as "atom spies." As word protests against the unprecedented death sentences swelled last week, the Rosenbergs were openly confronted with the final grisly strategem of their government against them:

Confess or die to save the face of U.S. justice in the eyes of the world.

The maneuver was revealed on Tues., June 2, in a telegram from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to their lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch:

MR. BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL PRISON BUREAU, AT DIRECTION OF MR. BROWNE, SAW ETHEL AND MYSELF TODAY AND TOLD US IF WE WANT TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT WE CAN DO SO THROUGH HIM AND HE WILL PUT US IN TOUCH WITH THE OTHER OFFICIALS.

WE BOTH REASSERTED OUR INNOCENCE AND SAID SINCE WE ARE NOT GUILTY WE CANNOT TELL THEM ANYTHING ABOUT ESPIONAGE.

ALSO THAT HE SHOULD TELL THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO RECOMMEND A COMMUTATION OF OUR SENTENCES.

MOTION DENIED: The emergency telegram was signed "Julie and Ethel."

It arrived within minutes after Bloch had learned by phone that three justices of the Circuit Court of Appeals had denied his motion to compel Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to reduce the death sentences. Bloch had argued that the sentences were originally levied as "instruments for the coercion of confessions." He cited Judge Kaufman's statement that the 15-year sentence given the government's chief witness, David Greenglass—charged as a co-conspirator—was merited by "the cooperation the Government received from him."

That the "cooperation" offered by Greenglass to help convict his sister Ethel and her husband was a trumped-up, story to save his own skin became increasingly clear this week: Greenglass' brother Bernard turned an affidavit that Greenglass had admitted stealing uranium from Los Alamos while assigned there as an army sergeant in 1944.

The affidavit (see full text, left) reveals deliberate perjury during the trial by both David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, with the knowledge of the prosecution. It corroborates the testi-

(Continued on Page 4)
One of the first appeals to the President came from Michael Rosenberg, 10-year-old son of the condemned couple. After seeing on television William Oatls, recently released from a Czech prison, Michael wrote on behalf of himself and his brother Robby, 6:

"I saw on television Monday Mr. Oatls is not in prison anymore because the President of the country let him go. I tell him to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatls should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I think prison is a very bad place for anybody to be.

My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old and his name is Robby. He misses them very much and I miss them too. I got the idea to write you from Mr. Oatls on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robby and I will be very happy we will thank you very much.

FOR CLEMENCY: A schedule of activity for the next two weeks calls for community activity all over the U.S., including a mass rally in Union Square, New York, on June 11; a rally in Los Angeles on June 14 for which one of the large groups is being sought; a Clemency Train to Washington on June 14 intended to help gather at least 6,000 people at the White House to ask President Eisenhower's intervention; and an Interfaith Prayer for clemency asked of all churches and synagogues on June 6-7. Meanwhile a meeting June 5-6 in Washington of the Rosenbergs Committee's national board sought the intervention of members of Congress and others to President Eisenhower.

The Committee appeals to the President and to members of Congress:

"American justice is the responsibility of all American citizens. Execution of the Rosenbergs despite the mountains of doubt would be a tragic event that would reflect adversely on the good name of our country, and remain upon the conscience of all American citizens."

Rising Feeling: As the Guardian went to press, there still had not been time to learn of mass reactions abroad to the act of execution. But one protest came through a cable from Australia:...
Human dignity is not for sale

This statement by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was given to attorney Bloch June 3:

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

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

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

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

History will record, whether we live or not, that we were victims of the most monstrous frame-up in the history of our country.
MORE PROOF THAT GREENGLASS LIED

State of New York
County of New York SS

My name is Bernard Greenglass. I live at 44 Sheriff St, New York, N.Y. I am the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass; Ethel is my elder sister and David is my younger brother.

Some time in the year 1916 my brother David told me he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. He told me this at his then home 365 Rivington Street, New York, N.Y. I do not remember whether Ruth, David's wife was present at that time.

Some time later, and I don't remember whether it was a year or more later or sometime before David's arrest in June 1950, David told me that he had thrown this uranium into the East River.

About a month ago, on a Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's brother came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius. There was also present Ruth Greenglass, and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up. I told Dave Rosenberg the same story that I am stating here.

Ruth, David's wife said "David took a sample of uranium but he threw it into the East River."

I told this same story about the uranium to my sister during my visit to her about a month and one half ago on a Saturday at the Sing Sing death house.

I also told the same story to Rabbi Koslowe at his home in Mamaroneck, N.Y. in the presence of David Rosenberg on the evening of May 25, 1953.

I have voluntarily related this story again to Emory H. Bloch at his office at 401 Broadway, New York, N.Y., on this 31st day of May, 1953.

The above is true.

/\ Bernard Greenglass

Notary Public State of N.Y.

Sworn to before me
this 31st day of May, 1953
The above affidavit by Bernard Green- glass, containing its own affirmation by David Greenglass' wife Ruth, shows that his brother David lied in court when he said he could not recall why the FBI had come to visit him in Feb., 1950. A statement by Ruth in June, 1950, contained in a document traced to the files of the Greenglass attorney, O. John Rogge, said that the FBI had asked them if they had a specimen of uranium in the house. Hence both the government and attorney Rogge knew during the trial that the Green- glasses were deliberately withholding that information from the jury and the public. The information corroborates many aspects of Julius Rosenberg's testimony, especially relating to Ruth's appeal to him in 1914 after Greenglass' first furlough and before she joined him in New Mexico. Rosenberg said she asked him then to help her straightforward David out in connection with theft of government property. The affidavit also confirms the real motive for Green- glasses' efforts to get money and vaccination certificates to leave the country following the FBI's visit to him in Feb., 1950. The complete background is available in an excellent new pamphlet, "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," obtainable from the Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Av. New York 18, N. Y.
In the name of life, will you act?

By Cedric Belfrage

There are still giants walking in this land—and as long as there are, the light glows beneath the horizon and we cannot lose our road in the present darkness.

In what may—God forbid—be the last issue of the GUARDIAN to reach readers before a switch is pulled in Sing Sing prison, our first and strongest word to you must be to double and quadruple the efforts you have already made to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This we know you will do.

We do not know if your efforts, and those of millions of others around the world in whom the quality of mercy is not strained, will be successful against the tremendous power of intolerance and evil which we battle.

