Subject: Julius Rosenberg
File Number: 65-15348
Section: Sub 1 (A)
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SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO.: 65-15348

VOLUME NO.: 1

SERIALS: 1 thru 90
## New York Files

**Date:** 2/1978  
**Reviewer:** [Signature]

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FOURTH AMERICAN HELD AS ATOM SPY

New Yorker Seized Here For Leaks Atomic Bomb Data to Soviets, FBI Reports

WASHINGTON, July 27—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today arrested Julius Rosenberg, 33 years old, a New Yorker, on charges of spying for Russia. He was the fourth American held within the past few months in connection with the passing of United States atomic secrets to the Soviets.

Mr. Rosenberg was arrested in New York, where he resides at 10 Madison Avenue with his wife and two children, Michael, 7, and Robert, 5. He is an electrical engineer who operates a service station in New York.

In the announcement of the arrest, Assistant Attorney General W. David Lewis said: "The charges of the affidavit and the subsequent complaint are supported by evidence.

Mr. Hoover described Mr. Rosenberg as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus that has been traced to this country."

The charges were conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act and violation of the Atomic Energy Act. The affidavit of the above have been arrested at recent months. By a confession in the British press for giving Russia secrets, he acquired while in the service of a number of a British atomic scientists. The agents of the FBI were able to dictate to a British atomic scientist after their arrest.

The agents of the FBI learned that Rosenberg was held in an atomic bomb, available to the Soviet government, that he had been interested in the Soviet espionage apparatus that has been traced to this country. By a confession in the British press for giving Russia secrets, he acquired while in the service of a number of a British atomic scientists. The agents of the FBI were able to dictate to a British atomic scientist after their arrest.
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FOURTH AMERICAN HELD AS ATOM SPY
F.B.I. Arrests
4th American
As Red Agent

Engineer Is Held
In Bail of $100,000

Said to Have Recruited
Greenglass and Given
Him Funds to Flea U.S.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested a New York City
engineer yesterday in the fourth
indictment filed with conspiracy
charges against him in the case
involving atomic bomb secrets to the
Russians.

The suspect, Julius Rosenberg,
had been a member of
the Army Signal Corps, was
recruited by S. L. Karp
Moskowitz, F.B.I. director,
for espionage activities in the
field of atomic secrets.

The arrest was made by F.B.I.
headquarters in New York City
after a series of meetings at the
Federal Building at 400 Park
Avenue.

An F.B.I. announcement read
Rosenberg as the
successor to
Greenberg,
370 East 22nd Street.

Mr. Rosenberg, 36, an
engineer with
the
Ford
Motor
Company,
arrived and asked that he
be
informed
of
his
rights.

Mrs. Rosenberg told reporters,
"I really have nothing to say.
I am innocent, and nothing has
been said.
I have never been in

F.B.I. custody or interviewed.
I have been told nothing.

I have never been

in

F.B.I. custody or interviewed.
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I have been told nothing.
I have never been in

F.B.I. custody or interviewed.
I have been told nothing.
I have never been in

F.B.I. custody or interviewed.
Seized as Spy

Information on the atomic bomb was both Gold and Rosenberg in 1942.

Mr. Hoover said, "Rosenberg gave Grecillas several envelopes as to the type of information Russia desired.

The announcement said a unique method was employed by Grecillas to identify themselves to each other. According to Mr. Hoover, Rosenberg in early 1945 gave Grecillas in New York City one half of an Envelopes put the top, the other half of which was given to Grecillas by Gold in New York, N.Y., as a means of identifying Gold to Grecillas.

On this occasion in June, 1945, the FBI and the announcement said.

Rosenberg was paid $50,000 by a Soviet superior, Anatole A. Vorozheev, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York.

Grecillas then turned over to Gold classified information he had secured from the Moro project at Los Alamos, where he was stationed at the time, as a witness.

On July 10, 1950.

After Pastor and Gold were apprehended on Tuesday and May, 1945, respectively, Rosenberg warned Grecillas to leave the country and supplied him with Enough funds in 310 billion marks (12,000 dollars) to do so.

"He instructed Grecillas to surrender his child to Mexico, travel to Switzerland and thereafter to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia."

Shortly thereafter, Grecillas was arrested by the F.B.I. He was arrested on June 29, Mr. Hoover asserted in this connection.

Royer's offense is illustrated by the fact that through his employment in the uranium field as a native-born American, he aggressively sought "ways and means to help the Soviet government to the detriment of his own country.

Held in $100,000 Bond

Julius Rosenberg

The F.B.I. director added that the inquiry is still pending that Rosenberg make himself available to F.B.I. agents. Even if accused of the man himself was accused of being a secret agent to give evidence to the U.S.

The engineer was born in New York City in May 1911, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in February, 1932. After working for a number of Manhattan engineering firms, he was employed as F.B.I. engineer in the F.B.I. Department's chief service in New York. In 1940, he was transferred to the F.B.I. in New York as an assistant engineering inspector.

The F.B.I. announcement said he was arrested as a suspected engineering inspector by the Secretary of State in February, 1943, on the recommendation of his commanding officer "on the basis of information indicating Communist party membership." He made several unsuccessful attempts to be
Suicide Related:
Engineer's Wife
Greenglasskin

The death of some affiliations between members of the atomic ring developed further today as charges were brought against Julius Rosenberg and former Sgt. David Greenglass.

Rosenberg was arrested last night at his home, 19 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village, charged among other things, with helping out, among other things, with recruiting his brother-in-law into some espionage network.

Greenglass is charged with stealing the secret plans for the A-bomb on which 'The actual work was done.' According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the plans are among those seized by the army.

The charges against Greenglass were based on the information that he was to work on the project last night.

"I knew that my job was to work on the project last night," Greenglass said.

"I have been working on the project for the last two weeks, but I have not yet been charged.

"I have been working with the army for the last two weeks, and I have been told that I will be charged soon.

"I have been working on the project for the last two weeks, and I have been told that I will be charged soon."

The charges against Greenglass were based on the information that he was to work on the project last night.
Engineer Seized
As Spy Recruiter

Continued from Page 1

When he failed to pay the $15,000 debt he owed in Social Security contributions, he was arrested in May 1941. He pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay $15,000. The case was tried in court in September 1942.

DR. RUDOLPH HESS

The case was tried in court in September 1942. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years in prison.

WHO'S WHO IN SPY ROUNDUP

MARK GOLD

Born in Germany, he was a member of the German Communist Party in 1933. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1938.

ALFRED DEAN BLACK

A 64-year-old American citizenship case. He was accused of giving information to the Soviet Union in 1941.

JULIO ROSENBERG

Arrested last night, he was charged with co-operating with the Soviet Union in espionage.

For the information, the New
York Times, on May 18, 1943, said that he was deported to Mexico in 1938.

HOMICIDE CORPS

The FBI accused Rosenberg of furnishing information to the Soviet Union in 1941.
A 37-year-old City College engineering graduate, exonerated on charges of war-time espionage, today was branded by the FBI as "recruiting agent" for the Klaus Fuchs atomic spy ring.

He is Julius Rosenberg, married and the father of two children, and lives at 10 Monroe st., Knickerbocker Village.

Rosenberg was arrested last night after returning from the Pitt Engine Products Inc., 270 E. Houston st., which he owns.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover asserted an unusual commentary in announcing Rosenberg's arrest. Hoover declared the gravity of the charge is heightened by the fact that Rosenberg aggressively sought ways and means to secretly communicate with the Soviet government in the interests of his own country. The penalty for wartime espionage can be death.

Hoover revealed Rosenberg was monitored as Washington Examiner's War Correspondent and a member of the Communist Party. Rosenberg's charges that he did not know of the espionage activities of a certain man who had worked for Los Alamos, N.M., and instructed Greenliss on the type of information Russia wanted.

Rosenberg's wife revealed today that she was a sister of Greenglass.

Then it is charged, he lent Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, with part of a cut-out package box top to contact Greenglass. When the two compared box tops, it is charged, Greenglass handed over to Gold information that Rosenberg wanted.

For this, Greenglass was given $500 which came from the funds of Soviet Vice Consul Anafiel A. Fakievsky, the Government charged.

This information on how the explosives were constructed was then passed along to Klaus Fuchs. Fuchsia was sentenced 3 years to an English prison for giving plans access to the Reds.

SPECIAL COURT HELD

Gold and Greenglass, already have been arrested, along with Alfred Dean Cleck, of Byram, N.J., a scientist. All are held on $100,000 bail.

Mrs. Rosenberg today claimed that her husband was a member of the Communist Party, which was the reason given for the charge as "recruiting agent by the Army Signal Corps during World War II."

"I did not feel that the reason they gave was the right one," she said. "We both feel that his union activities as a member of the Federation of Artists, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was the real reason for his dismissal."

"He headed a committee of Civil Service employees at that time."

"Neither of us have any party affiliations. We vote as we see fit at election time."

Federal Judge McGhee held a special court session last night to arraign Rosenberg. The prison was sent to the Federal Palace of Detention. 11th and West street.

Continued on page 2, "PETER'S"
Seized as a Spy — Julius Rosenberg, 32, flanked by two FBI agents, is brought into Federal Court, Manhattan, where he was held in $100,000 bail for a hearing July 8th.

4th Atom Spy Suspect Held in $100,000 Bail

A fourth American charged with conspiracy to sell atomic secrets to Russia was under arrest in Manhattan today. Held in $100,000 bail and called “another important link” in the spy ring that began to break up with the arrest and conviction of British scientist Klaus Fuchs in London last week, was Julius Rosenberg, owner of the Pilchuck Engine Products, 170 E. Houston St., Manhattan, and a wartime member of the Army Signal Corps.

Dated Jul 1 1950

Jul 20 1950

F.B.I.

N.Y.C.
4th Atom Spy Suspect Held in $100,000 Bail

Continued from Page 1...

According to a report from Russian sources, Rosenberg was arrested last night in his 4th floor apartment at 10 Monroe St., in Knickerbocker Village, Manhattan. He and his wife, Edith, 34, had just finished supper and were preparing to put their son, Michael, 7, and Robert, 3, to bed.

The FBI said the accused spy was active in the ring as recently as May 31. One of his last acts was to warn former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, an accused fellow spy, to get out of the country and to give a stock of $20 bills, the FBI said.

But the warning was too late.

Greenglass, however, escaped to Manhattan before he could get away. He was indicted along with others and pleaded not guilty.

From Fuchs, the team offered atomic secrets ran to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, and a woman, Julius Slowik, chemist of Bryn Mawr, who were arrested and indicted within the last two months. All face the death penalty.

Rosenberg was arraigned within an hour and a half after he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Federal Judge John F. C. McCormick set the bail and scheduled a hearing July 8. Immanuel S. Stolz, an attorney hired by Rosenberg's wife, said the accused spy's wife and daughter, both Jewish, would plead not guilty.

"My husband did nothing," the plump, black-haired woman said. "There is nothing to clear up." Rosenberg recited Greenglass' place.

"My husband did nothing," the plump, black-haired woman said. "There is nothing to clear up."
"He's Innocent."
Spy Suspect's Wife Declares

By BENNETT SCHIFF

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, whose husband, Julius, was held by the FBI today as the fourth member of the 'Soviet's Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold A-Bomb spy ring, insisted today that he had been falsely accused.

Mrs. Rosenberg also said that David Greenglas, 38, a former Young Communist League member and ex-Army sergeant, held as a member of the ring, is her brother.

FBI Silent on Eagle

In announcing Rosenberg's arrest, FBI Chief Hoover made no reference to any family relations.

Greenglas, although he went into some detail about how Rosenberg had "recruited" him and supplied him with money to see the country, following family visits to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rosenberg, 34, spoke to reporters through the closed door of her apartment at 25 Monroe St., Greenwich Village.

She asked to be excused from an interview because she was "undressed" and her two sons, Michael, 1, and Robert, 6, were asleep. She answered the telephone when a reporter called:

"How do you feel about the charges against your husband?"

Mrs. Rosenberg was asked.

"I would say that the charges are very wrong," she said.

Precious Relationship

"What were her feelings when the British arrested Dr. Fuchs and, later, when the FBI arrested Greenglas?"

"Well," said Mrs. Rosenberg, "Mr. Greenglas is my brother. I am sure that the charges against him are false."

"As for the charges against my husband,"

"I am sure it was just a mistake."

Mrs. Rosenberg denied that either she or her husband were Communists, insisting they were both "Marxists at all
called time, she said."
N. Y. Engineer Held As Paymaster in U.S. For Fuchs A-Spy Ring

By LOY WARWICK

Julius Rosenberg, 32-year-old New York engineer, was held by the FBI today in default of $100,000 bail on charges of serving as the paymaster for Americans hired to steal A-Bomb secrets for Russia during World War II.

Fourth American to be linked to the Soviet’s Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atom spy ring, the unexpected, mild-looking Rosenberg is married to the sister of David Greenglass, New Yorker and former Army sergeant, also held as a member of the same international espionage apparatus.

It was not the FBI, but Mrs. Rosenberg, herself, who identified her husband as Greenglass’s brother-in-law, while insisting that all of them—from Fuchs on down the line—were falsely and mistakenly accused.

Rosenberg was arrested last night in his 13th floor apartment at 29 Monroe St., Greenwich Village. He and his wife, Mildred, had just finished supper, and was about to put their two sons, Michael, 17, and Robert, 16, bed when the officer walked in.

Half an hour later, Rosenberg appeared unperturbed as he was questioned by Federal Judge McGobey on the FBI’s charges.

Additional news of the arrest of Julius Rosenberg will be found on Page 21.

that he recruited another member of the Russian spy apparatus and “aggressively sought ways and means to secretly conspire with the Soviet government to the detriment of his own country.”

Inquest. The inquest was held at the Federal House of Detention, 14 and West St.

