

Rosenbergs Face Death; Traitors Go Free

During World War II four men stole vital aircraft secrets and passed them on to Hitler Germany. Caught and tried in the spy case known as U. S. vs. Molzahn, they were found guilty and given five to 15 years each. Ilse Koch, "Beast of Belsen," was given amnesty. Yet the Rosenbergs face death.

The notorious American traitors "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo

Rose," found guilty of treason during World War II, got ten years in jail. Both will soon be free while the Rosenbergs face death.

Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, confessed A-bomb spy, was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years. Fuchs, the man the government claims to have headed the American spy ring, will soon be free. The Rosenbergs face death. WHY?

People Join Across Land, Urge Justice In Rosenberg Case

Within 24 hours after the Supreme Court refused to hear the Rosenberg case, thousands of wires and letters flooded Washington, dozens of huge protest meetings were organized across the nation and the Rosenberg Committee's office was engulfed by calls, telegrams and cables, all asking one question: "What must we do now to save the Rosenbergs?"

From every walk of life, rich and poor, Christian and Jew, Negro and white, religious leaders of every faith, a great wave of letters and wires is urging the President to grant the Rosenbergs clemency.

Not only individuals, but organizations, unions, religious groups, women's and civic clubs, educational groups and scores of others are sending their resolutions to President Truman in the hope that this will impress upon him the urgent need for clemency.

Among the more than 50,000 Americans who have signed an amicus brief urging justice for the Rosenbergs are such prominent civic, cultural and religious leaders as: Rabbi L. A. Greenberg, Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Albert Maltz, Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, Rev. Amos Murphy, Ray Lev, Rev. H. H. Hester, Leon Bibb, Dr. Joseph B. Furst and Rabbi Abraham Horvitz.

Also Pablo Picasso, Rabbi Meyer Sharff, Rev. R. L. Tinner, Paul Robeson, Judge Norval K. Harris, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Rev. T. E. Brown, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Jacob Auslander, Dashiell Hammett, Rev. Willard Uphaus, Yuri Suhl, Rev. Frank Glenn White and Clemens J. France.

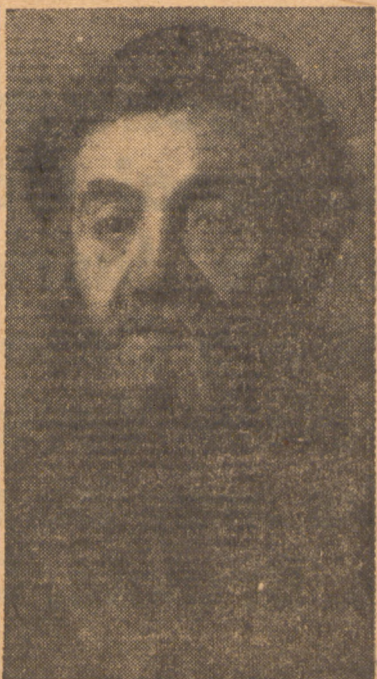
Also Dorothy Day, editor of *Catholic Worker*, Rev. Charles William Campbell, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Robert Gwathmey, Rev. R. D. Rudd, Howard Fast, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, John Gojack, John Howard Lawson, Rabbi Moskay P. Mann, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and A. L. Pomerantz.

The list of those who have publicly spoken out against the Rosenberg injustice is a long one, including many religious and civil leaders like: Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Rev. Howard Matson, Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Newcomer (Ret.), and Robert Kenny, leading member of the Los Angeles Democratic Party.

Prominent among those seeking justice in the case is the noted Jewish leader, Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, who says:

"I am guided by our Holy Torah and by our Prophets. I, an Orthodox Rabbi, am firmly convinced that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell . . . are entitled to a hearing in the Supreme Court of the U. S. I have studied and pondered the facts. . . . I came to the firm conviction that something had to be done to save these persons from an undeserved fate. . . .

"It is inconceivable to me that in our country a death sentence should be so lightly given. . . . I consider it my profound duty to address myself to friends and foes, to all, be they Jews or non-Jews, irrespective of . . . political persuasion, to participate in the work of securing justice for the Rosenbergs and Sobell."



Rosenbergs an Ordinary Couple 'til Horror Struck

Who are Ethel and Julius Rosenberg? What kind of people are they?