We do know, whatever the outcome, every smallest effort you make registering the goodness that still resides in our people will have been worth making.

And we do know that, whatever the outcome, the unconquerability of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg gives proof through the night that the flag—the backbone of ordinary Americans—is still there.

Only the simplest words are fitting as a tribute to the sublimity of these two simple Americans.

Living or dying for what they believe to be right, they will have lifted the hearts and steelcd the spirits of countless simple men and women like themselves in every corner of the earth.

For a thousand terrible days and nights—most of them under the very shadow of the death chair—they have stood firm for just a little thing: their own integrity, which is their unconquerable part of mankind's unconquerable soul. The aching knowledge of their own two children's need for them, and that they could satisfy it by one word of self-betrayal, made their cup of suffering to overflow. But they could not pay the price—not even for this. And so, calm in their decision because there was no other decision possible, they enter the week of their greatest agony.

They await word from the people as to whether this 1st anniversary of their wedding night shall be the night of their death. It is in the people's hands.

The people who know and understand what is at stake will do their utmost. Whether there are enough who know, who are not blinded by artificial hate imposed on them with lies; that is the question.

It is the sheer "ordinariness," if you will, of these two ordinary Americans whom the supreme test showed to be giants—that is what makes the light beneath the horizon so firm and radiant. Perhaps there are thousands of ordinary Americans like Ethel and Julius who would have shown such heroism. But because these two have shown it, tomorrow there will be tens of thousands; and because courage is contagious, the day after tomorrow there will be millions.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have saved America's name. That is the tribute we pay them from our hearts.

Let us save their lives.
ROSENBERGS EXECUTED!
Rosenberg Case  NEW YORK EDITION

Eisenhower refuses clemency
In face of a horrified world

By John T. McManus

SADDENED millions throughout the world learned on the Jewish Sabbath of last week-end of the electrocution in New York's Sing Sing prison Friday night of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, falsely accused of conspiracy to commit atomic espionage.

The young New York parents had protested their innocence from the time of their arrests in the summer of 1953. Convicted on admittedly perjured testimony offered by Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and his wife who saved their lives by their action, their deaths climaxcd the most-stirring struggle for justice in history.

UNHEARD CRY FOR JUSTICE: Pope Pius interceded three times. Scientists all over the world, led by Albert Einstein and Harold Urey in America, protested that the evidence against them could not have been true. President Auriol of France appealed for mercy. Literally millions of people begged for their lives.

Yet on their last day President Eisenhower thrice denied them clemency. Until the end, their government offered what the world had already condemned as a "lie or die" offer, to "tell all they know about Soviet espionage." But having reaffirmed their innocence that afternoon, they went wordlessly to the electric chair. Julius Rosenberg was killed at 8:06 p.m. At 8:16 his wife Ethel followed him, her last act being to kiss the cheek of her prison matron.

WORLD IN SUSPENSE: The days and hours of the agonizing week preceding the original execution time of 11 p.m., Thursday, June 16, were almost unmatched in modern memory for world suspense.

This was the sequence of events:

In the U.S. Supreme Court approached its scheduled recess for the summer on Monday, June 15, the Rosenberg counsel placed before it a motion for a stay of execution pending high court decisions on several actions filed earlier in lower courts for mitigation of sentence and a new trial. Also before the court was an application for rehearing on the court's third denial on

(Continued on Page 2)
We told the truth. We are innocent.
The truth does not change.

Rosenberg
June 18, 1949
Rosenberg
(Continued from Page 1)
May 25 of a review of the case.

11TH-HOUR INTERVENTION: On Monday afternoon the court handed down a 5-4 decision denying the stay and the rehearing. Voting for the stay after a week-end of consideration and preliminary votes were Justices Black, Douglas, Frankfurter, and Jackson. John F. Finerty of Rosenberg counsel immediately applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied. Then the chief Rosenberg counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, applied directly to Justice Douglas for a stay pending determination of actions headed for the Supreme Court from lower courts.

Justice Douglas
There was courage.

At this point two independent attorneys, representing Irwin Edelman of Los Angeles in a "best friend" action in behalf of the Rosenbergs, also applied for a stay. They were Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., and Daniel A. Marshall, of Los Angeles. Their contentions were: (1) that Judge Kaufman, by expunging the Treuhaft records of the entire bench and the entire files in consideration of the case and (2) that the Rosenbergs had been improperly tried under the Espionage Act of 1917, despite the evidence at the time of their arrest and indictment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. This act permits the death penalty only if secrets are passed with intent to injure the U.S., and then only if a jury recommends it.

STAY IS GRANTED: Douglas took the appeals for stay under advisement, called government counsel before and the next day (Tuesday), then retired to private chambers. At 11 a.m. Wednesday, with only 36 hours remaining before the scheduled execution of the Rosenbergs, Justice Douglas granted an indefinite stay:

"I do not decide that the death penalty could have been imposed on the Rosenbergs only if S. 10 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 were satisfied," he commented. "I merely decide that the burden of the substantial one which should be decided before full argument and deliberation.

"It is also important to state before we allow human rights to be snuffed out, we must be emphatically sure that the act is within the law. If we are not sure, there will be lingering doubt to plague the conscience after the event.

In Congress Rep. Wheeler (D-Ga.)—who earlier this month introduced a bill to repeal the 1873 anti-discrimina-

How juxtaposed can humanity get?

It is confusing that men like Andre Malraux and Georges Duhamel (prominent anti-Communist writers) should sign their names along with those of Louis Aragon, a Communist writer, and Pablo Picasso, a Communist painter on a Rosenberg clemency cable to President Eisenhower. This juxtaposition obscures the issue and colors humanism with politics.

Harold Calfanter, Paris correspondent to the N.Y. Times, June 1933.
Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 3)

the one who tried the Rosenberg case. (The prosecuting attorney was Irving Saypol, now N.Y. City's District Attorney.)

When Justice Jackson chided him, he replied, "I don't apologize for anything I have said before this court, etc., etc.""...

PRAISE FOR BLOCH: Bloch pleaded for at least a month's time to collect material on the application of the Atomic Energy Act and called the government's move to vacate Douglas' stay "not only unseemly but shocking."