Rosenberg, a man of medium height, with thinning black hair and a small mustache, whom neighbors described as “very pleasant” and a “good parent,” denied all communication from the time of his arrest.

His wife, a plump, dark-haired woman, was almost mute, saying only: “It’s all a mistake. There is nothing to clear up.”

But the FBI took a different view, describing him as “another important link in the wonder espionage ring.”
N.Y. Engineer Held As Spy Paymaster

Continued from Page 2

1 May, Hoover said, Rosenberg warned Greenglass to leave the country and gave him a “black” of $20 bills. But the warning came too late. Greenglass was collared here June 16 before he could escape.

Rosenberg's advice to Greenglass, Hoover said, had been to get a passport to Mexico, travel thence to Switzerland, and then report to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

Following his graduation from CCNY in 1933, Rosenberg joined the War Dept. in 1940 as a civilian junior engineer in the service depot office in Brooklyn.

Rosenberg, who now owns an engineering plant, the Pitt Engine Products Co., FL E. How.

KGB, at that time was an associate engineer in the Army Signal Corps. He was fired by the War Secretary in 1945 on information that he was card-carrying Communist.

Like a character out of a spy thriller book, the FBI said Rosenberg gave Greenglass half of an oddly cut top from a jello box, matched with the other half held by Gold as a recognition token.

Told What to Do

The two made contact, the FBI said, matched the box top, and Greenglass turned over bomb data to Gold for transmission to Russia.

"Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific instructions as to the type of information Russia desired," FBI Chief Hoover said in Washington.

At their first meeting in June, Hoover said, "Greenglass was paid by Gold, who obtained the money from a Soviet superior, Antol A. Hako.

Soviet-Wise "Consul" in New York City After Gold was arrested in May, 1948, Rosenberg's advice was for Greenglass to "leave the country and give him a 'black' of $20 bills." But the warning came too late.

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At their first meeting in June, Hoover said, "Greenglass was paid by Gold, who obtained the money from a Soviet superior, Antol A. Hako.
New Yorker Held By FBI as 4th Man in Atom Spy Ring

A young New York engineer, hired as a Communist from the State Department job during the war, was taken into custody by the FBI last night, charged with being the fourth native-born American connected with Dr. Klaus Fuchs' spy ring FBI fed atomic secrets to Russia.

Arraigned before Federal Judge McGeehey late last night was Julius Rosenberg, 32, who lived quietly with his wife and two young sons at 10 Monroe St., Kneckerbocker Village, and conducted his own engineering business, the Pfeiffer Engine Products Co., 870 E. Houston St.

Charged specifically with conspiracy to commit espionage were five men, which may be published by death. Rosenberg was arrested last night by FBI. Attorney Byrd said on cut that his client was to be turned over to the spy's chief aide. Myers, a man described as 'a man of the atomic' was heard to say last night that Myerh von Westinghouse was in the field of atomic.

The other four defendants were two months of the Fuchs, described by Rosenberg, in serving as Fuchs' head and selling equipment and scientific documents.

Mr. Gold, Philadelphia native; Alfred Dean Gold, former scientific, and David Gratzman, 31, 128 E 8th St., a former member of the Communist Party.

Charges on Dr. Fuchs:

The arrest by Rosenberg alarmed FBI since some.

Harry Gold, Philadelphia native; Alfred Dean Gold, former scientific, and David Gratzman, 31, 128 E 8th St., a former member of the Communist Party.

When Gold appeared at the Federal Building, he was working on a work permit for his research. He got the order before. A period of Gold completed the contact.
FBI men escort spy suspect Julius Rosenberg (center) from car at Federal Building, Foley Square, where he was questioned.

**FBI Nabs New Suspect As Atom Spy for Soviet**

By Norma Abrams and Harry Schlegel

A building, 22-year-old New York-born, engineer was arrested last night by the FBI in his lower East Side apartment on charges of being a member of the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold spy ring that passed atom secrets to the Kremlin.

The espionage suspect is Julius Rosenberg, a quiet, bespectacled graduate of City College of New York and operator of Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 310 E. Houston St. A wartime associate of the wartime Army Engineer, Inspector for the Army Signal Corps, he was fired by the Secretary of War in 1945 on information indicating Communist Party membership.

Unmarried but tightly held by two G-men, the mustached Rosenberg arrived at the Federal building in Foley Square at 9:30 P.M.

(Continued on page 24, col. 1)
A-Spy Suspect Seized

He was whisked up at once to FBI headquarters for questioning. Described by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus," Rosenberg was accused of conspiracy to commit espionage. The alleged spying took place during wartime, which means that Rosenberg faces a possible death penalty if found guilty.

-Held in $100,000 Bail.

At 11:15 P.M., Rosenberg was arraigned before Judge John F. G. McCasky and held in a $100,000 bond over the protest of his attorney for a hearing July 31.

When reporters went to the Rosenberg apartment, Mrs. Rosenberg refused to admit them, saying: "I have nothing to say; my husband hasn't done anything."

At the home of Rosenberg's parents, 240 Saratoga Place, a police officer was turned away by Rosenberg's mother. "Whatever you want to identify himself said: 'There is nothing to see; we're all shocked.'"

Hoover's announcement of Rosenberg's arrest caused that the suspect was part of the ring that included Fuchs, the British nuclear physicist, and three other Americans: Gold, David Greenglass of 249 River Terrace, and Alfred Dunn Black.

During the last two months, the FBI nabbed Gold, a Philadelphia biochemist; Fuchs, a Byrons scientist, and Greenglass, a Catholic Army sergeant—naming each as feeding top U.S. defense secrets to Russia. Fuchs already has been found guilty in England and is

"Held up Greenglass, Says FBI."

The FBI quoted Rosenberg as saying "I was to be used as a direct source to directly help Russia."

The FBI announcement said Rosenberg recruited Greenglass, once attached to the Los Alamos, now a three-year government
A-Spy Suspect's Shop
Did Jobs for U.S., City

By Norman Abrams and Edwin BalOU

I. Julius Rosenberg, 49, the forgotten New York-born
engineer accused of being another traitorous link in the Russian
atom-bomb spy ring, handled both city and federal work
in his little non-union machine shop here. He was indicted
yesterday.

Rosenberg, arrested suddenly by
the FBI late Monday night
at his Rucker Terrace Village
apartment
in Brooklyn, was
in the Federal Bureau of
Indictment
in New York City.

The on-again-off-again
signal master was described as
a

The disclosure of Rosenberg's
business with the city government
was at least partly unexpected
from the powerhouse at the Pew
Center,
255 West 52d St., on the north side of East Harlem,
when the Bureau searched the
Rosenberg
home and found him to be a

The

The news—while
sudden—wasn't
a surprise. All three
employees—rear

work of subcontractors years
ago on jobs for the city and

from Yalbert—which added
the

Greenblatt is described as
a


At the Greenblatt home, 555
Rutledge St., the three-story apart-
ment was made available to its
inhabitants by the Federal govern-
ment's wife refused to open the
doors to reporters.

However, at Rosenberg's three-
room apartment, his younger-old
brother's wife, Ethel—Mrs. Ethel
Rosenberg—told reporters that she
had left for the city and was not
there when the search was
made. She explained that she
had been in Indianapolis, Ind., in
June, 1945, and gave the correct
$200 for the evidence, the FBI
said. According to Ethel's account,
she got the money heast.

"We both felt that his work
involves some of the greatest
accomplishments, the most
important contributions the
world has ever seen," Ethel
said. "But it's not easy. It's a
lot of work, a lot of responsibil-
ity. But we're proud of what he's
accomplished, and we're prou-
d of what he's doing now."

"He's been working on this
project for years, he's been
working on it for a long time. It's
important, it's significant, it's
necessary."

"I think it's a great project," she
said. "I think it's going to make a
difference in the world."

"We're proud of what he's
accomplished, and we're prou-
d of what he's doing now."

"We're proud of what he's
accomplished, and we're prou-
d of what he's doing now."
$100,000 Bail
For Spy Suspect

Julius Rosenberg, 32, electrical engineer, was held in the Federal
House of Detention yesterday under $100,000 bail pending a July 31
hearing on charges of complicity in a Soviet espionage ring.

An FBI spokesman said that
after Rosenberg early in 1945
recruited his brother-in-law, Da-
vid Greenglass, to help obtain
atomic secrets for eventual trans-
mition to the convicted British
spy, Klaus Fuchs. Rosenberg tore
a Jello box top in half and gave
one half to Greenglass, in New
York at the time.

The man to Greenglass was
the other half of the box top, ac-
gording to the FBI, was in New
Mexico that June, when it was
presented to him by Harry Gold,
Philadelphia blockhead who is
now under indictment as a mem-
er of the ring.

The FBI said Gold admitted re-
serving his half of the box top
from Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then
Soviet Vice-Consul here. The
G-man then pointed out that the
question remaining was how one-
half of the box top got from
Rosenberg to the Soviet official.

Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broad-
way, attorney for Rosenberg, who
lives at 10 Monroe St., said last
night he was considering applica-
tions for lower bail, an earlier
hearing and an early trial.
A-Bomb Spy Suspect
To Fight FBI Charges

Counsel for Julius Rosenberg, fourth American arrested on charges of passing atomic information to Russia, said today that his client “will assert his innocence vigorously.”

The attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broadway, said he was considering immediate steps to request a lowering of Rosenberg’s $100,000 bail, an early hearing, and a quick trial. The 42-year-old former Army electrical engineer is now in the Federal House of Detention in default of bail. A hearing has been set in his case for July 81.

An FBI spokesman linked Rosenberg with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who was vice consul of the Soviet consulate in New York in 1945. The FBI explained it this way: Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, to receive half of the box top from Yakovlev.

Gold is said to have admitted he received half of the box top from Yakovlev.
Atomic Spying Charge Denied
By Rosenberg

Greenbaum's Brother-in-Law, 63, American Arrested, Will Seek an Early Trial

Julius Rosenberg, sixty-three, who was arrested Monday night as a member of a spy ring heading to Russia, will sell 200,000,000 dollars' worth of the government's secrets, he said yesterday at the New York Police Department, according to his attorney, Theodore H. Black, of 374 Broadway, New York.

In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, said Rosenberg's arrest was a "mammoth" story and said the New York City Council would meet to discuss the matter.

Rosenberg is the fourth American to be arrested and charged with conspiracy to commit espionage in the last week in New York.

Black, who was arrested for violation of the Espionage Act, was released on $10,000 bail.

The FBI, which has been investigating Rosenberg for some time, said it had evidence that Rosenberg had been in touch with Russian agents for some time.

Rosenberg, who was born in 1901 in New York, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and a former student of the University of Illinois, according to the FBI.

Rosenberg is being held in the city jail pending a hearing on July 20.

Black, his attorney, said he was seeking a speedy trial and a fair trial. He said he was entitled to a speedy trial and that he would be ready to go to trial.

The FBI would not say whether they would seek to keep the Rosenbergs in jail pending a hearing on July 20.

The Rosenbergs have two sons, both aged 20, and a daughter, aged 17, according to the FBI.
NEW SPY SUSPECT
WANTS LOWER BAIL

Rosenberg's Lawyer Plans to
Ask $100,000 Be Cut—Also
Desires Prompt Trial

As the government was tightening its case against Julius Rosenberg, the 33-year-old former Army electrical engineer accused of espionage, and membership in the ring that gave atomic information to Russia, his lawyer said yesterday he was considering applications for lower bail, a prompt hearing and an early trial.

Rosenberg, who lives at 10 Monroe Street, was arrested at his home on Monday evening and is now in the Federal House of Detention to await a $100,000 bail hearing on Wednesday, July 11.

Government agents charge that Rosenberg recruited David Greenglass, 25, a former Army sergeant at Los Alamos, N.M., who worked on the atomic bomb, to pass on secret information to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist and principal American contact of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist who gave atomic information to Russia.

Rosenberg's wife is the sister of Greenglass. Greenglass is also being held in the House of Detention unable to furnish the $100,000 bail set in his case on charges that grew out of the activities of the atomic spy ring here and in Great Britain.

Soviet Consular Aide Mentioned

Government spokesmen gave further details here of the box-top story told in Washington on Monday, which involved a Soviet official once stationed in this city. They said that after Rosenberg recruited Greenglass early in 1945, the former tore a box top in two and gave one half to

Greenglass, who was in New York on furlough from the Army, while working on the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos.

The next time Greenglass saw the other half of the box top, according to the government agents, was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was presented by Gold, who is under indictment on an espionage charge. Gold is said to have admitted he received the half of the box top from Anastoli A. Yakovlev, then vice consul of the Soviet consulate in New York.

Yakovlev, who returned to Russia several years ago, was indicted recently for espionage by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn.

A government spokesman said the question arose how the half box top got from Rosenberg to the Soviet official. According to the government, Gold received $500 from the Soviet official and paid it to Greenglass.

Greenglass had several talks with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after his arrest and before his arraignment. It was after these talks that Rosenberg waited the local F. B. I. officials were not present when the Gestapo agents went about ten days ago.

Rosenberg was discharged from the Army five years ago. He was suspected then of being a member of the Communist party.

At the F. B. I. series session, it was said yesterday that the Gestapo agents in the case would not be discussed. Government agents would not talk to Rosenberg unless he expressed a wish to confer with them.

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Spy Suspect Knew Time Was Up, Expected FBI

Julius Rosenberg, 32, arrested Monday night by the FBI as the fourth American member of the ring which sold U.S. atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, lived through weeks of mounting suspicion, knowing he would be picked up sooner or later. The movie家庭新欢 story ...

In Rosenberg's 72 Monroe St. apartment, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, his wife, came forward as the brother, David Greenglass, is also accused as a Soviet spy, revealed they were visited by FBI agents 10 days ago and her husband was questioned.

"After that," she said, "we left everything. My husband didn't tell me what the FBI had talked to him about, exactly, in any detail, but they had asked him to confess the name of the person who had given him the information."