Julius 34, born and raised on New York's lower East Side, attended public school and the Downtown Torah and Hebrew High School. When he graduated from CCNY with a B.A. in engineering in 1939, he and Ethel were married.

Ethel, 36, took courses in bookkeeping, typing, Hebrew, piano and child psychology after graduating

from high school. Once married, she and Julius had to live with relatives until they found a \$45-a-month apartment on the lower East Side.

About the time their first child was born, Julius worked as a Signal Corps engineer. But in 1945 he was fired because someone accused him of Communist Party membership. He denied this, but in vain.

After other engineering jobs, Julius opened a machine shop with two of Ethel's brothers. The Rosenbergs managed on this slim income; Julius became an active member of his union while Ethel did volunteer civil defense and community work.

When David Greenglass, one of the machine shop partners, pulled out of the business, Julius agreed to pay him \$1,000. But later, in the Spring of 1950, David demanded \$2,000, hinting that he was in trouble on his job at the Los Alamos A-bomb project. He spoke about vaccinations needed to get into Mexico.

Julius and Ethel simply could not scrape together \$1,000 in cash, much less \$2,000. When they said so, David became angry. "Well, Julie," he said, ". . . if you don't get me that money, you are going to be sorry." (For Greenglass' part in the case, see elsewhere.)

The Rosenbergs found out what that threat meant. Greenglass confessed to stealing A-bomb secrets. The first thing Julius knew, the FBI haled him in for questioning. Later he and Ethel were arrested and stood trial for allegedly passing on to the Soviet Union the "secrets" Greenglass said he stole.

Separated from her husband, Ethel wrote him a letter from her death cell, part of which reads: "The children's snapshots . . . smile sweetly upon me. . . . I shall find that 'courage, confidence and perspective' to see me through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tortured screams I may not utter."

"When you see the Warden next," Ethel begged her attorney, "won't you plead with him to allow me to have Michael's plant outside the cell?" Her son had sent her a green plant she was not allowed to see. "At the very least, couldn't I see it just once?"

One of the little boys who sent the plant his mother was not allowed to see, Robbie Rosenberg, has spent almost half his young life without seeing his beloved mother or father.

Sobell Gets 30 Years on No Evidence but 'Friend's' Word

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, was sentenced to 30 years in prison . . . on no evidence at all. How this happened is a nightmare all the more terrifying for being true.

The FBI combed the CCNY

graduating class which included Julius Rosenberg, questioned every member and finally found one who had something to hide, Max Elitcher, an engineer who perjured himself when applying for a government job. Faced with a severe penalty for this, Elitcher readily agreed to "cooperate."

When the FBI called on another of the graduating class, Elitcher's back-yard neighbor and engineer friend, Morton Sobell, they found the Sobell family away on a vacation to Mexico, registered under their own names and without any subterfuge, as honest folk do with nothing to fear.

But the FBI broke into Sobell's Mexico City room, blackjacked and kidnapped him by car to New York where he was held on \$100,000 bail . . . with no case against him.

Returning to Elitcher, the FBI held the threat of prison over his head. He made a statement implicating Sobell, whom he had

never mentioned before. On this and this alone, with no acts of espionage charged against him, Sobell was tried and sentenced to 30 years in jail.

Before the trial, no one knew that Elitcher had secretly implicated Sobell. With her husband in jail, Mrs. Sobell was forced to sell all her possessions to raise money for his defense. At the time she was grateful that their "friend and neighbor" Elitcher, who owed his very job to Sobell's kindness, bought some of her baby's things at a sacrifice price. She thanked him, little realizing that he was the sole cause of her trouble.

Never once did Elitcher testify that Sobell had committed espionage. Never once was there any proof of this charge. But Sobell was given 30 years in jail. Today his wife fights for his and the Rosenbergs' freedom, in the hope that decent Americans everywhere will wipe out the gross injustice of their sentences.



TWO FIGHTING WOMEN join hands to battle for justice as Mrs. Helen Sobell (left), wife of Morton Sobell, receives a pledge of support from Mrs. Rosalee McGee, widow of Willie McGee, martyred victim of Mississippi "justice."

Greenglass: The Man Who Sent Sister to Death Cell

Since the day Cain murdered Abel, treachery between blood kin has darkened history's pages. And when David Greenglass dragged his sister Ethel and brother-in-law Julius into an espionage query, he set in motion the events that put them in the death house.