As Bloch concluded, Justice Jackson congratulated him on his whole handling of the Rosenberg defense. He said:

"These people were fortunate to have a counsel of your courage and persistence. I'm all for you."

The Court then retired at 2:32 p.m. on Thursday to deliberate in private. At 6:29 p.m. Justice Burton announced that the Court would postpone its decision until Friday noon, leaving Douglas' stay in effect.

SIX TO THREE: On schedule Friday at noon the news broadcast to U.S. radio stations, the Court announced its decision.

Douglas's stay was vacated by a vote of 6-3, with Douglas, Black and Frankfurter dissenting. For the benighted time, the Court finally did announce the final decision.

"I know deep in my heart that I am right for the law and therefore for my duty."

Before recessing the special session of the Court, the Court refused Bloch's final plea for reconsideration, and for a stay to permit time for appeals to the White House for clemency.

At 2:15 p.m. President Eisenhower rejected the final clemency appeal.

"Thus the fate of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was sealed."

(Continued on Page 6)
This was an act of cold, deliberate murder.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, chief counsel for the Rosenbergs, made these remarks at the funeral service of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"I AM HERE not to speak as the attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, although that has been the greatest honor ever paid to any man. I feel that I am here as a brother who has lost a brother and a sister—as all of us here have lost a brother and sister.

"Yet this is not a time to grieve. They would not have wanted it that way. They were hurt—but they didn't cry; tortured—but they didn't yield. Their courage has been an inspiration to tens of millions to stand up boldly and fight oppression and tyranny.

"The American people should know, as the rest of the world knows, that America today, by virtue of the execution of the Rosenbergs, is living under the heel of a military dictatorship garnered in citizen attire. The men who are running our country have no hearts. They have stones for hearts. They have souls of murderers. This was an act of cold, deliberate murder. When I questioned in Washington that these executions be put off so that they would not occur on the Jewish Sabath, the request was granted by a barbarian who instead of postponing the hour of their death, pushed it up so they could be done away with before the beginning of the Sabath."

Emanuel H. Bloch
The anger was strong

"IT IS BEING SAID that the Rosenbergs had full process of law. Whose law? Let the pen prostitutes and the Voice of America know that the Rosenbergs were not executed according to law. A Supreme Court Justice wrote to Justice Black—see p. 51—and said the court had not even read the record in this case. Was that due process of law?

"The last paragraphs of Justice Jackson's opinion suggested to the President that it was neither advisable nor wise to kill these people. The three dissenting Justices were outraged. You have the future Supreme Court saying to the President of the United States: 'Do not commit this barbaric act.'

"I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover. This was not the American tradition, nor American justice and not American fair play. These sweet, tender, cultured people have been killed and they have brought their bodies to us. And now again they are with their friends—with the people. They are of the people. Tens of millions are in sorrow—but they are in anger. We must be angry today to resist Nazism—for this is the face of Nazism. They have killed two of us, but the people are still here. Let us never forget that it was Nazism that killed the Rosenbergs—because if we do, we will cringe we will be on our knees and be afraid. Insanely, irrationally, barbarically and murder seem to be part of the feeling of those who rule us."

"Ethel and Julius had faith in you that they would not be let down. They knew full well that if they died, the people would understand why they died—and that their death would provide an opportunity to fight the terror that made them the victims."

(Bloch then read Ethel Rosenberg's poem "If We Die", published in the GUARDIAN last week.)
By Elmer Benldiner

The crowd in the Consolidated Edison Tower at Union Square measured out the last hour of the Rosenbergs' lives for close to 10,000 New Yorkers jammed shoulder to shoulder, almost filling the long block on 17th St. that runs from 5th Ave. to 17th Ave.

A crowd of people were in motion and looking for an answer. A throng in the Rosenbergs' home town. They wanted a sign that Americans knew the day's grim meaning.

There had been no time for rallying calls in the press or leaflets to be handed out at subways. One New Yorker telephoned another as radio bulletin told the story throughout the afternoon. The square itself was fenced off with a mass of wooden barriers. The speaker's stand was guarded by police. The Park Dept. which controls the square had issued no permit.

The crowd, gathering at six o'clock, were guided to 17th St. and Broadway. A sound truck's loud speakers sent the speeches echoing among the office buildings as in a canyon. Noise was the text. The words, moods, in many cases the fears, of each speaker precisely reflected the feelings of the crowd. The people held their hands out toward the speakers. News photographers hung from the fire escapes. An occasional heckler shouted but he was lost among the 10,000 angry, tense people who until the last second seemed unwilling to believe that the Rosenbergs would be killed before the meeting's end.

Reverend of the Int'l Pulpit, Earl Williamson, told his audience: "You are the conscience of the World, the conscience of America."

At 7:15 David Alman, chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, took the microphone. His words came quietly but heavily charged with tragedy and anger. From the crowd, now running from wall to wall in the street, came sobs. A police lieutenant told a committee member: "I don't believe you should talk like that."

At two minutes before eight the meeting's chairman, Norman Aronson, announced: "The Rosenbergs are in the execution chamber."

Go Down, Moses: Ten thousand people were crying, some quietly, against the wall with head in hands, some with heads up unashamedly weeping. The chairman called for two minutes of silence but the crying filled the canyon. At 8 p.m. a singer of the People's Artists said: "In memory of the Rosenbergs...."

At that point a wall filled the street as if 10,000 people were standing. It was piercing but not terrifying, like the sound of a thousand voices. The Artists led in: "Go Down, Moses... Let my people go."

Before the song was over police ordered the sound truck's power turned off, allowed it on again only for the words: "Meeting adjourned." Police pressed the crowd slowly toward Fifth Ave. They came out of 17th St. in a tremendous stream, unwilling to disband. In most cases grief had already given way to anger. Slowly, solemnly, many thousands of the crowd marched down Fifth Ave. to 14th St., then eastward, picking up the cry: "Long live the Rosenbergs."

Without Fear: Police tried breaking the crowd up along the route but the procession reformed and solemnly paraded without authority but without fear of the police, to
NEW YORK: 17TH STREET OFF UNION SQUARE
The cops roped off the square—grief had no permit.
Knickerbocker Village where the Rosenbergs lived, then through the East Side to Rutland Square Park. It was hard to estimate the number as thousands filed through the streets. In the park they sang again: "Go Down, Moses" and the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

The funeral
The mood of mingled grief, love and anger was set again at Brooklyn's L. J. Morris Funeral Home on Saturday night. At 8 p.m. the Rosenbergs, brought out of prison, lay in state. A file of people began a procession around their bier that went unbroken throughout the night and on to 1:30 p.m. on Sunday.