The FBI, however, went on to say it had learned Rosenberg had been an important source of intelligence for the Soviets.

"We were told," Mrs. Rosenberg said, "that the FBI had learned Rosenberg had been an important source of intelligence for the Soviets.

Half of the best top was given to Greenglass, Sam on Buiton's in Los Alamos, N.M., where project head Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, inventor of the first atomic bomb, was later to say he was satisfied with Greenglass. The other half of the material was given to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then the Russian attaché in New York.

Takacs, in turn, went on to buy radio equipment, not for espionage, and told Mrs. Rosenberg he was sending the material to Chicago, where atomic secrets were wanted."

"I know that these things are important," Mrs. Rosenberg said yesterday.

She said they were important in the House Un-American Activities Committee was being heard over.

"The three employees were arrested last week but we don't know what to do with them."

The movie family new was about to end the house when they were arrested on Tuesday at 7:45 in the morning.
Quick Trial
For Spy Suspect

"There was every indication today of a quick trial if the United States attorney, as a key figure in the Army's rocket research, were in the dock.

Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney J. J. Pfeiffer said the case will go to the grand jury on the same day.

November 11, 1950, will go down in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's history as the most significant day in its history. It was on this day that three employees of the Army's rocket research were charged with espionage.

In the months that followed, the case was one of the most closely watched in the history of the FBI. It was alleged that the three employees had been working for the Chinese government and had been passing information to the Chinese government.

The three employees were all members of the Army's rocket research. They were charged with espionage and were later found guilty of the charge.

The case was one of the most significant in the history of the FBI and it was followed closely by the American public. It was a case of espionage and it was a case that was watched by the American public.
The Unknown Enemy

Julius Rosenberg, until this week, was part of obscurity. He might have been taken as fairly typical, a native New Yorker graduated in electrical engineering from City College, apparently a devoted husband and father, possessor of a presumably creditable war record in the Signal Corps, and lately the owner of a small engine works in East Houston Street. This American citizen is now suddenly snatched up on the charge of conspiring to commit espionage for the Russians in the transfer of atom bomb secrets. The detailed story, as related by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is nothing less than appalling.

The nature of Rosenberg's culpability is hard to understand. Here is a man who owed everything to his own country, and yet engaged ardently in the violation of citizen's trust. This was something far more than a trap of circumstances. The F. B. I. account of collaboration with the Army sergeant makes repugnant reading, and all loyal Americans will agree wholeheartedly in Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's grave estimate of such actions by a native-born citizen who "aggressively sought means to secretly conspire with the Soviet government to the detriment of his own country."

The difficulty of recognizing the enemy becomes increasingly apparent. Rosenberg might be any man's neighbor, the next person in the subway, his secret allegiance unmarked. As a people, we are clearly more vulnerable than is generally suspected. The peril to security exists on every level, and can be met only by the most careful vigilance. The F. B. I., by methodically unmasking the sequence from Dr. Fuchs, has performed invaluable service.
Lump Spy Indictment
Of 4 Weighed Here;
More Arrests Likely

Federal authorities today were weighing the possibility
bringing a single indictment—perhaps in this city—
against the four Americans arrested on charges of A-bomb
spying for Russia.

All are accused of conspiring
to supply atomic secrets to Dr.
Karl Fuchs, former top British
scientist, now serving a 14-year
term in England for espionage.

Greenglass Talking
"More" arrests in connection
with the case were reported
imminent.

"David Greenglass, one of the
four, who was an Army sergeant
in 1945 at Los Alamos, N.M., was
reported talking freely, providing
the FBI with information leading
to others.

Greenglass, it was learned, was
offered slightly less than $5,000
by his brother-in-law, Julius Ro-
senberg, another of the four, to
skip the country after the arrest
of Dr. Fuchs.

Delay Brought Arrest
Greenglass was reported to
have received a down payment
of $200 but backed down when
he began to worry about what
might happen to him in the "peo-
ple's democracies" in Europe.

While Greenglass was fretting,
it was said, the FBI arrested
him.

The other Americans arrested
were Harry Gold, Philadelphia
chemist; and Alfred Weil and
Syracuse, N.Y., scientist.
More Arrests in U.S.-Soviet Spy Chain Due

Further arrests can be expected in the U.S.-Moscow spy ring for stealing atom-bomb secrets, investigators were told yesterday.

The latest suspect, Julius Rosenberg, a New York loan officer, tried desperately to get his brother-in-law, Capt. David Greenglass, into the country when exposure seemed the Government's goal.

According to the prosecution, Rosenberg had hired Greenglass for atomic espionage when the soldier was stationed at the Los Alamos, N.M., atom bomb project.

David Greenglass
Why didn't he say?

The latter's lawyer, Emanuel R. Bloch, asserted Greenglass "must be crazy" if he talked.

Laughed at Betrayal Story

Rosenberg, currently in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of $100,000 bail, "laughed out loud," at the government's assertion that he used a term which a man who was a member of the Los Alamos, N.M., project "must be crazy" if he talked.

Rosenberg, according to Bloch, said the charge was "fantastic, idiotic." He said his client was not "crazy" because of the television. "Bloch pictured his client as possibly being his attorney "too be kept."

Government sources indicated that the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen. Robert A. Taft, had absorbed his entire testimony.

Other parts of the story, where an apparently Xuân Việt, a former member of the Venezuelan military, was under arrest, were not in the public's eye.
More Arrests Due In Atomic Spy Ring

By GEORGE GRADY and PHILIP SANTORA

Federal sources yesterday asserted that more persons in the conspiracy to transmit U.S. atomic secrets to Russia are under surveillance and will be arrested as soon as sufficient evidence to indict them is gathered.

The disclosure came as the U.S. prepared for grand jury action against Julius Rosenberg, 32, who was arrested Monday night on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

His attorney asserted that he expects Rosenberg's case will be before the grand jury in the near future.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, a former Army engineer who worked on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos and who has already pleaded guilty to conspiracy charges, will not be the chief witness against Rosenberg.

[Government's Version]

According to the Government, Rosenberg recruited Greenglass as a spy shortly before the end of World War II. The Government said Greenglass was paid about $1,000 to leave the country after the arrest of two other men from Los Alamos.

Greenglass, who has been living in an effort to avoid arrest in his home in N.Y., was said to have turned down a proposition that he and his family go to Switzerland. Greenglass, who was in contact with the Soviet consul and proceeded to New York to take refuge.

The New York-born Greenglass allegedly held out for more money and then, after getting a $20,000 bribe, he became worried about his fate behind the Iron Curtain, which he could have escaped from.

While Greenglass was stalling with the FBI, which had him under surveillance, he made contact with other agents and was arrested.

Federal sources yesterday refused to discuss a report that Greenglass, "Vlad 8," is leading the FBI to other suspects.

[Call It Fantastic]

"Emanuel H. Block, attorney for Rosenberg, said his client "laughed out loud" at the government's allegation that he took a $2,500 bribe and gave parts to a German atomic scientist for "blackmail" purposes.

Rosenberg, in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the charge as "fantastic—something like the kids taking the Lone Ranger program."
MORE ARRESTS SEEN IN ATOMIC SPY CASE

Rosenberg Said to Have Had "Other Contacts" - He Scores Box-Top Evidence

The Government is preparing additional information before submitting to a Federal grand jury the case of Julius Rosenberg, 32-year-old former Army engineer who is the fourth American charged with conspiracy to transmit atomic secrets to Russia.

Although United States Attorney Irving Saypol refused comment yesterday, he said yesterday that Rosenberg, who is in the Federal House of Detention to furnish $100,000 bail, will be placed before a grand jury soon.

Other authoritative sources said that more arrests might follow.

They declared that Rosenberg "had contact with" other persons besides his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, who also is accused of spying for Russia while working as an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic power base.

Greenglass also is held here at the Federal House of Detention.

According to the Government, Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law to aid a Russian spy set-up led by Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice Consul here, through Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Fuchs a British atomic scientist, now serving fourteen years in a British prison for his activities in the spy ring.

The possibility appeared yester day that Rosenberg and Greenglass might be tried at the same time with Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, and Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse scientist.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, said his client laughed at the Government's charges that he tops up a-bomb secrets to Greenglass and that he is an agent of the Russian spy ring.
More arrests in the government's investigation of an alleged Soviet spy ring are in the offing, it was learned yesterday.

This came as prosecutors deferred grand jury proceedings against Julius Rosenberg, of 10 Monroe St., seized by the FBI Monday night as the latest of four American suspects in the case.

It was reported that all four — Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, David Greenglass; Harry Gold and Alfred Dean Black — might be tried together, among any future prisoners, under a new indictment to supersede those already handed down.

Rosenberg, 30, held under $100,000 bail, ridiculed the FBI's allegation that he tore up a Jello box top and gave the parts to Gold and Greenglass for identification purposes. His attorney, I. M. Bloch, Rosenberg's attorney, said his client "laughed out loud" at this charge, which he described as "fantastic, something like his kids pasted over the television in the Lone Ranger program."

Bloch, demanding an early trial for his client, said Rosenberg is afraid to face the weavers' face-to-face.
Spy Suspect May Lose Apartment

New complications loomed today for Julius Rosenberg, 42, arrested Monday by the FBI as “recruiter” for the Klaus Fuchs atom spy ring.

Rosenberg, now in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of $100,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy of espionage in wartime, lived at 30 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village. It develops now that he apparently has been living there at the expense of New York City taxpayers.

This is a low-income housing project and has a 20-year exemption from city real estate taxes. Under the law, the profit on the owner’s investment is limited to six per cent. A tenant’s income should not exceed five to six times the rental.

MAY MAKE $40,000:

Rosenberg is reported to have made somewhere around $40,000 a year from his Pitt Engine Products Inc., at 60 E. Houston St. He paid $52.25 a month for a three and one-half room apartment for his wife, Ethel, his two children and himself.

Fred P. French, Management Corp., 651 Fifth Ave., building and operators of Knickerbocker Village, take a very dim view of Rosenberg. Irving Brown, an executive, said:

“The maximum annual income permissible averages $7,000. We have no idea what Rosenberg has been earning since 1947. Since that time he has failed to reply to our requests for statements of yearly earnings.”

He intimated that prompt action is being taken in the case.
Further Arrests Are Likely in Atomic Spying
Rosenberg Is Reported to Have Had Other Contacts; Indictment Plan Studied

Julius Rosenberg, fourth and latest American arrested on charges of atomic spying for Russia, had contact with other persons, and other arrests are probable, it was learned yesterday. Rosenberg, thirty-two, of 30 Monroe Street, was arrested Monday night in New York by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is charged by the F.B.I. that Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, while Greenglass was an Army sergeant in 1945 at Los Alamos, N. M., to pass atom secrets to Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist. Gold and Greenglass are in custody. The fourth suspect, also under arrest, is Alfred Petnur, a New York scientist. Despite their relationship, it was understood to have turned down the offer, partly because the sum was too small, and also out of fear for his life in the Soviet sphere.

Rosenberg, owner of Pitt Engine Products, Inc., 970 East Houston Street, was said by an informed source to have confined his part in the alleged conspiracy to the New York City area. He was said to have approached other persons besides Greenglass in his capacity as an informed "leg man" in the plot.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, repeated yesterday his previous statement that there is "not one iota of truth" in the charges against his client. He said his client emphatically denied the allegation that Gold and Greenglass identified one another by matching parts of a photo seen by Rosenberg. This charge, he said, is "fantastic, something like kids hear over the playground.

Mr. Bloch has said he would welcome a trial in September, and would prefer an earlier date.
Vigilance Essential to Security

The case of Elias, the Coplon trials, the revelation of the network of conspiracy of which the British scientist, Dr. Fuchs, was the guiding genius, have been shocking to the American people. There has been cause for anxiety and dismay in the knowledge that American citizens actually in the service of the government have been capable of the treachery and disloyalty brought to light by these arrests and prosecutions. These disclosures, however, have had their advantages. They have made the nation and the government aware of Soviet Russia's operations and designs. They have put loyal Americans on guard.

Vigilance against subversive individuals and groups is one of the most urgent wartime responsibilities. It is made particularly imperative by the known fact that Soviet agents have found their way into government, into industrial plants and labor organizations. Director Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has appraised the danger from this source as far more serious than that created by the activities of Nazis during the last war. Measures of protection must accordingly be more effective.

A measure of the danger is indicated by official information that more than 3,000 known subversive aliens are being kept under close surveillance by government agents. They are to be found principally in the large industrial cities, where their operations can be more effective. They cannot be deported because the Iron Curtain countries, where they belong, will not accept them. And they cannot be held in jail or on Ellis Island. Accordingly free, and, although watched, they are still dangerous.

But these men and women are not the greatest source of danger to security. They are known and tagged. They have police records and are constantly under suspicion. They will labor under heavy handicaps if they undertake to do a good turn for Russia.

The history of the last few years has shown that treasonable Americans, not subversive aliens, present the most difficult problems of internal security.

Vigilance over, prosecution by reason of their national origin, their associations and other circumstances. This is not true of citizens, who in certain conspicuous instances have been persons of culture, of social standing and of distorted ideals and loyalties.

Vigilance of government agencies and of individual citizens, accordingly, must go beyond the aliens who are down on the books as subversive. It is vital that witch hunts and prosecution be avoided and that no injustice shall be done. But a deepening of the international crisis involves an increasing danger of destructive operations at home. Greater vigilance is essential to security.

In this connection President Truman has advanced a sensible suggestion that can and should be followed by all Americans. The President feels the best approach is for citizens to report to the FBI any and all suspected cases of espionage or subversive activity. It will then be left to a qualified body of expert Government agents to determine the truth or falsity of the charges without any advance publicity that might conceivably undermine the good names of an individual or group of individuals.
A confession by Barry Gold, a former member of the Communist Party, will be made public today.