"Baby" of the family, David was Ethel's special pet, as was his wife Ruth. When he came to the Rosenbergs in 1950 hinting he was in trouble, they grew worried but, before anyone could help, the FBI seized Greenglass on \$100,000 bail, held him in solitary confinement and hammered out a barrage of questions.

Greenglass hired lawyer O. John Rogge, who later tried to send world-famed Negro historian Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to jail by testifying against him. That case was thrown out of court but Rogge scored a "success" in helping Greenglass. After negotiating with the FBI and Prosecutor Saypol, the Rosenbergs' names were added to the espionage indictment.

Greenglass claimed he drew a "cross-section diagram" of the bomb and gave it to Ethel and Julius. Scientists, he said, passed by his machine. He said he sneaked up behind them and pieced together scraps of their talk until he was able to draw the diagram and 12 pages of formulae.

This happened in 1944. Seven years later, allegedly without any coaching or notes, Greenglass was able to reproduce that diagram and notes out of his head. What were his qualifications for this tremendous feat? On cross-examination he said he graduated high school but flunked all eight technical courses he later took.

He confessed he knew no math or physics. Yet out of scraps of talk he created "secrets" which, seven years later were still fresh in his mind. And when the government unveiled his "cross-section diagram," the scientific world laughed.

Commenting on such "secrets," internationally-known A-bomb physicist Dr. H. C. Urey said: "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 80 to 90 volumes of close print."

Scoffed the Scientific American: "The Greenglass bomb was not much of a secret." Pointed



out Life: "Illogical, if not downright unworkable."

Yet on Greenglass' word the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death. No attempt was made to back up this "evidence," no documents or proof of espionage were found or produced.

Greenglass said the Rosenbergs had unlimited Soviet funds, spent \$75 a night on entertainment, paid for students' college education, lent huge sums of money and had a Russian console table with a secret compartment for microfilming.

The government neither proved nor tried to prove this. The Rosenbergs, who struggled to make a living all their lives, did own a console table—before it was seized by the FBI. It cost \$21 at Macy's.

Greenglass, self-confessed spy, will be out of jail in a few short years. His wife, who also called herself a spy, was never tried and is free today. Like Ethel Rosenberg, she has two children. But because of David and Ruth Greenglass' testimony Ethel sits in a death cell while her children lead orphan's lives.

Those who said they were spies are free or soon will be. Those they informed on face death. This is only one of the tragic ironies that riddle this miscarriage of justice.

Unions See Rosenberg Case Similar to Labor Trials

In the Rosenberg Case, trade unionists can see a miscarriage of justice linked closely to the struggles of labor. Not only were the Rosenbergs active union members, but the technique used against them had a sinister resemblance to countless labor trials in American history.

The use of informers ready to incriminate others to protect their own safety or line their own pocketbooks is a well-known tactic. The appearance of professional informer Elizabeth Bentley in the Rosenberg Case, although she failed to identify either the Rosenbergs or Morton Sobell, also reminded many that Miss Bentley has been paid to testify in anti-union trials as well.

When unionists face a jury, they frequently find it "stacked" with representatives of management, in the way Negroes are

often tried by all-white juries. Not only were there no Jews on the jury that convicted the Rosenbergs, but among these jurors were to be found bankers, government employees, friends of FBI agents, foremen and managers of big corporations and the like.

There is a strong trade union tradition in America of fighting injustice, a tradition kept alive in struggles to free Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro youths and Willie McGee. That tradition burns even stronger today when union leaders and members themselves face the same treatment meted out to the Rosenbergs.

Bring the facts of the Rosenberg case to your local unions, and to all unions in your city, community or shop.

Send a wire to President Truman, asking him to grant the Rosenbergs clemency.

WHAT YOU MUST DO to save the Rosenbergs

1. Send a wire or letter to Pres. Truman. Tell him to "Save the Rosenbergs."
2. Ask your friends, neighbors, shopmates and colleagues to do the same.
3. Ask your union, church, synagogue, auxiliary, social club, to send a similar wire or letter.
4. Send a contribution to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 6th Ave., New York 18, N. Y. Checks may be made out to Jos. Brainin, Chairman