An honor guard of eight and four-hour tours of duty through the night. They wore skull caps and held U.S. flags. Most people came into the chapel quietly, straightening their clothes to be presentable at a solemn peak in their lives.

A few came out of curiosity, or in hate, some after a gay evening in town. Even these seemed changed in the Rosenbergs' presence. Their laughter died. There were no desecrations.

**FLATBUSH SIEGE:** By 2 p.m. on Sunday a military maneuver had been effected in East Flatbush, a neighborhood of small brick homes and stores. Two hundred uniformed police looked over the area. Plainclothesmen guarded. Authorities declared that subversive squads would take down licence numbers of all cars in the neighborhoods. But by car, bus and train, crowds poured in. The police sectored them off, isolated groups on a dozen different corners, guarded crossings carefully to complete one gag: keep the crowd from getting together.

It was the year's hottest day (94 degrees); the corners were shaded, but 12,000 people stood for hours in the sun. Many of them were old men and women; they would not leave. Roofops, porches, fire escapes were jammed. People waited quietly, without impatience, clearly not to see but to share their feelings.

**JULIUS' FAMILY:** Only 400 were admitted to the little chapel where the services were held. Julius' family were there, except for his children. Ethel's family were not.

Inside, the caskets lay amid flags and flowers, before a small stage. The speakers on Sunday's aftermath echoed the grief of Friday night but, in most cases, the wall of pain had stiffened into considered anger, determination. Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, said:

"I never knew the Rosenbergs and most of us here never knew them. But we were brothers, because they wanted the same kind of world for their children as all of us want for ours. They were hostages for all of us... I want to say something to the family, in this hour of great grief. They are the crown of the Rosenberg name, which will live for centuries. You must be proud. Never before have so many tens of millions in so many lands fought for human lives..."

**IDEALS REMAIN:** Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, who along with other clergymen had made a final personal appeal to the President for clemency, told the angry mourners:

"Juridically we did not succeed. Spiritually we did succeed. We succeeded in remaining true to our ideals of mercy and justice.

"Our work is not finished. First we must as a nation and publish the truth. Second, we must bind up the wounds. Third, we must eschew hatred and forsake rancor. We who won the spiritual victory as we fought for their lives, must not succumb to spiritual defeat, but must forbear to ascribe those who took their lives. Let us not vituperate those who pronounced the verdict, but at least give them credit for this much—they did what they thought was right.

"The audience, who had the verdict 'murder,' were unwilling to be charitable to those who upheld it or enforced it. Murmurs ran around the chapel. Some cried: 'No, no.' Others shuffled their friends to a decorous quiet. (The press referred to this as blushing.) The rabbi continued: 'Let not permit any around for accusations that we who fought for clemency are remiss in our American citizenship. We have nothing to gain by America's injury. We gain when America gains and we lose when America loses.'

**GOD OF STRUGGLE:** The speech that stirred hearts most came from passionate, fighting attorney, Emanuel Biech. (Continued on Page 10)
"God help me. I had two children."

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg comforted by Emanuel Bloch (l.) and doctor at cemetery.
The capital never saw anything quite like it

By Iona Kramer

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE 950 marchers who kept the watch on the White House through the Rosenbergs' last hours sensed the greater significance of their vigil for two innocent people—the vigil for their nation's conscience.

The pickets were part of the thousands who during the week had flocked to the capital from near and far (including Florida, Georgia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois) to form what the Washington Post termed the largest and most orderly demonstration in the capital's history—and probably the saddest.

On Wednesday 18 flew in to join others from California; nearly 3,000 came in special trains from New York; a young couple on their way north on their wedding trip heard the news on the car radio at Boston, turned around and headed for Washington.

NOT ALONE: The pickets knew that they and the Rosenbergs were not alone as news of similar demonstrations all across the country and the world was relayed to them on the line. On Wednesday—sitting in summer clothes on the grass in Liberty Park after 11-hour piers to Congressmen, like a sad, silent 1,500—2,500 walked solemnly through the long hot afternoon for word from the Supreme Court special session.

At 11:01 p.m. Thursday their applause filled the night about the White House; the 5,000 keeping the vigil soberly rejoiced that the first execution date had passed and the Rosenbergs still lived. Five hundred and fifty changed plans in order to remain in the capital over Thursday night—finding lodging where they could. A hundred sleeping in shifts on the floor at Rosenberg headquarters at Longfellow House—on the vigil continually to the end.

SILENT MARCH: From 7:30 p.m. on Friday when the execution was scheduled to take place, they marched in complete silence two by two, Negro and white, in an impeccably orderly line before the broad green lawn and cool fountain of the sedate White House while an estimated 1,000 Washington residents gathered across the street to watch. Thoughts behind the grim, faces were not only with Ethel and Julius. An elderly woman commented:

"I could weep for the Rosenbergs, but I can hardly speak my grief. How long has it happened to our country and don't know what it means."

At 7:43 lawyer Emanuel Bloch appeared at the White House gates in one final, attempt to plead for his clients before the President. He was not received. He had no appointment.

THE GOULS: The line broke only once when a dozen newspaper photographers charged through trying to capture a picture of a young woman weeping. A friend threw a coat over her head and the line continued. The solemnity of the occasion and dignity of the capital was undisturbed only by a "counter-picket" line—never more than a dozen people—with obscene signs proclaiming their glee at the
execution, permitted by the police at one end of the White House.

Five or six cars plastered with the latest lurid headlines were allowed to circle the block continuously, while their occupants shouted provocative remarks at the clemency marchers and observed that the Jewish Sabbath was a fitting day for the execution. Three of them were young servicemen in uniform, who didn't seem to realize how the official hysteria of which the Rosenberg case is symbolic was being used to put and keep them in uniform.

Among the curious who were permitted to walk past the line to stare or drop remarks, there were no Negro people; very few of the city's large Negro population were in the crowd across the street.