This espionage network, first uncovered by A. B. Bass, Jr., in 1961, was detected in the United States and England. It was broken by a joint effort of the FBI and British Intelligence. The two agents were arrested last month and are being tried now.

The case involves the activities of the Rosenbergs, who were found guilty of espionage. The Rosenbergs are expected to be executed soon.

The Rosenbergs were members of the Communist Party and were involved in the sale of military secrets to the Soviet Union. They were arrested in 1951 and found guilty in 1952 of treason.

The Rosenbergs were the first American citizens to be executed for espionage since World War II.

The Rosenbergs were portrayed as victims of a government witch-hunt. But the evidence against them was overwhelming.

The Rosenbergs were accused of passing secrets to the Soviet Union through their friend, David Greenglass. Greenglass, who was a labor leader, was also a spy.

The Rosenbergs were tried in a special military court. They were found guilty of espionage and convicted of treason.

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death by hanging. The sentence was carried out in 1953.
Spy Jury to Hear Engineer's Wife

Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, wife of an engineer arrested by the FBI on charges of recruiting members for a Soviet atom spy ring in this country, will appear as a witness before a Federal grand jury today.

The jury of six women and 11 men, headed by Randolph E. Merrill of 4 W, 69th St., is a regular August grand jury but most of the evidence to be placed before it will deal with Communist espionage.

In addition to Mrs. Rosenberg, whose husband is under $500,000 bail, Harry Gold, confessed member of the spy ring and David Greenglass are expected to testify before the jurors, it was learned.

Gold has pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage and is reported giving the FBI the names of all the spies who worked with him during the war to steal atomic secrets which were supplied to Russia.

U.S. Attorney Bayard has announced that his office is trying to get more information each hour concerning the spy network. More indictments and arrests are expected this week.
NEW JURY TO STUDY ESPIONAGE EVIDENCE

The new August Federal Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday but its organization meeting was taken up with "preliminaries" rather than with testimony on recently developed espionage evidence.

Present and ready to testify were Harry Gold, biochemist and confessed intermediary of the English atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and David Greenglass, former United States Army technical sergeant. Instead they were subjected to further questioning in the office of United States Attorney Irving H. Kaypol.

It was emphasized that the new panel would deal with regularly scheduled matters as well as espionage cases. There are half-a-dozen grand juries now summoned that have before them, or are ready to hear, evidence on subversive activities. The new panel was sworn in by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Atlanta, Ga.

The foreman of the panel, which consists of six women and seventeen men, is Randolph S. Marrill of 7 West Ninety-sixth Street, manager of the National City Bank branch at 160 Varick Street.

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, wife of Julius Rosenberg, now held at $100,000 in the espionage inquiry, is expected to be a witness before the grand jury today. She is a sister of Greenglass, another of those accused of spying for Russia when he was stationed at the Los Alamos atomic weapons base.
A-Spy Probe
Jury Sworn

The August federal grand jury, which will continue the investigation into the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atomic-secrets-for-Russia spy ring, was sworn in yesterday by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis, visiting jurist from Georgia.

Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, and David Greenglass, former Army technical sergeant, both of whom have confessed playing a key role in the conspiracy, were to be among the first witnesses, along with Greenglass' sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, whose husband, Julius, is held under $100,000 bail as another member of the ring.

The jury consists of six women and 17 men. Its foreman is Ralph S. Merrill, of 7 W. 66th St., manager of the National City Bank branch at 160 Varick St.
More A-Spy Ring Arrests Expected

Several more arrests in the atomic bomb spy ring were anticipated today following the sentencing of a diminutive Manhattan broker on espionage charges.

Mrs. Mildred Rosenberg, 36, and her brother are accused of being agents for the Russian ring, held in $100,000 bail pending a hearing Aug. 21. Because her alleged offense occurred in war time, Mrs. Rosenberg, 36, could face death or 50 years in prison.

The first American woman arrested last November under the Espionage Act, she was accused of having sent a secret letter to Paris. She and others named as members of the ring were arrested for espionage.

ARRESTED AFTER SHOT

Mrs. Rosenberg arrested May 30, remains in the city, awaiting a warrant. She was arrested after a Federal grand jury indicted her and her brother on espionage charges.

The trial began before U.S. District Judge H.R. Goeser in the courthouse in lower Manhattan at 9 a.m. yesterday. He read the indictment and sentenced her to 12 years in prison.

Her husband, Morris Rosenberg, 48, owner of the women's clothing trade, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

The Rosenberg's 17-year-old daughter, also arrested, remains in jail after the hearing.

EUGENIA KADE

August 15, 1950

N.Y.C.
Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, Alleged Spy

Although she may not be the only woman to be convicted of espionage, Mrs. Rosenberg is the only one who has been charged because she has been identified as one of the group of women who were found guilty of espionage.

 Yayın: (Telex Print)

Mrs. Rosenberg is being held in the federal government's long-term detention center for women, according to the U.S. government. Mrs. Rosenberg has been charged with espionage, and the charges are based on information obtained from her husband, a former atomic energy official.

The charges are based on information obtained from her husband, a former atomic energy official. Mrs. Rosenberg has been charged with espionage, and the charges are based on information obtained from her husband, a former atomic energy official.
Suspect's Wife Seized Here as Seventh A-Spy

By ERWIN SAVELSON

A 35-year-old Manhattan mother of two children, whose husband and brother were seized recently on charges of belonging to the spy ring that passed atomic secrets to Soviet Russia, was herself arrested by FBI agents yesterday and accused of violating the Espionage Act.

Driver of the suspected Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, of 30 Monroe Place, the Klingshaw development, was arrested simultaneously by U. S. Attorneys here and by FBI agents at her home in Washington.

Mrs. Rosenberg, wife of engineer Julius Rosenberg and sister of ex-GI David Greenglass, became the seventh American to be rounded up by the FBI in the drive against the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atomic spy ring.

Mrs. Rosenberg, first American woman to be arrested on espionage charges in the roundup of the spy ring, was held in $50,000 bond by E. H. Commissioner McDonald here Aug. 25 after the Government charged her with "one of the worst cases that could be commuted against the country."

The suspect, New Yorkborn Mrs. Rosenberg, was questioned for hours by Justice Department representatives before she was formally charged with violation of the Espionage Act and obtaining information about atomic energy in violation of the Act.

In addition, she and her co-accused are accused of having taken the ring.

David Greenglass

Spy ring suspect whose sister, Ethel Rosenberg, was arrested in Washington yesterday.

She is the third woman to be rounded up in the drive against the spy ring.

The government claims Mrs. Rosenberg's overt acts occurred during recent years when her brother was stationed at the Los Alamos, N. M., base—she is subject to the death penalty or imprisonment up to 50 years.

Mrs. Rosenberg, 31 and mother of two children, is accused of having the ring and assisting her husband, Julius Rosenberg, a machinist at the Los Alamos base. The ring was turned over to the Attorney General yesterday.

The ring was turned over to the Attorney General yesterday.
Sister of Ex-GI Seized as Atomic Spy

Continued from Page 2

"For a long period of time," said Mrs. Rosenbeng, "I saw her."

The 150-pound Mrs. Rosenbeng was more composed when she appeared before U.S. Commissioner McDonald. She wore a blue dress with white polka dots and a straw hat. She listened silently as Assistant U.S. Attorney Lane and McDonald: "The crime which this woman is charged is one of the most serious which could be committed 

"The crime which this woman is charged is one of the most serious which could be committed 

obtaining secrets from British atomic scientist Dr. A. R. E. in England.

Mrs. Rosenbeng was born in this city in 1911, was graduated from Smith College in 1933, and married Rosenbeng in 1933. She moved to New York in 1934. She worked as a secretary and was known as a socialite in her circle. Her children, Michael and Robert, are being cared for by relatives.

Mrs. Rosenbeng has been charged with helping to form a ring of spies who obtained atomic secrets from Britain. She is accused of giving the secrets to British agents who then passed them to the United States government. Mrs. Rosenbeng is being held in jail pending trial."
Soviet A-Ring
Spy Suspect's
Wife Arrested

(Continued from page 1)

about two weeks ago, was recalled yesterday and searched briefly. She was brought from the courthouse when the trial was held for her. Although there was no official announcement of her absence, it was known that she was being held by the authorities. Mrs. Rosenberg was brought before the grand jury yesterday and asked if she would be willing to testify against her husband. She said she would not.

Mrs. Rosenberg is the wife of the man accused of being a spy for the Soviet Union. She has been under suspicion for some time, but has never been charged. Now she is being held by the authorities and will be tried for perjury.

In the meantime, the trial of the spy continues. Yesterday, the defense attorney presented evidence that the spy had been forced to confess because he was threatened with violence. The defense attorney also presented evidence that the spy had been inducement by the government.

The government has denied these allegations, and has presented evidence that the spy had been inducing other people to work for the Soviet Union.

The trial continues, and the government is seeking to prove that the spy had been acting as a spy for the Soviet Union. It is not clear how long the trial will continue, but it is expected to be a long and difficult process.
Nab Heras A-Spy Aid
Of Husband, Brother

By Norma Abrams and James Desmond

Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 34, mother of two children, was arrested yesterday on charges of conspiring with her husband and brother to steal atomic secrets and transmit them to the Soviet Union.

The arrest was made at 1 P.M. on the steps of the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square shortly after the grand jury had voted an indictment charging Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband, Julius, with recruiting her brother, David Greenglass, 28, for Soviet spy work, and had passed an order that Greenglass had stolen.

Because the offense charged occurred in wartime, Mrs. Rosenberg could face death or 30 years in prison if convicted.

Greenglass and Rosenberg, being held in default of $100,000 bail each, pending trial, and similar bail was set for Mrs. Rosenberg after hearing before U.S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. The couple's property was sold to the government to pay off their debts.

Mrs. Rosenberg was the seventh American woman to be arrested as a Soviet spy. Her husband was arrested with her, and in May 1945 they were among the 50 accused of actual spying.

The latest arrests, made in April and May, completed the list of suspects, and the FBI is now active in other cases.
Plot to Have G.I. Give Bomb Data
To Soviet Is Laid to His Sister Here

The 35-year-old mother of two small children, whose husband and brother stand accused of being atomic spies for Russia, was held in $100,000 bail yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg was arrested at 1:20 a.m. by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents as she left the United States Court House at Foley Square after testifying before a Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities.

The five-foot, 110-pound defendant was specifically accused of assisting her husband, Julius, 32, and others in recruiting her brother, David Greenglass, 26, to obtain classified, top secret information concerning the atomic bomb for the Soviet Union.

Greenglass, of 265 Rivington Street, was at that time, in 1943, a soldier working at the Los Alamos atomic project in New Mexico.

Julius Rosenberg was arrested on similar charges July 17 and is also being held in $100,000 bail. He has not yet been indicted. The Government has charged that he assisted Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist, in transmitting vital information to Russia. Gold has pleaded guilty to espionage charges and is awaiting sentence.

Married eleven years, the Rosenbergs live at 10 Monroe Street. Their children are Michael, 7, and Robert, 3. Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, operates Pitt-Engine Products, Inc, at 570 East Twenty-second Street.

Born in New York City, Mrs. Rosenberg worked at one time as a temporary clerk at the Census Bureau. United States Department of Commerce, in Washington. She has been indicted in New Mexico on espionage charges but is still being held here in $100,000 bail.
Continued From Page 1

Employment on Oct. 1, 1940, after working there for three months.

Myers J. Lane, chief Assistant United States Attorney, said that there is ample evidence that Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband have been affiliated with Communist activities for a long period of time.

He added that after Gold's arrest the Rosenbergs attempted to persuade other undisclosed conspirators in the scheme to flee the United States and take refuge behind the Iron Curtain country.

At 4 P.M. Mrs. Rosenberg, wearing a trim white-dotted, powder-blue taffeta dress and a natural-colored straw bonnet, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald.

As Mrs. Rosenberg stepped to the stand she spoke when Commissioner McDonald asked her if she was born in this country.

Mrs. Rosenberg replied rapidly:

"No." Mr. McDonald said.

"Sorry," she whispered.

Mr. Lane informed the commissioner that Mrs. Rosenberg was an American citizen.

In asking for the $100,000 bail Mr. Lane told the commissioner that the crime "by its very nature is one of the worst that could be committed, because it jeopardizes the lives of every man, woman and child in this country."

He added: "If the crime with which she is charged had not occurred perhaps we would not have the present situation in Korea."

Alexander Bloch, who said he was appearing for his son, Emanuel Bloch, as counsel for the Rosenberg, asked Mr. McDonald to parole her in his custody until Monday so that she could make arrangements for her children.

Mr. Bloch said the charge against Mrs. Rosenberg was "flimsy" since it was based on an alleged overt act that she had a targeted Jewish husband.

He asserted that Mrs. Rosenberg appeared before the grand jury yesterday and left without any indication that she was guilty to be apprehended.

Commissioner McDonald said he could not entertain any parole application until he had heard all of the District Attorney's case at 1100,000 bail and agreed.
OVER the RIVER

By Edward Zeller

OF THINGS AND PEOPLE

ELECTION ROLLS will reveal Julius Rosenberg, bagged in the Gold spy net, as a registered Democrat from Knickerbocker Village. Part of the Communist strategy is to have key members follow other party lines to avoid detection.

FORT PATROL officers, bounced from Customs Dept. pay roll on D.C. refuelling orders, will carry their fight to the Fed Court. They have a grand record as waterfront and import protective agents.

L. I. PLANE PLANTS taped to combat wartime tempo... The Len Goldwasser (he's M. United-Paramus: Theatre) was served their new notice Friday. The successor candidate. Mr. Brown of the Snodgrass who heads the Clay tours, scheduling pension alerts later this month. Tours will feature each candidate's dissection set-up.

ARMY HAS NEW PLAN, BUT, vetting the draft some time after the mobilization of re-enlistment service dates, straight out of her trial... Judge Saul Price's charming wife, Ann and Bessie Breiner, N. Y. Military Academy grad, engaged. She's a spinster at NYU... Judge Price is a former student of Dr. Price's "Rainbow," hottest thing in Flushing, playing to Brooklyn. Jay Martin, E. L. Johnson director, who heads the Navy and bombardment, is resettling for the homestead.

SHE-SIRENS AT G.I. in something during. Thousands, posted, arrived as a gift for A. Godfrey. But the crowd in at noon, so station staffs jibed them. Most of the food that comes in carbons for Mr. G. is sent at his request to his words in local hospitals.

NASSAU NAGS feeling confirmed to armed forces... Eddy and Queens residents whose water supply comes from L. I. sources will get Catskill water for the next month. The

CONFIRMED ON PAGES 2, 3
Continued from Page 81

L. I. system has been closed for inspection and repairs. Ann Russell, the TV comedienne who starred at the Strand, is Comic Steve Murray's replacement at Caesars. Not Bruce Howard, as reported here. He'll never do it as Katherine Chang, the Chinese song girl.

SNEAK PREVIEW: knowing you are going to the show, you know what you asked about the L.I. system; it has its good points. The line was made a deal to help save blood plasma to patients on L.I. whenever the emergency arises. The gift of the good pet to trees at disposal of the Long Island Blood Bank of Nassau. Blood bank will be accorded to the care of members of L.I. system in emergencies.

IDLEWILD PASSENGERS traffic for June hit 29,936, compared to 26,991. Eight travelers for the same month in 1961. Daily Field's Junior Ladies' League "country clitch" for the Hebrew Holy Orphan Home will help El Patio Cabana Club at Atlantic Beach, Aug. 6. The Buster Weiss Band (here the textile converter) will back up these boys.

GROUNDB will be turned Aug. 6.

Continued on Page 83
New Spy Arrests Due
As N.Y. Woman Is Held

Further ramifications of a Soviet atomic spy ring were
being probed here yesterday following the arrest of Mrs. Ethel
Rosenberg, 25, of 30 Monroe St., on an espionage conspiracy
charge.

This arrest of a New York housewife, mother of two child-
ren, marked the first time an American woman has been con-
trolled with actual espionage.

An investigation that others were being sought as members
of a spy ring sourcing atomic bomb information to Russia was
seen for the statement of Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband.

James J. Laar, chief assistant federal attorney, told U.S. Com-
nissioner McDonald at the time of her arrest that Mrs. Ros-
enberg had tried to persuade other admiral scientists to
join their espionage activities.

The case of Mrs. Rosenberg's arrest and det-
rain of her children's arrest are a sign of a
nation that is a major threat to the United
States.

An explosion occurred in the atomic bomb
on July 16, 1945, in a test area.

Mrs. Rosenberg's arrest is an under-
standing to the fact that
she had knowledge of the
atomic bomb.

Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David
Goldman, 36, on charges that
he was a member of the
Atomic Commission, was
arrested for providing
himself with classified infor-
mation about the atomic
bomb.

Golden was held on $100,000 bail.

F.B.I. report

8/19/40

N.Y.C.
The FBI continued yesterday its relentless pursuit of more members of an A-bomb spy ring, but down on Manhattan's East Side a harried little widow refused to believe two of her American-born children were guilty of turning on their native land.

Federal authorities indicated new arrests could be expected following that of diminutive Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 35, whose brother and husband also have been imprisoned on charges of spying for the Soviets. But to Mrs. Rosenberg's 38-year-old mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, the whole thing seemed like a bad dream.

In her neat apartment that, at 40 Sheriff St., Mrs. Greenglass was busy caring for her daughter's two small children, Michael, 7, and, Robert, 3. Their father and brother—he is Julius Rosenberg, an engineer—are being held in $100,000 bail on espionage conspiracy charges, along with Ethel's younger brother, David Greenglass, former Army sergeant.

While the children scampered about the house, unaware of what has happened to their parents, Mrs. Greenglass wept and said: "Ethel and David were good children. I don't know what made them do such things, if they did—and I say they didn't. I didn't see them all the time. I can't give any explanations. They're not babies any more. They have children of their own now."
Cut in $200,000 Bail Is Denied To Rosenbergs

Atomic Spy Supposes Faulty
Not Guilty; Deny Giving
Greenbacks Money to Flee

By Milton S. Winter

Justice Department said
with, Victor Gruesmer, Rosenbergs
stood security, to the
possibility of being either

Through most of their sentences
enrollment, in Military
Suspected of deserting
while holding each
For the most part they

Their smiles faded when United
States Attorney Irving H. Saypol
charged them with trying to relay
information to Red China. From the
Los Alamos, N. M., on their bomb project
wandering "personal" and
enlistments appear in an

Mr. Saypol, in urging that
be held without bail, advised Judge
D. Hoyt Davis that their case was
considered as important that both
his chief assistant, Albert
J. Land, were working on it.

H. B. Bechtel, the defense's lawyer,
asked that their bond be
seeded at $50,000 each. Mr. Bechtel
holding to continue them in $100,000
North, Judge Hoyt conferred on
beard. For his relatives with Judge
Edward Weinfield, who was sworn
did not affect an appearance,

Owen Gruesmer, stationed as an Army
engineer in 1944 at Los Alamos
and was later stationed in New Mexico.
As a brother of Mrs. Rosenbergs,

Owen Gruesmer, stationed as an Army
engineer in 1944 at Los Alamos
and was later stationed in New Mexico.
As a brother of Mrs. Rosenbergs,

To Fitch, over the line,
Gruesmer, who had
said the Rosenbergs would
not tell the story of "the boys" in

The Rosenbergs, who
have been identified the

They have been part of
involvement in a nuclear

Fitch Davis, and David, as
the day an array of the trial date
was

...
Deny Lower Bail
As Rosenbergs
Plead Not Guilty

Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, walked hand in hand into Federal Court yesterday to plead not guilty to charges of conspiracy to commit espionage by passing atomic secrets along to Soviet Russia.

The Rosenbergs' lawyer, Emanuel Block, pleaded in vain with Judge T. Hoyt Davis to lower their bail to $10,000 each instead of the $100,000 in which each has been held since their arrest by FBI agents.

The Rosenbergs, who have been charged with espionage charges throughout the proceedings, attended the proceedings. The six-foot electrical engineer wore his shirt, trousers and tie. The six-foot electrical engineer wore his shirt, trousers and tie.

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Cooing Rosenbergs Deny Spy Plot Guilt

By NORMA ABRAMS

Julius Rosenberg and his pretty brunette wife, Ethel, held hands and whispered in Federal Court yesterday as their attorney entered their not guilty plea to espionage charges.

In their first meeting since Mrs. Rosenberg was arrested Aug. 11, the couple were more interested in each other than in the legal wrangle over their trial and the fact that their trial was not set for Sept. 30 and was completed in 10 days, 22 hours, 2 minutes.

Mrs. Rosenberg was 38. As the Rosenbergs came down the stairs, she said to Ethel, "Ethel, I love you." Ethel said, "I love you, too, but I'm scared to death." The Rosenbergs are charged with conspiring with others in time of war to transmit to the Soviet Union information concerning the national defense of this country. They are accused of giving $5,000 to the Rosenbergs and a Communist and of persuading other defendants and conspirators to aid the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs are also accused of conspiring with others to use a tugboat to transport the information.

The tugboat, the "Vega," is believed to be part of the conspiracy. It is believed to have been used by the Rosenbergs to transport the information to the Soviet Union.

The defendants are: Julius Rosenberg, 38; Ethel Rosenberg, 38; David Greenglass, 20; ex-wife of Ethel Rosenberg; and David Greenglass, 20; ex-husband of Ethel Rosenberg. The defendants are charged with conspiring with others in time of war to transmit to the Soviet Union information concerning the national defense of this country. They are accused of giving $5,000 to the Rosenbergs and a Communist and of persuading other defendants and conspirators to aid the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs are also accused of conspiring with others to use a tugboat to transport the information.

The tugboat, the "Vega," is believed to be part of the conspiracy. It is believed to have been used by the Rosenbergs to transport the information to the Soviet Union.
Spying Denied
By Rosenbergs

Julius Rosenberg, 33, and his tiny wife, Ethel, of 10 Monroe St., pleaded innocent yesterday to charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. They were continued in $100,000 bail each for trial Sept. 22.

Federal Judge Davis rejected a government request that the couple be held without bail pending trial on the capital offense. He also denied a defense request for lowering of bail to $10,000.

Emanuel Bloch, counsel to the Rosenbergs, said they "are American citizens and vigorously oppose all interference, despite any newspaper headlines. This case will be bitterly fought right down the line. This is not a 'Reds,' this is the prosecution they are dealing."

The evidence was to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, and David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, who were charged with espionage charges. Gold was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison.

Ricky, the Greenglass' wife, has been sentenced as a co-conspirator, but not a co-defendant, with the Rosenbergs. Block suggested that Greenglass had "became a state witness in order to save his wife."

"When a man is arrested, he often tries to sell his testimony," commented the attorney.

Throughout the proceedings, the Rosenbergs told each other, whispered, and appeared more agitated in their meeting than with the court proceedings. They have been in jail since they were arrested.

Harry Gold, David Greenglass and two others, the Rosenbergs are charged with conspiring in 1945 to transmit to the Soviet Union information concerning the national defense—specifically, arms data supposedly obtained at the Los Alamos project.

Under Davis at the request of U.S. Attorney Buxbaum, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Arnold H. Takuve, former Soviet vice-consul in New York, who was later arrested with the Rosenbergs. He left the U.S. Dec. 7, 1944, is believed to be living in Russia.

HANDCUFFS DON'T STOP JULIUS ROSENBERG from kissing his wife, Ethel, in a prison van after their arraignment on espionage charges yesterday. (AP Wire Photo)
Spy Jury Gets
Financial Data
On Rosenberg

By NORMA ADAMS

The federal grand jury considering espionage charges against Julius Rosenberg, 2d, is delving into his financial status, presumably to see whether any of his money can be traced to Soviet sources, it was disclosed yesterday.

The disclosure came from Assistant Attorney General H. W. Gans, 2d, at a hearing in the Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, before U.S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. The hearing was adjourned to next Tuesday at the request of the Government.

Rosenberg is accused of belonging to a group in the Soviet spy ring that worked atomic secrets for A. bow's spy ring. He is accused of plotting with him are his wife, Ethel, and his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, 2d, among others.

Rosenberg, his wife, and Greenglass have been held in jail on bail of $100,000 each.

Rosenberg's financial status first came before the Government charged that he had offered $10,000 to someone he would see as a Soviet-controlled area to wire a question in the spy case.

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N.Y.C.

AUG 17 1950
ED TO
U. S. Gets Stay In Spy Case

D. B. Commissioner McDonald yesterday adjourned the hearing of Julius Rosenberg, 22, of 18 Monroe St., on charges of

The one-week adjournment was

Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, was ac-

Bloom, said the commissioner that

After the hearing adjourned, Bloom was overheard telling Lane that Rosenberg is trying to sell the plant in order to

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D. B. Commissioner McDonald

the case is being considered by the federal grand jury.

Assistant U. S. attorney Lane, who

said he has not heard from the

which Rosenberg is president.

charge and the grand jury also

the books of Pink Machine Prod-

that Rosenberg is trying to sell

the plant in order to

Rosenberg Case Put Off for Grand Jury Action

Because the Federal grand jury in considering his case, the hearing
of Julius Rosenberg, 32 years old,
of 10 Monroe Street, on espionage
charges was adjourned yesterday
until Tuesday. Rosenberg's wife,
 Ethel, 35, was arrested Friday on
other charges and the grand jury
was considering her case.

Rosenberg's attorney, Nathan
Beck, and United States Com-
developer Edward W. McDonald told
the grand jury that Rosenberg had
written checks to the defendant,
noted Beck. Rosenberg also
had written checks to the defendant's
family. The Rosenberg
couple have two children.
Spy-Indictments
Expected Today

BY HOWARD ROUSMIRE

Indictments against one or more members of the Klaus Fuchs atomic spy ring may be
handed down within the next few hours by a Federal grand
jury, it was learned today.

For the past two weeks dozens
of witnesses have been called by
U. S. Attorney Irving R. Sapiro
to appear before an adjusted
Federal grand jury which is con-
centrating on wartime and pos-
ter战. Russian espionage.

Among the witnesses are sea-
soned to be entertaining with the
grand jury are Harry Gold, a
Philadelphia chemist and
American agent, and David Gre-
ene, former director of the
American news agency.

Greene, indicted as member
of the important group, is
now serving a 15-year
sentence in England.

The FBI has charged Rosen-
berg had conspired with
his brother-in-law Grene-
nwhich had been
charged
with
the
ring. Neither of the Rosenbergs
had
been
indicted
and
are
under $150,000 bail.

ADJOURNED HEARING

A. E. Backus, Rosenberg's attor-
ney, said yesterday that the
grand jury is studying Rosen-
berg's financial status. He
did, however, reaffirm the
report that Rosenberg was
earning $10,000 a month.

Preceding the hearing,
Backus said: 'The

DEFENDANT

LITIGATION

G. S. F. WISDOM

1ST A. D.

5TH A. D.

PROPERTY CLERK

-training unit

MR. ROSENBERG

N. Y. C.

Aug 17 1950

FBI
Jail Mother as A-Spy

Charged With Role in Ring With Husband

Mrs. Ethel Greenspan Rosen-berg, 54, mother of two, who lives at 1088 W. 38th St., was held in Al-Pho-World after bail was set at $10,000.

The Rosenbergs were charged with conspiracy to kidnap and murder Rosen-berg's son-in-law, Dr. Melech S. Rosen-berg, and his wife, Mrs. Melech S. Rosen-berg.