PRAY FOR COURAGE: At 8:06, when the execution was thought to be taking place, there were no songs, only a few trickling tears, and many grimly set jaws and bitten lips. The honeymoon couple linked arms, and other husbands and wives on the line drew closer together, more tightly. From across the street came a ripple of shallow applause and raucous tooting of automobile horns. The majority of watchers retained respectful silence. The marchers set their lips more firmly, straightened their shoulders, carried their heads and "mercy" signs higher.

When word came that Ethel and Julius were dead, pickets lowered their signs, turned silently to face the White House as Mrs. Helen Bolle read a statement from the Committee:

"Two lives have been taken, a mother and father."

Our nation is not strong for it: it is less because we have given up that charity of spirit and greatness of heart without which no nation is strong.

Our nation's conscience is not more serene: it lies in shadow because we permitted the hue and cry of passion to drown out the inner voice of reason and experience.

Our nation's light does not shine brighter: it is dimmer because we turned our backs on the counsel of all the great religious and lay leaders of our land.

Our nation must pray tonight that remorse gives courage to those who know the truth, so that they will not keep silence.

IRWIN EDelman

Pike farmer and Daniel Mather represented him in the "next friend" action which moved Justice Douglas to grant a stay.
In the knowledge that GUARDIAN readers would want the full story and the full significance of the Rosenberg execution for themselves and for their friends, we are sending the New York Edition this week to the entire readership. Much of the New York news has given way to coverage of the Rosenberg Case; it will be back next week.

We asked correspondents in London and Paris to send us first-hand reports; and reports in Washington, Union Square and at the funeral. We have analyzed the case, tried to place it in its historical setting and given the background as best we can at this time.

We will have more to say. The direction of our comments will follow the interpretive editorial article below in the page.

OUT OF THE GRIEF AND HORROR AND ANGER THERE WILL COME NEW STRENGTH

All night and all day they filed past the Rosenberg bier in Brooklyn.
BY ONE WHO FOUGHT BACK

The Guardian and the Rosenbergs

By Emanuel H. Bloch
Chief Rosenberg Defense Counsel

TODAY the Rosenberg Story is known in every corner of the world. But I remember very well those grim days of March, 1951, following the trial and sentence, when every avenue of information and publicity suddenly closed.

JOHN T. McManus, Treasurer,
Belfrage Fight-Back Fund
11 Murray Street, New York 7

Dear John McManus: Count me in on the Belfrage FIGHT-BACK FUND. Enclosed is my fighting contribution for.

Send me copies of Cedric Belfrage's NOT FOR SALE (Fight-Back Fund Pamphlet No. 1.) Price 10 copies, 50c; (stamps OK); 25 copies, $1.

Name

Address

To us of the defense, this was a desperate situation. The Rosenbergs and their family had no money—no money at all—to pay the out-of-pocket expenses of the defense. If the press was used to raise money, couldn't we, through public subscription, raise the thousands of dollars needed?

This deadly conspiracy to forget the Rosenbergs was shattered by the NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

I SHALL never forget my talks with Cedric Belfrage, Jim Aronson and John McManus. With that beautiful clarity of mind which makes the GUARDIAN irreplaceable, they saw the meaning of this attack upon an obscure engineer and his wife: The Rosenberg Case, which had died in all the great papers, came alive in the GUARDIAN. The Rosenberg Case is due the credit of first showing to the world the world now recognizes as a barefaced, political frame-up.

The clique which, against the conscience of the country, seeks to silence the Rosenbergs are equally bent on silencing the NATIONAL GUARDIAN for the role it played in their defense. That is the meaning of the fight upon the GUARDIAN's editor, Cedric Belfrage. The thousands of readers of the GUARDIAN who have made possible the Rosenberg defense must recognize this linkage of the two cases.

I appeal to you to contribute to the Belfrage Fight-Back Fund as generously as you contributed to the fight to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.
The meaning of the death of the Rosenbergs
As the bodies of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were lowered into their graves last week, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois made the brief, but possibly the final, statement:

"These people were killed because they would not lie.

Present-day Washington subsists on the lie: death is decreed for those who adhere to the honor and dignity of the truth. The lie is the technique of fascism: Hitler burned the Reichstag and blamed the deed on others—to consolidate his bid for absolute power. The government of President Eisen-hower and Sen. Joe McCarthy has burned the bodies of two innocent human beings. To Emanuel H. Bloch, who for 36 grueling months worked ceaselessly to avert this tragedy, the execution of the Rosenbergs portends an era where military dictatorship rules in the garb of civilian attire.

Without Precedent: The lie is being continued to justify the deed that has now been done. Through its official channels the Washington government is assuring the world that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg enjoyed the full benefit of democratic U.S. legal procedure. But the last seven hours in this nation's capital spell a different record.

The Supreme Court itself, rent and torn as it is by internal dissensions, revealed some of the truth as it sat in almost frantically-convened special session to overrule a stay of execution granted by one of its own Justices—an occurrence the like of which cannot be found in the recorded history of the country. Even as it vacated the stay of execution it placed on the record for the world to know that, as a court,

- It has never reviewed the trial itself.
- It has never examined the evidence.
- It has never considered the propriety of the death sentence.

unread record: Justice Black stated in open court that none of the Justices had read the record. Even the government's acting Solicitor General who was there to demand that death be done confessed that he himself had not read the record.

But at another point Justice Douglas revealed that he had read the record, adding quietly: "Perhaps unfortunately." The implication seemed clear that the record itself had compelled him to grant the stay.

But the court as a whole made another and deeper point which few commentators have noted: it unanimously indicated that it was not in favor of the death penalty. Bound and almost gagged by high decorum, the court's meaning was nevertheless clear to those who would read or listen. Justice Jackson, in a separate opinion concurred in by the majority, wrote:

"Vacating this stay is not to be
constituted as endorsing the wisdom or unreasonableness to this case of a death sentence. That death sentence, however, is of such a character as was previously pointed out, it therefore not within this court's power of revision.

Clemency's Domain: Justice Frankfurter went even further: "It is not for this court even remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. Of course, I respectfully assume that appropriate consideration will be given to a clemency application by the authority constitutionally charged with the clemency function."

In effect, the Court majority and dissenters alike, was pleased with the President for an act of clemency, the President did not hear, or, if he heard, did not heed. (For a portrait of the military mind at work in the White House, see p. 11.)