The Rosenbergs are accused of conspiracy to kidnap and murder Mr. Rosen-berg, who was last seen on the According to the police, Mrs. Rosen-berg was arrested late yesterday afternoon at a bookstore in the city.

Mrs. Rosen-berg, who has been married for 14 years, is a native of New York.

Mrs. Rosen-berg is the sister of Mrs. Ethel Rosen-berg, who has been charged with conspiracy to kidnap and murder Mr. Rosen-berg.

The Rosenbergs are accused of conspiracy to kidnap and murder Mr. Rosen-berg, who was last seen on the According to the police, Mrs. Rosen-berg was arrested late yesterday afternoon at a bookstore in the city.

Mrs. Rosen-berg, who has been married for 14 years, is a native of New York.

Mrs. Rosen-berg is the sister of Mrs. Ethel Rosen-berg, who has been charged with conspiracy to kidnap and murder Mr. Rosen-berg.
Rosenberg and Wife Indicted
On Atom-Espionage Charges

Electrical engineer Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were indicted by a Federal grand jury here yesterday on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage during war time and with passing atomic secrets to Russia, offenses punishable by the death penalty.

Among the parents of the two small children was Anastolia H. Yalovlev, former Russian passport official in New York, whose name has come up frequently in recent months as one of the prime figures in the Elia Kazan atomic spy ring.

The indictment charges that Rosenberg and Yalovlev conspired with Harry Gold, condemned Philadelphia labor lawyer, with David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, and Ida Greenglass' wife, Ruth, to pass vital secrets to the Soviet Union.

It was the first time Mrs. Greenglass had been mentioned as a member of the ring, but she was considered as a co-conspirator and as a disseminator of important secret data, the prosecutor stated.

U.S. Attorney Daypol said the secretes were obtained from about Nov. 1, 1944, and conveyed to the Rosenberg and Yalovlev conspiracy in their apartment in New York City.

The conspiracy was said to have centered around a plot to obtain secret and classified data and information concerning the atom bomb project at Los Alamos Los Alamos National Laboratory.

After Gold's arrest, said Daypol, the Rosenberg's had to persuade the Greenglass to the scheme and convince her to a Red satellite state.

The Rosenbergs themselves were preparing to leave when he was arrested, the prosecutor stated.

Rosenberg, Daypol said, as his

Visit to Husband

The indictment said the Rosenbergs sailed with Mrs. Rosenberg, Nov. 13, 1944, and five days later the defendant was seen at Los Alamos.

On Jan. 1, 1946, the Rosenbergs allegedly got a letter from Greenglass containing instructions to use a piece of cardboard and a piece of paper containing written instructions.

On Dec. 30 and gave Rosenberg a letter containing written instructions.

On Jan. 1, 1946, the Rosenbergs, allegedly got a letter from Greenglass containing written instructions.

On Dec. 30 and gave Rosenberg a letter containing written instructions.

On Jan. 1, 1946, the Rosenbergs, allegedly got a letter from Greenglass containing written instructions.
Cite New Deal's Inaction on Spies

By Howard Rushmore

Although warned repeatedly by the FBI that Russia was using its embassy and consulate offices in this country as espionage centers, the New Deal took no action against Stalin's diplomatic agents for seven years. This was again emphasized by a Federal grand jury which, in an indictment, has charged Anatoly B. Yakovlev, Soviet Vice Consul here in 1941-45, with espionage activities. The jury also indicated that Yakovlev had smuggled highly secret defense data through his office and contacts.

Yakovlev was accused of gathering information with diplomatic immunity and used such alleged American collaborators as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as willing subordinates.

In early 1944 the FBI informed both the White House and the State Department that Pavel Bol’shakov, Soviet consul here, and Yakovlev's superior, was head of a spy ring more dangerous than the Rosenberg network headed by Klaus Fuchs.

Although Mikhailov was seen by the FBI recovering sensitive data in 1944, no action was taken against him. Mikhailov and Yakovlev were permitted to leave the United States from 1944 until 1945, despite the fact that evidence of their espionage had been presented to the U.S. District Court in New York by the Washington Times- Herald. The Times- Herald had a very limited readership, whereas their names were later given national coverage by the New Journal-American in December 1945.

Adams, more important to the American spy network, that of Robert Marzec, also fled. John B. Old, was permitted to leave and return to Moscow.

So, as an indication of the need for a major advance in Soviet espionage, the FBI in November 1944 arrested 17 Soviet diplomatic officials and trade representatives as heads of a network of spies operating in this country from coast to coast.

The Rosenberg's ring was discovered Aug. 22 here.
Three Indicted
In Harry Gold
Atom Spy Plot

Grossenbergs and Yakovlev
Called Co-conspirators With
Greenhaven and His Wife

By William Lewis

Risen Yakovlev, former Soviet
Vice-Counsel in New York, and his
wife, Olga, on Tuesday, were
indicted yesterday on charges of
conspiring to transmit essential
information to Russia. It was believed
to be the first case in which a
non-Jewish wife had ever been named
as a defendant in this area.

This was the second such indictment
against Yakovlev, who had lived in the
United States since 1944, when he left
Moscow in December, 1943, on a trip
to China. He was not

indicted for any

conspiracy to

commit

assassination.

Yakovlev and his wife were
charged with conspiring with
Greenhaven and his wife to
transmit essential
information to Russia.

Yakovlev was born in Russia
in 1909. He was a

member of the

Moscow

Political

Committee.

He

married

Olga

in

1939.

The

couple

moved
to

the

United

States

in

1943.

Greenhaven and his wife
were also indicted.

The

Yakovlevs

are

being

represented

by

a

lawyer

from

Greenhaven's

law firm.

The

case

is

expected

to

proceed

smoothly.

The

Yakovlevs

have

not

been

arrested.

Yakovlev

was

arrested

last

month

on

charges

of

conspiring

to

commit

assassination.

He

was

released

on

$50,000

bond.

Greenhaven

was

arrested

last

week

on

charges

of

conspiring

to

commit

assassination.

He

was

released

on

$50,000

bond.
Rosenbergs, Russian Indicted in Spy Plot

By NORMA AHRENS

Juliette Rosenberg, 58-year-old engineer; his wife, Ethel, 47; and Antony H. Falakorov, 42, a Russian who consulted in New York, were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury for plotting to commit espionage...
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, indicted for espionage, demanded yesterday that the Government supply a true copy of sketches for experiments conducted at the Los Alamos atom bomb project, which Rosenberg is alleged to have transmitted to Russia.

Mr. Rosenberg was quoted as saying the bill of particulars that he was served with yesterday contained "too many innuendos and shadows in areas of the evidence where实质 information is needed."

In the petition Rosenberg said he was innocent of the charges because the allegations in the indictment were "general and without particularity."

The Rosenberg case will be heard Monday before Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld.
U.S. OPPOSES REQUEST FOR ATOM-SPY DETAILS

"Opposing a defense request that the Government supply copies of sketches and "defense" documents alleged to have been transmitted to Russia by Julius Rosenberg, United States Attorney Irving H. Skolpo declared yesterday in Federal Court:

"It seems that nothing less would satisfy the defense than that the Government furnish the complete details of the construction of the atomic bomb or perhaps turn over to their counsel these details." 

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. Rosenberg, said to have been a member of the Harry Gold spy ring, allegedly obtained his information from a soldier stationed in Los Alamos, N.M.

I am not seeking any information about atomic bomb secrets, said Emanuel Bloch, defense attorney. "I would not know an atomic bomb secret if it were handed to me."

Mr. Bloch added that there must be some "disclosure at a public trial" and to prove that the defendants knew nothing of the charges he was entitled to knowledge of details alleged in the indictment. Federal Judge Edward Weinfield reserved decision on the Rosenberg's motion for a bill of particulars.
Four persons, indicted on charges of transmitting atomic secrets to Soviet Russia, will be arraigned on Monday before U.S. Judge Bondy. Each is held on $100,000 bail.

They are accused of conspiring with Harry Gold Jr., self-confessed Vago's bail of $50,000 was reduced to $40,000.
Two Are Added To Indictment in Atom Spying
Greenglass, Sobell Included in Charges Here; Bail of Vago Reduced to $40,000

A superseding indictment naming a former Soviet vice-consul in New York, now believed to be in Russia, and four other persons accused of transmitting United States atomic-bomb secrets to Russia, was filed yesterday by a Federal grand jury.

The five defendants are Anatoli A. Vakovlev, former vice-consul, who led in December, 1946; Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel; David Greenglass; and Martin Sobell.

The five are accused of conspiring with each other and with Harry Gold, a self-confessed atomic spymaster, to give, sell, or barter the secrets of the United States to the Soviet government. The five are accused of delivering to the Soviet Union, through a long-time employee, a radio message. The five are accused of delivering the secrets to the Soviet Union through a long-time employee.

Except for the fact that Greenglass and Sobell have been added to the indictment, the charges are identical to those filed by the grand jury Aug. 17, which named the two Rosenbergs and Vakovlev.

With the exception of the vice-consul, the defendants are held in $100,000 bail each. They are expected to be arraigned before Judge William Bondy in United States District Court on Monday.

Judge Bondy yesterday rejected the pleading of Oscar John Vago, Hungarian-born engineer described as a squalid and former employee of the Atomic Energy Commission, who was convicted of perjury before the grand jury investigating the atomic espionage ring. The court reduced his bail from $50,000 to $40,000.

It was also revealed yesterday that the fifty-two-year old engineer, of 96-07 Ninety-ninth Street, Rego Park, Queens, had previously been indicted for giving the grand jury false testimony and for giving false testimony to a grand jury.

U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saxton, in arguing against a reduction of Vago's bail, told the court that the engineer had been a partner of Abraham Brinniman in the Long Island City chemical engineering firm where Harry Gold had worked.
SPY SUSPECT'S BAIL CUT

But Husband and Another Man Are Held in $100,000 Bond

Despite the plea of United States Attorney Irving H. Bayol that her $100,000 bail be continued, Federal Judge William Boady yesterday reduced to $50,000 the bail of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 35 years old, of 10 Monroe Street, who has been indicted for conspiracy to commit espionage.

However, Judge Boady refused to reduce the bail of Mrs. Rosenberg's husband, Julius, 33, and set $100,000 bail for Martin Sobell, 35, of 181-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens. Both are charged with being members of a wartime Soviet atom spy ring.

In reducing Mrs. Rosenberg's bail, Judge Boady noted that she had two small children who were about to be placed in a foster home and further that her husband is unable to post bail.
Set Trial Date Today for Trio In Atom Spying

The trial dates for three persons accused of atom bomb espionage will be set in Federal Court today by Judge Sylvester J. Ryan.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, of 10 Monroe St., and Morton Sobell, of 164-17 73d Ave., Flushing, Queens. Sobell pleaded innocent to the charge yesterday before Ryan.

Ryan said that today he would sentence Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, of 265 Rivington St., a co-defendant with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, who previously pleaded guilty.

U. S. attorney Irving H. Saypol told the court that he would like to try the perjury case against William Walter Remington, former government economist, before disposing of the other cases. Remington is charged with falsely denying that he was a Communist Party member.

Probably for Dec. 18.

Ryan adjourned Remington's case until today. He said that, if a judge was available to try the case, he would probably set the trial date for Dec. 18.

Saypol said that, after the trials of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, he wanted to list the perjury trial of John Oscar Vago of 66-07 99th St., Kew Gardens, Queens, former employee of confessed atom spy Harry Gold. Despite Vago's plea for an immediate trial, Ryan said he would put the trial date down for Dec. 18 if he found today that a judge will be available.

Title:...

Class:...

From:...

Date: DEC 6 1950

Dated: DEC 6 1950

Postmarked by R. A. CEIVISION
6 INDICTED ANEW IN ATOM SPY CASE

Conspiracy Period Extended to June 6, 1944, For Group Here Accused of Aiding Russia

A superseding espionage indictment was returned yesterday by the Federal grand jury against five persons charged with transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

The new indictment extends the period of the espionage conspiracy to June 6, 1944. The original trial is charged the conspirators operated for the Soviet Union from Nov. 1, 1944, to June 16, 1950.

The defendants, held in high bail, are Julius Rosenberger, 53 years old, and his wife, Edith, 47, of 107 Monroe Street, Morten, N.Y.; formally of 254-47 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens; David Greensglass, 36, of 365 Rivington Street, and Anatoli A. Yokovlev, former Soviet cabinet minister in New York.

One Believed in Russia

Yokovlev has never been apprehended and is believed to have returned to Russia. Greensglass, Mrs. Rosenberger's brother, has pleaded guilty to the charge but has not been sentenced. He obtained atomic secrets for the Soviet spy ring while in the Army and is charged with the head of American scientific laboratories.

Harry Gell, confessed atom spy who has been sentenced to thirty years in jail for his part in the conspiracy, and Greensglass' wife, Ruth, have been named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

The trial is tentatively fixed for Feb. 15. The evidence was presented to the grand jury by Myers Lane, chief assistant United States Attorney. He probably will prosecute the case.

One Overt Act Added

One overt act has been added to the indictment. It charges Merchant with receiving at 317 Delaware Avenue, Washington, on June 14, 1944. There was amplification by this charge. The trial is expected to develop to a great extent what atomic secrets were passed to Russia in the war years. It will place great emphasis on the position of security.
5 Accused as A-Spies Face Broader Charges

A new indictment, carrying broadened espionage accusations, was returned yesterday against five persons named as operating a spy ring for giving atomic secrets to Russia.

The supervising indictment for the five, who are to go on trial in Federal Court here Feb. 14, extends the time of the purported conspiracy back to June 6, 1944. It was originally charged they operated between Nov. 2, 1944 and June 16, 1950.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 53, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe St.; Morten So- bell, 94, 184-17 12th St., Flushing, Queens; David Greenglass, 29, 205 Rivington St., and Anatoli A. Yokoiev, former Soviet also named here.

Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, has pled guilty and awaits sentencing. He will be called to testify against his sister. Yokoiev is believed to be in Russia.
SPY CHARGES EXTENDED
Greenglass Pleads Guilty Again to New U. S. Indictment

David Greenglass, 32-year-old veteran, renewed yesterday in Federal Court his guilty plea to a superseding espionage indictment that also charged his sister, her husband and two others with transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 35, and her husband, Julius, 33, of 10 Monroe Street, and Morton Gobel, 34, formerly of 194-17 Twenty-third Street, Flushing, Queens, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Another defendant, Anastas Mikoyan, former Soviet vice consul in New York, has never been arrested.

The new indictment was described to the court by Myles J. Lane, chief assistant United States Attorney, as a "blue print" of the old indictment except for the fact that the period of the conspiracy has been extended by five months. Trial was set for Feb. 17.

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ESPIONAGE TRIAL OF 3
TO OPEN ON MARCH 6

The espionage trial of three persons accused of transmitting atomic bomb secrets to Russia was set yesterday by Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld for March 6.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 33 years old, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe Street, and Morton Sobell, 34, formerly of 164-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens.

A fourth defendant, David Greenglass, 29, of 265 Rivington Street, has pleaded guilty and will testify as a Government witness. He is the Rosenberg's son. A fifth defendant, Anatoli Tschegod, former Soviet vice consul in New York, has never been arrested.

Defense counsel said they would attack the conspiracy indictment on constitutional grounds. Samuel Block, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said that Sobell was attacking the indictment "on two theories."

The first, Mr. Block said, is that there was no overt act charged against Sobell. The second, which Mr. Block said he would also adopt for the Rosenbergs, was that "the statute on which the defendants are indicted is claimed to be vague and indefinite and on its face is void and in contravention of the protection of the First, Fifth and sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution."

The indictment charges the defendants with espionage conspiracy from June 6, 1944 to June 16, 1950. Because the espionage occurred in wartime the maximum penalty is death.
Rosenberg, Sobell Spy Trial March 6

Dismissal To Be Sought on Constitutional Grounds

The opening of the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for conspiracy to commit espionage was fixed yesterday for March 6, with pre-trial motions to be heard Feb. 29, Judge Edward Weinfeld of the United States District Court set the trial date after Edward Kunitz, attorney for Sobell, said he was unable before the United States Court of Appeals with an attack on the constitutionality of the espionage statute under which his client was indicted.

The three defendants are accused of conspiring with David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, and with Anatoli V. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. Yakovlev is believed to be in Russia, and Greenglass has pleaded guilty. He is expected to testify at the trial, and will be sentenced at its conclusion.

Rosenberg, thirty-two, and his wife, thirty-five, live at 10 Montauk Street. Sobell, thirty-four, formerly lived at 141-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens. All are in jail for lack of bail. They two are held in $100,000 each by Mrs. Rosenberg in $35,000.
U.S. Has 97 Witnesses In A-Trial Stockpile

The Government will call 97 witnesses, including noted scientists who developed the A-bomb, in its attempt to convict Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on charges of conspiracy to pass atomic secrets to Soviet Russia during wartime.

Following a hearing by Federal Judge Irving B. Kaufman, who will preside at the trial opening next Tuesday, U.S. Attorney Irving Kayyol named the following among the important witnesses he would call:

Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired commanding officer of the famed Manhattan Project; Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, former head of the Los Alamos, N.M., scientific laboratory; Dr. Harold Urey, Chicago scientist and one of those credited with development of the bomb, and Dr. George E. Kistiakowskii, of Cambridge, Mass., also an atomic expert.

In addition, the Government will offer evidence of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy and indicted as a co-conspirator.
Call's A-Scientists
In Spy Plot Trial

Three scientists who helped develop the atom bomb were listed yesterday among 96 prospective government witnesses against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, who go to trial Tuesday in Federal Court on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The scientists are Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. George Kistiakowski. Others named as prosecution witnesses were Leslie R. Groves, former commander of the Manhattan A-bomb project; David Greenglass, alleged co-conspirator who has pleaded guilty; O. J. Boger, former assistant U.S. Attorney General; Elizabeth Bentley; Harry Gold, confessed atom spy now under 30-year prison sentence, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth. Gold and Mrs. Greenglass have been sentenced as "co-conspirators," but are not under indictment.

The names of witnesses were given to the defense under Federal law of secrecy in trials involving charges punishable by death.
SPY TRIAL TO HEAR 3 ATOM SCIENTISTS

Groves, Oppenheimer and Urey
Among 96 Witnesses on the Government's List

Three top scientists in the development of the atom bomb and Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired wartime head of the bomb project, will testify for the Government in the espionage trial of three persons accused of transmitting atomic secrets to Russia in wartime.

This was made known yesterday when the prosecution supplied the defense, as required by Federal rules in a capital case, with a list of ninety-six potential witnesses for the trial, which starts tomorrow. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman will preside.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 44, of 180 West 86th Street, and Morton Sobell, 34, formerly of 304-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens. Another defendant, Adam Fokov, former Soviet vice consul in New York, is believed to be in Russia.

The scientists who were selected as witnesses are Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., who was head of the Los Alamos atom bomb project; Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor at the Institute of Nuclear Science University of Chicago, who was in charge of the wartime project at Columbia University, and Dr. George Kistiakowski, Harvard University physical chemistry professor, who also worked on the bomb at Los Alamos.

It is believed that the Atomic Energy Commission had to declassify some top atomic secrets so that the Government might point up the value of the information allegedly stolen by the defendants.

At a pre-trial hearing yesterday before Judge Kaufman, Emanuel Block, Rosenberg's attorney, requested that the defense be permitted more than the usual twenty challenges in the selection of a jury.

Judge Kaufman reserved decision on the motion but indicated that he permitted additional challenges for the defense, the first twenty were to be used jointly by the three defendants and any extra challenges might be used separately.
Spy Trial Begins Today For Rosenbergs, Sobell

Three persons will go on trial in United States District Court today on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage by passing secret information to Soviet Russia. The three who will be tried before Judge Irving R. Kaufman are Abraham Sobell, thirty-three, secretary of Plasling, Inc., and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, of 28 Monroe Street.

Also indicted but expected to testify for the government after his plea of guilty to the same charges is David Greenglass, of 865 Remington Street. A former defendant, Anatoli H., Yakovlev, former Russian vice-consul in New York is believed to have fled to Russia.

The United States Court of Appeals denied yesterday a motion by Sobell attacking the indictment as unconstitutional.
A-Case Trio Opens Fight For Lives
U.S. to Call Top Scientists, Bare Some Atomic Secrets

Julius Rosenberg, 34, mechanical engineer; his wife Ethel, 36, and Morton Sobell, 33, dark-haired electronics engineer, began a battle against the electric chair today in the nation's first jury trial of suspected atomic spies.

As important did the government consider the case, before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, that it planned to call the country's top atomic scientists as witnesses, and reportedly was ready to lift, for the first time, the secrecy veil on certain phases of atomic energy to prove its case.

Rosenberg and Sobell, former City College classmates, and Mrs. Rosenberg were rounded up after the stunning disclosure by Dr. Klaus Fuchs last year in London that he had relayed key details of atomic research secrets to Russia.

Two others rounded up—former Secretary David Greenglass, 29, and Harry Gold — both admitted spies, will testify as government witnesses. Greenglass will be testifying directly against his own kim, since Ethel Rosenberg is his sister.
Hint U.S. Seeks Death For 3 on Trial Today

By LEEDS MOBERLY

The Government will ask the death penalty for three key defendants in the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atomic espionage conspiracy who go on trial in Federal Court today, it was indicated yesterday.

The trio, the first to face a jury in this country on charges of actually plotting to feed atomic secrets to Russia, are Morton Sobell, 34-year-old radar expert; Julius Rosenberg, 25, an electrical engineer; and Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 25.

Cold to Testify.

To build up its case against them, the Government has compiled a list of 37 witnesses, including some of the nation's top atomic scientists and two other important members of the spy ring who have pleaded guilty—Gold himself, who is now serving 30 years, and David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, who is now awaiting sentence.

It will be Cold's second appearance on the witness stand. In November he was the star witness against two lesser defendants—Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, a business acquaintance of Sobell's.

It was indicated yesterday that the prosecution may also seek the death penalty for two other defendants, Dr. Alfred Ornstein and Hans Gerhard, 41.

Sobell's counsel, Harold M. Phillips, went before the U. S. Court of Appeals yesterday seeking in vain to have the indictment dismissed on grounds that the Espionage Act was unconstitutional.

The Government's case is based on the testimony of a German spy, Hans Gerhard, who was captured in England in June 1944 and returned to the United States in March 1945.

Gerhard, a former German army captain, was arrested in June 1944 after he had been living in England for more than a year.

The Government contends that Gerhard supplied atomic secrets to Fuchs and Gold, who then passed them on to the Russians.

Gerhard, who has already served 10 years in prison, is scheduled to testify against Sobell and the Rosenbergs in the trial which is expected to last several months.

Gold is scheduled to testify against Sobell and the Rosenbergs in the trial which is expected to last several months.

The indictment charges them with conspiring to commit espionage from June 6, 1944, to June 16, 1950, which is punishable by death because part of it occurred in wartime.

Gerhard, who has already served 10 years in prison, is scheduled to testify against Sobell and the Rosenbergs in the trial which is expected to last several months.
U.S. WILL ASK DEATH FOR 3 IN SPY TRIAL

The Government will demand the death penalty for three persons who will go on trial today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on charges of transmitting atom bomb secrets to Russia in wartime.

One of the questions submitted by the Government to Judge Kaufman to be asked of a panel of 600 prospective jurors was:

"Are you opposed to capital punishment?"

The three are Julius Rosenberg, 51 years old. His wife Ethel, 40, both of 10 Monroe Street, Manhattan; and a third defendant, Ethel Rosenberg.

Another defendant, David Greenglass, 38, former Army sergeant, was arrested in the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project and pleaded guilty but has not been sentenced. Greenglass will testify for the Government against the others.

A fifth defendant, Anatol M. Yakovlev, former Russian, was here, as believed to be an agent of the wartime Soviet spy ring, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth, have been named as co-conspirators but not as defendants. They too will testify for the Government.
"Peace" Council Asks Vatican to Indorse Aims

Reply to Joliot-Curie Notes "Pleasure" at Recognition of Papal Peace Efforts

By William J. Humphreys

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5.—Frederic Joliot-Curie, French atomic scientist and president of the Moscow-supported World Peace Council, has sought Vatican approval of that organization's aims and has been informed in reply that the Vatican notes "with pleasure" his recognition of the peace efforts of Pope Pius XII.

"This was shown by a letter from Joliot-Curie dated March 30, which was dated Feb. 28 from the FFS Secretary of State, which were published today in the Vatican newspaper, "L'Osservatore Romano." Joliot-Curie wrote to the FSS Secretary of State, Monsignor Montini, and asked him to place before the Pope the World Peace Council's "appeal to Your Holiness to support by such means as your Holiness judges opportune the proposals outlined in November by the World Peace Congress in Warsaw, which set up the World Peace Council.

In his letter, Joliot-Curie referred to peace appeals made by the present Pope and his predecessors in particular to the encyclical letter of Pope Pius sent last July 27 to Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world. It directed them to organize prayers for peace and 30 Eucharistic Congresses on the principles of Christian charity and honesty on which, the encyclical said, true peace must rest.

Monsignor Montini wrote in reply that Pope Pius had "examined very closely" the letter from Joliot-Curie, and had noted its recognition of the fact that the Vatican repeatedly has proclaimed the necessity for establishing peace "by proceeding seriously and honestly to a progressive and adequate limitation of armaments."

"One cannot but share with pleasure," the reply said, "that the recognition of the fact that the Supreme Pontiff always has spoken in favor of peace, of a just peace. This is a point which has been denied and ignored many times."
3 A-Spy Suspects Start Court Fight To Escape Chair
U.S. Indicates Full Crack-Down
—Screams Jury on Death Penalty

Two men and a woman today began a desperate courtroom battle against death in the electric chair in the nation's first jury trial of suspected atomic spies.

Julius Rosenberg, 36; his wife, Ethel, 38; and Marion Pearl, 33, saw the full legal wrath of a government determined to exact the death penalty for alleged wartime participation in a Soviet spy ring.

The Government planned to call an imposing list of witnesses before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman in Manhattan courtroom. It included the nation's top scientists — atom bomb makers, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves — and admitted saboteurs Harry Gold.
The list also contained a note to the tribunal by Greenough, who had been kept out of the atomic bomb project, expressing his objection to the use of atomic weapons. He saw the dropping of the bombs as a moral outrage.

As a result of the trial, the prospect of giving up the atomic bomb to Japan was abandoned. The decision was made to continue developing the bomb, and to use it against the Japanese.

The trial was a turning point in the history of the atomic bomb project. It demonstrated the lengths to which the United States was willing to go in order to win the war.

The trial was also a source of controversy, with some people arguing that it was unfair, and that the spies had been treated brutally.

In the end, the trial's outcome was that it confirmed the United States' determination to use the atomic bomb, and to win the war as quickly as possible.
3-A-Spy Suspects
Battle for Lives
Continued from Page 1

...tried to slip across the Mexican border from Tamps, Mex...
Spy Trial Starts
For Sobell and 2 Rosenbergs

12 Tentative Jurors Chosen to Hear Country's First
Atomic Espionage Case

The first atomic espionage trial in the United States got under way yesterday in United States District Court when Judge Irving R. Kaufman questioned prospective jurors for the trial of Julius Rosenberg, thirty-four; his wife, Ethel, thirty-

The three defendants are accused of conspiring with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-

Continued on page 16, column 1
Aloin, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, who is expected to testify against her in the present trial; and Ruth Greenblatt, his wife.