The Military Way: A week earlier, the President had indicated definitely that he was not favorably disposed to clemency. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of Chicago University's School of Divinity, reported on an audience he and two other clergymen had with Mr. Eisenhowen.

"The President referred to his military experience during which he felt compelled to order an execution as a disciplinary measure and deterrent for violation of the military code. This prompted me to ask whether the President felt that Communists could be treated by the same methods as soldiers."

The President's mind was closed to all pleas; there is strong doubt that he either was shown by the Justice Dept. or took the trouble to note the comments of the Supreme Court Justices. He totally ignored an eleventh-hour appeal from defense counsel for permission to make an oral presentation to him: their telegram in which they declared that the "case against them (the Rosenberg's) reeks with perjury and fraud was never even acknowledged.

"No Issue!" The President was less than accurate when he declared that "the legal processes of democracy have been marshalled to their maximum strength to protect the life of convicted spies" and that "in the exercise of sovereign judgment the tribunals of the United States have adjudged them guilty and the sentence just.

Even the Washington Post, which applauded the final Supreme Court action, observed: "The Court simply read in the case no issue requiring its adjudication. It declined to intervene... It is important to remember that even now the Supreme Court did not pass judgment on the Rosenberg's... To Attorney Bloch, who lived through every legal action in the case, there was observance only of the "barest forms of justice, but no justice."

For hell-bent haste in perpetrating the foul deed of murder, there is no rival in history. The Rosenberg case—in the last ten days before the switch was pulled, four separate appeals were summarily disposed of with no consideration, no study, no deliberative process.

Third Degree: The haste was crucial to the government's case, for the government was playing a Supreme game, and it played it out to the end. Its ultimatum had long been clear: confess or die. On the last Tuesday before their deaths Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were told again by their counsel that the Government was intent on forcing a confession. It was Third Degree by electrocution. And as they had been always before, the Rosenberg's answered, "We will not do that last Tuesday only hours away from their doom:"

"They will get nothing out of us because we have nothing to confess." The world will be long forgetting that last macabre touch of the sovereign government of the United States: the FBI men sitting in Sing Sing with their telephones lines open to the Attorney General and the President waiting for the word of submission and guilt that never came. Because impertinence and dignity were the possessions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

—The National Guardian
Dr. Urey meets the press

Dr. Harold C. Urey, who personally intervened for clemency for the Rosenbergs, attended the June 8 hearing at which Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied a new trial based on newly-discovered evidence. During a recess after four hours of argument in which Kaufman constantly heckled and interrupted defense lawyers, a New York Times reporter asked Urey to comment. The Nobel Prize atomic physicist said:

"Before I came here today, I merely had grave doubts about the conduct of the trial. Now that I've seen what goes on in Judge Kaufman's courtroom, I believe the Rosenbergs are innocent."

"When I look into that courtroom, I see no Kaufman but McCarthy. I'm angry and alarmed at the terrible fear and hysteria that's sweeping all over America."

"What appalls me most is the role the press is playing. The judge's bias is so obvious. I keep looking over at you newspapermen and there's not a flicker of indignation or concern. When are you going to stop acting like a bunch of mugged sheep?"

The Times asked what Urey would think "if we tried to tell you how to run your business?" Said Urey:

"Sometimes we scientists make mistakes. So do judges and newspapermen. I've made stupid errors at times and when I do you have a perfect right to criticize me."

"Why, what I saw in that courtroom today was worse than anything I've ever read about what the Russian courts are supposed to be like."

"Next morning the Times reported in length Judge Kaufman's denial of all motions, gave not a single detail of the new evidence, added that among those present at the hearing [was] Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted atomic scientist."

The day before the Rosenbergs' execution, Urey was questioned by Sen. McCarthy.
"THIS COUNTRY IS KILLING ME"

The Negro people and the Rosenbergs

By Eugene Gordon

As the hour for the Rosenbergs' execution approached on June 19, the narrow gorge of E. 17th St. re-echoed applause at the declaration of Rev. Harold Williamson, pastor of the Church of the Rugged Cross, that he would be "less than a minister, less than a man" if he did not fight for the progressive Jewish couple in Sing Sing.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell implied that she and Rev. Williamson would be less than Negroes, too, if they had not seen in the Rosenbergs' ordeal a reflection of the Negro people's. Mrs. Mitchell's brother, Collis English, died in jail last January after his long ordeal as one of the Trenton Six. At the fatal hour of 6 p.m. her agonised cry rose up from the 17th St. mass meeting: "This country is killing me."

MINISTERS STOOD UP. The minister's words told both his and his followers' thoughts. A white churchman who wrote to thousands of ministers on the Rosenbergs' behalf reports that cooperative responses from Negro ministers formed a high percentage of the total response. The Negro masses have traditionally looked to their ministers for leadership; and since this ministry depends more directly upon its followers for its livelihood than is true of any other Negro leadership, it more faithfully reflects the people's will. If thousands of Negro ministers saw the true meaning of the Rosenberg persecution and Rosenberg martyrdom, millions in their congregations have understood.

Negro Methodist bishops such as W. J. Walls and Frederick Jordan, with mandates from their congregations to keep contact with Methodist missions in S. Africa, know from experience with the nazi-fascist Malan government the deeper meaning of their own government's actions in the Rosenberg case. These Negro leaders are considered "subversive" in S. Africa, and in certain circles at home, because they not only understand but fight against the causes of oppression.
“ANOTHER BARRIER LOST”!
The Pittsburgh Courier, conservative Negro weekly, whose editorial policy in the Rosenberg case paralleled the Hearst and Scripps-Howard, charged on June 19 that the odds of Negroes have grown longer, the cries for clemency for Negro boys, Negro Baptist ministers in Washington, Chicago, Camden, San Francisco, along with Mary Church Terrell, have joined in the plea.

These leaders reflected the understanding of countless ordinary Negro Americans that this country is killing them—and has been for more than 300 years—its execution of the Rosenbergs signifies an end to the killings to the Negroes’ friends. They see this as a threat of terrible danger.

A Negro, Rev. Dr. Daniel Ridgeout, was among the clergy’s delegation to Eisenhower three days before the execution. Hundreds of neighborhood Negro men and women stood in 17th St. on that last Friday; thousands passed the biers Saturday and Sunday for a last tribute. It was a Negro woman delegate to last November’s Natl. Negro Labor Council Convention who said:

If they are killed, we Negro workers will have lost another barrier between ourselves and
the growing fascist menace.

LABOR'S SILENCE: Some of the earliest, best-organized and most effective leadership in the fight came from Negro trade unionists like William R. Hood of Local 600, CIO United Automobile Workers; Coleman A. Young, Natl. Negro Labor Council; Asbury Howard, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and Mrs. Vicki Carvin, formerly of Dist. 65, New York. But there are labor leaders who have been under fire as "subversive." Negro leaders in the CIO and AFL like Willard Townsend and A. Philip Randolph were as hostile or as silent as the white leadership to which they owed allegiance.

Christian ministers, rather than union leaders, expressed the Negro majority's feeling mainly because more workers and women are organized in Negro churches than trade unions. Race hatred which has kept them out of most unions until recently, once kept them out of the church—so they organized their own.

"NO ANGLE," The reason for the almost total lack of sympathy and understanding in the Rosenberg case by the Negro press on the whole a wealthy press—was implied by G. James Fleming of the N.Y. Amsterdam News. His paper had "not found any angle" linking the case to the Negro question. He told the GUARDIAN:

"Editorial writers don't usually take up matters with which they are not directly concerned, especially when they don't have to."

Did not he and other Negro editors realize that the Rosenberg killing represented a stage in our society's development approaching Germany's under Hitler? On that he had nothing to say; most of his readers, however, not only realize it but are ready to do something about it. To white progressives, he says this:

"If you had fought harder to stop the official murders of Willi McGee, the Martinsville Seven, Raleigh Speiser and Clyde Brown, the government would have found it harder to murder Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."
THIS IS AN URGENT MESSAGE TO ALL READERS

What must be done to save the Rosenbergs

The protest against the U.S. government's intention to execute Julius and Ethel Rosenberg has reached worldwide proportions. But for the hope of success, special steps are required immediately on the home front.

GUARDIAN readers, we believe, need no further convincing of the savagery of the unprecedented sentence, or that its carrying out can mean the sacrifice of wholly innocent people to the propaganda needs of the cold war.

But there is a vast area of humane American opinion which has not been mobilized in the campaign for clemency. It includes especially liberals of the sort who have traditionally joined the great struggles against injustice, no violation of due process in the case. The statement ignored other contentions made by the defense—abuse of discretion by the trial judge; and cruel and unusual punishment forbidden by the 8th Amendment (Bill of Rights), a contention advanced on the ground that no other participant in the alleged conspiracy had received a sentence, nor had outright traitors such as Alger Hiss, E. F. Schlossberg, and others.

The dissenting four on the ACLU board included some of its most distinguished members. Two leading ACLU board members had previously taken open positions for clemency on the basis of civil rights violations in the case. However, to dissent publicly from an ACLU executive board finding so close to the heart of this case is in itself a brave stand, and probably for this reason there have been no published dissenting opinions so far.

GUARDIAN readers can—and most certainly should—take the lead in gaining the participation of liberals and of leaders as well as rank and file in Jewish life.

The red-baiting campaign—joined in last week by the State Dept.—in a statement attempting to tie the clemency fight to the Vienna Peace Conference—is one that GUARDIAN readers can themselves answer best; for it was they who brought into existence the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in response to a proposal of such a committee made in these columns by Herbert Cohn.

The GUARDIAN is original concern with the case was prompted by our own conviction, after full investigation, that a grave and deliberate injustice was begun. No committee or organization, political or otherwise—and
URGENT TO ALL READERS

What must be done to save the Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 11)

no other publication—had started a fight for real justice in the case. Hence we started the fight.

The abetment of liberals from the Rosenberg Case—perhaps the most palpable political frame-up even to get by the courts in our nation's history—falls into the dangerous pattern of withholding or withdrawing cooperation from any cause supported by the Left.

This is literally a suicidal stand when the Rosenberg Case is involved, since every liberal condemning conviction by hysteria, without genuine evidence or proof of guilt, in effect puts his own neck in the noose. Furthermore, the Left will always be found in every fight for justice, hence the liberal who abandons because of Left participation is in effect quitting the fight forever.

The Editors of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, after consultation with the Rosenberg legal defense and the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, most strongly urge you to present these views to your friends and associates who have not joined in the fight thus far.

Furthermore we urge the following immediate actions:

1. WRITE OR WIRE THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON TO GRANT EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

2. WRITE OR WIRE FEDERAL JUDGE IRVING K. KAUFMAN, FEDERAL BUILDING, FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, TO GRANT JUDICIAL CLEMENCY.

In both actions we most urgently, Judge Kaufman will receive a request for judicial clemency within 30 days. He has the right to alter his sentence of death, and may do so if he is convinced of a broad public desire for such an action.

If judicial clemency is not forthcoming, a Presidential commutation of sentence is the final resort after all attempts at legal remedies have been exhausted. The White House mail has been tremendously for executive clemency but has thus far received no public acknowledgement from the President. The weight and breadth of the appeal must determine his answer.

We respectfully urge your immediate and fullest cooperation on what we deem to be the most significant issue of justice before the American people today.

THE EDITORS
CARREFOUR

EUX, EN TOUT CAS, SONT INNOCENTS.

LE DOSSIER COMPLET DE L'AFFAIRE ROSENBERG

THEY ORDER THESE THINGS DIFFERENTLY ABROAD.

A recent page one of the Gaullist (rightwing) Paris newspaper "Carrefour," with photo of Mikeal and Rosia Rosenberg, and a complete factual account of the Rosenberg Case. The headline says: "These at least are innocent."
The Animals sick with rabies
--- a European looks at America

The following article was published in the Paris daily Libération on June 20, Jean-Paul Sartre, who wrote it, is the most important author and playwright to emerge in France since World War II; he was the idol of Western "anti-communist liberal intellectuals" until last year when he attended the Vienna peace conference.

By Jean-Paul Sartre

THE Rosenbergs are dead and life goes on. That is, what you wanted, isn't it? Only yesterday we were their comrades and you have killed them as fast as you could so that we should only be their survivors. You count on time to make us forget them every day a little more forgetful, a little guillotine toward them to make you seem a little less cruel. Of course it will cost a little: there will be broken window panes in your embassies. But you will put in new ones and with a little luck the cops will shoot on the European crooks and we'll have brand new corpses all our own to turn our thoughts away from your two.

You already played that trick on us with Sacco and Vanzetti you won. This time you won't.

On one point you will win: we want to harm no one; the horror and contempt you make in us we refuse to turn into hate. Each time you will never make us swallow that execution of the Rosenbergs was nothing but a "regrettable accident," or even a judicial error. It was a legal lynching which made the whole nation bleed and with which once and for all it became clear that the bankruptcy of the Atlantic pact and your inability to lead the Western world.

Let me tell you what your mistake was. You believed that the murder of the Rosenbergs was a private settling of accounts. A hundred thousand voices cried out. The wrong and stupidly you answered: "We are punishing two of our citizens according to our laws. It's none of your business."

Well, now, that's just it—the Rosenberg case is our business: innocents who are sent to their death are the business of the whole world. The spokesman of the Vatican himself was right only last Thursday: "Civilization has before it a choice on which depends its survival or its condemnation." Everywhere people cried out to you: "Watch out! You judge yourself in judging them; we shall have to decide whether you are men or beasts."

Do you understand now why we begged you for a new trial? When we asked for justice for the Rosenbergs we meant also: Make sure that your cause is just. When we begged you to spare their lives, it meant also: "Spare your own." Now that we have been made your allies, the fate of the Rosenbergs could be a review of our own future. You, who claim to be masters of our fate, had the opportunity to prove that you were first of all masters of yourselves.

But if you gave in to your criminal folly, this very folly might tomorrow throw us headlong into a war of extermination. No one in Europe was saved; whether you gave or not to the Rosenbergs was the measure of whether you were preparing for peace or war.

There had been the sinister clowning of MacArthur, the bombings on the Yalu, the保证's coup each time you doubled on Europe and stood alone. And yet, your friends kept a small hope: if our governments were not able to get across their point of view it was because they disagreed among themselves. It was because France had not stood by England. It was because they were not backed by the people. But yesterday, it was the people of Europe that stood as one—its masses, its priests, its cabinet ministers, its heads of state—to ask your Peace.
Animals sick with rabies

Jean-Paul Sartre

We were not asking for your dollars, nor for your arms, nor for your soldiers; only for two lives, two innocent lives.

Have you even understood the scope of this extraordinary pact? Class conflicts, the oldest bitternesses—alas, are still there: the Rosenbergs had produced European unity. One voice from you, and you too would have reaped the benefits of this unification. The whole of Europe would have honored you. You answered: "To hell with Europe." Very well. But don't come any more with talk of an alliance. Allies consult one another, talk matters over, make mutual concessions. If you come to us when all we ask is not to dishonor yourselves to no purpose, then I believe that you will allow us to speak out when our larger interests are at stake. Us, your allies? Cut it out! Our governments today are your domestic servants. Tomorrow our people will be your victims. It is as simple as that. Of course you will come out with shameful excuses: your President couldn't grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. He was too weak. But to support his will in Korea. In Korea? What are you doing? He is being mocked every day there by his own generals and by the Syngman Rhee. And what sort of country is this, whose statesmen are obliged to commit ritual murders so that they should be forgiven for stopping a party? Read all this again and think about the Rosenbergs. In the foreground a young and pretty girl carries a sign: Fry them and send the bodies to Moscow. Without these people walk in your streets at the very moment when a man and woman were living in the last hours in prison, when two desperate children were asking for their parents to be returned to them. You saw them laugh, wave their signs and banners—and there wasn't one among you who pushed their heads in. Decidedly there is something rotten in America.
DON'T tell us these are only a few excited persons, irresponsible elements. These are all the men of the world today, for it is to them that your government has given aid. Do you remember Nuremberg and your theories on collective responsibility? Well, today it applies to you. You are collectively responsible for the death of the Rosenbergs, some for having sponsored this murder, others for having aided it. You have allowed America to become the cradle of a new fascism. It will be difficult to explain to us that this single murder is not comparable to Hitler's mass exterminations. Fascism is not defined by the number of its victims but by the manner in which they are killed.

And why this rage unleashed against a man and a woman about to die? Why this Group of the world? Has that world gone mad?

Why—because you had got the notion they wanted to take your bomb! You will not rest until you are the only ones capable of making up the earth. President Eisenhower counted in tens of millions of dollars in the Rosenberg; each one of you feels already that it is one of the key to the day. Dead people is who asked for death, last Thursday, for the thieves of the atomic secret.

UNFortunately, when we look at you from Europe we see you neither as innocents nor as corpses. We see you as innocent corpses—your victims. As for the atomic secret, it is the fruit of your sick imaginations: science develops everywhere at the same rhythm, and the manufacture of bombs is a mere matter of industrial expansion.

By killing the Rosenbergs you have quite simply tried to halt the progress of science by human sacrifice. Magic, witch-hunts, auto-da-fés, sacrifices—we are here getting to the point. Your country is sick with fear. You are afraid of everything: of the Soviets, of the Jews, of the Europeans. You are afraid of one another, you are afraid of the God of your own bunch. Some allies we have!

And you want to lead the way for us! You are dragging us into a war through terror—a war you would promote. You would make us pay a heavy toll. I know there are brave people in your country; I know there are brave people in the Soviet Union, the Jewish people, and others. This very man who was saying yesterday: "I am afraid of being an American." Justice Douglas, whom you are calling to persecute, The people of the Rosenberg Committee. Hundreds of others. But what can they do but be in your martyrdom?

And then there are the masses—still basically healthy, though befuddled by you. There are the Negroes whom you deport. And we know they are there a small voice which we hear, a faint one, the voice speaking these wonderful words: "We are young, and we do not want to die, but we cannot pay this price for our lives."

After all, the Rosenbergs are Americans—and if we can still have one hope, it is because your country, and the Jews in this man and this woman, want it. It is a hope that some day, perhaps, all these people of goodwill will save you of your fears. We hope so, for we have loved you.

Meanwhile do not be astonished if we cry out from one end of Europe to the other. Watch out! America, but the rather! Cowardly man, bring me to her, other wise we will bite—and run mad!