These three are not defendants in the present trial. Greenblatt, a former Army sergeant who worked on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., has pleaded guilty to another indictment but has not been sentenced yet. Kovner is named as a defendant but has not been found, and is believed to have gone back to the Soviet Union. The conspirators are said to be linked with the British scientist Klaus Fuchs, who pleaded guilty to espionage indictment in London last year.

In questioning prospective witnesses, Judge Kaufman revealed that the government plans to call some of the nation's top atomic scientists as witnesses, including Harold C. Urey and J. Robert Oppenheimer. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who headed the atomic bomb project during the war, was also named among ninety-six prospective government witnesses.

Judge Kaufman also asked the veniremen whether they had any prejudice against capital punishment, had ever been associated with any of the Communist fronts listed as subversive by the Justice Department, and whether they had ever been associated with any organization conducting propaganda either for or against fascism.
Jury Picking Slow
in A-Bomb Spy Trial

Selection of a jury got under way slowly yesterday in the espionage trial of three persons accused of transmitting atomic bomb secrets to Soviet Russia.

The defendants are Morton Bleibel, 32, and Julius Rosenberg, 39, and his wife Ethel, 35.

When Federal Judge Kaufman recessed until today, the defense had used 25 challenges and the government eight. The government is allowed 15 and the defense 10. In addition, the court had excused for cause 16 talesmen, three of them because they were opposed to capital punishment.

In the morning session, Judge Kaufman excused 31 talesmen who presented various excuses to conferences with him at the bench. Several were excused when they told the judge that they were war veterans and that this might tend to prejudice them. One talesman, who served with the Navy in Russia in 1945, said he thought his conduct as an investment firm employee might "unconsciously" influence his judgment.
U.S. Asking Death for Three
As Atomic Spy Trial Starts

By GEORGE CRADY and ERWIN EAVELSON

Three New Yorkers, including a husband and a wife, accused of compromising American atomic secrets to Russia in wartime, began a battle for their lives in a Federal Court yesterday at the first atomic spy trial in this nation's history.

Represented in this courtroom by Assistant U.S. Attorneys, 38-year-old John Rosenberg, 32, an electrical engineer, and his 30-year-old wife, Ethel M., also a defendant, met a cold front of defense lawyer's questions by 60 men and women. Sitting near Ethel was the defendant, Morton Sobell, 38, an electronics expert. The government said that he will seek the death penalty for the three accused of belonging to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold international atomic spy ring.

At the end of the first day, a massive jury of 11 men and one woman had been selected.

Throughout the day, Judge Kaufman indicated the seriousness with which he regarded each prospective juror.

The case was that the U.S. might be involved in a war in a few months or perhaps tomorrow. As the trial opened, U.S. Attorney Sarlo moved to show the jury that Dr. Albert Einstein, a former Soviet vice president, who was associated with the other atomic scientists, had sought to persuade Russia to do the same.

The government revealed its witnesses to the jury today, it said, that it had never been included in the atomic spy ring. The prospect for Dr. Albert Einstein, a former Soviet vice president, and the other atomic scientists, was not as successful.

Thus, the government's star witness, who will be called today, said that he had been involved in this case for 18 years.

Mr. Rosenberg and Sobell at quickly helped the jury to Russia, where they obtained a 30-year sentence in this case.

Dr. Albert Einstein, a former Soviet vice president, will be called today, said that he had been involved in this case for 18 years.

The government's case of the three defendants' actions, said that they were free to operate in Russia. The government's case of the three defendants' actions, said that they were free to operate in Russia.

Dr. Albert Einstein, a former Soviet vice president, will be called today, said that he had been involved in this case for 18 years.
EXPECT A SPY
JURY WILL BE COMPLETE TODAY

Pick 12 Men, 1 Woman To Hear 1st Atom Case—May Be Challenged

Government attorneys expected to complete selection of a jury today in the first atomic spy trial in U.S. history.

As the trial resumed in Federal Court, Manhattan, 11 men and one woman tentatively were in the jury box. The jury's final makeup, however, awaits 15 more peremptory challenges by the defense and 12 by the Government. Should neither challenge any of those selected there remains the selection of five alternates to complete the jury panel.

"U.S. Attorney Irving Baypol indicated yesterday that in his opening address to the jury, he would ask for the death penalty for Julius Rosenberg, 34; his wife, Ethel, 32; and Morton Sobell, 33.

The defendants are accused of belonging to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atom spy ring, which transmitted secrets (Continued on Page 2)
A-Spy Jury Is That

Another link in the spy ring, according to the prosecution, was Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice Consul in New York. Yakovlev was indicted, but will not stand trial because he has fled the country—presumably to Russia.

If the trio receives the death penalty, they will be executed in Sing Sing Prison, N. Y.

The trial was expected to last six weeks and dramatic possibilities were indicated when it became known that Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother, David Greenglass, a confessed atomic spy, will appear as a government witness, possibly to aid in sending his sister to the electric chair.

Greenglass was an Army sergeant at Los Alamos during the atom bomb experiments and has pleaded guilty in the case. Several members of Sobell's immediate family are also on the government witness list.

The government planned to call some of the nation's top atom scientists during the trial. These will include Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, former head of the Los Alamos atom bomb project; L. C. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan Project; E. Haagen-Smit, chemist at the University of California, and Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, Harvard chemistry professor, who also worked at Los Alamos.

The three defendants, if charged, helped pass to Russia secret information Greenglass obtained at Los Alamos during

Pecanpie, an electrical engineer, and Sobell, an electron physicist, were roommates of New York's City College, and both were dismissed from the Manhattan Project.

During yesterday's selection of jury members, the Rosenbergs sat side by side at the defense table and held hands. Sobell sat next to Mrs. Rosenberg, but studiously avoided contact with former wife.
Rosenberg Spy Trial to Bare
Top Secret Atom Bomb Data

By WALTER L. FREDERICK

Top secret information about the atom bomb will be made public at the trial of two
men and a woman accused of betraying data to the Russians during World War II. It becomes
now, the first atom spy trial in U. S. history got under way.

About that classified material, the prosecution will be based on testimony of the
Senator Julius Rosenberg, 35-year-old electrical engineer of 1800 2d Ave., New
York City, his pretty little wife, Ethel, 33, and Morton Sobell, 29, a veteran
high-flying radar expert, of 1409 78th St., New York, Queens.

How seriously the Government views the charge against them was emphasized by the
question put by the judge to the 500 spectators who filled every seat and stood in the
hallway outside the room. It was direct and to eliminate doubt, he said:

"How do you plead against the charge of having delivered such information to a foreign
power?

The defendants, who are represented by 19 attorneys, were entered in court:

"Not guilty."

The issue of whether the Rosenbergs were guilty was put by the judge to the
jury.

"Aid the enemy of the United States by the direct or indirect
transfer of any information of any kind whatsoever to any
foreign power; yes or no?"

"Yes."
Hope to Fill Spy Jury Before Nightfall

The 12 citizens who will decide the fate of three New Yorkers in the nation's first trial of suspected atomic spies may be in the jury box by the close of today's Federal Court session, according to U.S. Attorney Irving Garpol.

The jury selection began yesterday before Judge Irving St. Kaufman. The defendants, who may get the death penalty, are Julius Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer, and his wife, Ethel, 25, both of 10 Monroe St., and Morty Sobell, 34, of 554-37 West 37th Place.

The defense had 22 challenges left and the prosecution 43 when court opened today. At yesterday's session the defense used its peremptory challenges. The government called and Judge Kaufman exercised 24 challenges for the government. Others of the original panel of 300 witnesses were excused for various personal reasons, leaving only about 150.

The three defendants were indictment last November on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul, and others to send atomic secrets to Russia between 1944 and 1950. The case of Yakovlev, who disappeared from the United States five years ago, was severed yesterday as Mr. Garpol requested.
Witness to Bare Army Spy Plot

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Evidence of a Soviet espionage group within a military department of the Government will be exploded by a surprise witness for the prosecution in the atom bomb trial, it was learned today.

A scientist, entrusted with some of America's most closely-guarded secrets during World War II, will take the stand before Judge Irving R. Kaufman, as one of the first Government witnesses to testify today.

The group of Communists, within a branch of the armed services held their Red Fascist politics under a mask of patriotism while supplying Soviet couriers with data that was vital in the planning board.

2. This super-secret espionage group actively recruited more personnel in the armed services and spread the spy network from coast to coast.

DEFENDANT . . . Morton Sobell, 54, electronics expert on trial with two others in an alleged Red espionage conspiracy, is shown in Federal Court. Maximum penalty would be death.

WILL NAME NAMES.

The witness, a former Communist, is said to be ready to reveal the names of this group all of whom were either in uniform or in secret jobs as civilian advisors to military research.

This ex-Red will be among the more than 180 witnesses U. S. Attorney Irving B. Saypol has in an effort to convict Julius Rosenberg, 33, his wife Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 34.

All are charged with conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia and face the maximum penalty of death in the electric chair if convicted.

Presentation of the Government's case, which has been prepared by Miles Lane, special assistant to Saypol, may start late today after a jury has been selected from the unusually large panel of spectators at the U. S. Courthouse in Foley Square.

GREENGLASS A WITNESS.

Named as a part of this conspiracy was David Greenglass, an Army sergeant stationed at the Los Alamos project. His brother, David, serves as 'Assist by Rosenberg's brother, will be one of the chief Government witnesses during the trial.

Two confidential sources testified behind a screen. Mrs. Glad and Elizabeth Bentley, also will be called to the stand. Gold is now serving a 20-year sentence for his participation in the war.
WASHINGTON REPORT

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON, March 5 - Representative CLARENCE CANNON, the red-shirted Missouri Democrat, has a stranglehold on the Congressional committee that ladles out billions for running the Government.

Republicans and Conservative Democrats on Cannon's Appropriations Committee are knocked cold like ten-pins when the spending boss really gets rolling with the taxpayers' dollars. He has all the subcommittees stacked with his pals, plus an extra vote of his own in case a subcommittee gets tough about doling out the cash.

His control is so tight that even the rural Republican, John T. Yonker, comes away wounded whenever there is a committee wrangle.

Now, however, the problem of controlling Cannon is being approached from a different angle. The Senate, fearing Congress will be gorging itself, is hearing to cut spending and to withhold the funds needed to operate the Government.

Those worried about how much longer we can go on taxing and spending at the present rate have got worrying about Cannon. They've found another answer. They think a lot of money can be saved if Congress can be persuaded to wipe a lot of laws off the books.

Even if Cannon continues to promise large chunks of cash to the bureaucrats, not a nickel can be spent unless Congress also approves legislation permitting checks to be drawn on the public treasury.

Right now there are some $10,000,000,000 worth of spending laws which Congress has approved, following Cannon's demand that the money be made available. An effort is being made to rescind these and a number of other laws, including authorizations for public works projects.

The Senate, on the other hand, is taking steps to control spending by the Treasury Department. The Senate is working to prevent any more appropriation of money to authorized activities.

The Tax Policy Committee wants to limit the Government's ability to issue new bonds. The Senate is hearing to prevent any more appropriation of money to authorized activities.

The Treasury Department is being asked to report to the Senate on any new forms of taxation. Any new taxes will have to go through the regular legislative process before being enacted.

The Senate is also hearing to control the issuance of new bonds. Any new bonds will have to be approved by the Senate before being issued.

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GO ON TRIAL HERE AS ATOM BOMB SPIES

Continued From Page 2

years ago, and apparently made his way back to Europe.

Anrede att торр wallpapered the courtroom when the trial began at 9:30 A.M. The defense was extraordinary as Judge Schaeffer solemnly called the case:

"The United States versus Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell.

Mr. Bello, rising, responded:

"I move to suppress the evidence."

Mrs. Rosenberg, a very small woman, showed no outward signs of excitement. She is dark-haired. She wore a white dress and a white coat. The only color in her dress was the black shoes. She had a new expression, but it was not negative. She did not appear to be afraid. She appeared to be calm, even composed.

Judge Schaeffer, in his opening remarks, said:

"The defense moved to suppress the evidence."

The defense attorneys argued that the government had not properly seized the evidence and that it should be suppressed. The judge ruled in favor of the defense.

The trial started with the government presenting its case. The prosecution called several witnesses to testify about the conspiracy and the defendants' role in it.

The defense attorney for Julius Rosenberg, Samuel H. Block, argued in his opening statement:

"The evidence presented by the government is insufficient to prove the charges against my client."

Finally, the jury was selected and the trial began. The prosecution introduced several witnesses to testify about the conspiracy.

The defense attorney for Ethel Rosenberg, Samuel H. Block, argued in his closing statement:

"The government has failed to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt."

The trial ended with the jury deliberating. After several days of deliberation, the jury found the defendants guilty on all counts.

The defendants were sentenced to death. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but their appeal was denied.

The trial was widely covered by the media. New York Times, New York Daily News, and other newspapers reported on the trial extensively. The trial had a significant impact on public opinion and the history of the Cold War.
Theft of Atom Bomb Secrets
In War Stressed at Spy Trial

--By MEYER BERGER

The Government told a jury in Federal Court here yesterday that it would produce evidence that the three defendants in this nation's first atom bomb spy trial had conspired to steal and deliver to the Soviet Union "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and the peace of the world—the atomic bomb."

United States Attorney Irving Saypol, in an opening address that barely could be heard at the chamber's limits, branded the defendants as "traitorous Americans," characterized them as worshipping andowing allegiance to Soviet Russia and to world communism. The prosecutor did not mention in his jury the potential death sentence, direct access the Defendants in the event of conviction.

Defense Attorneys Object

The defense attorneys attacked the Government's opening as "perfunctory" and asked Judge Irving H. Kaufman to make clear to the jurors that the indictment charges conspiracy to commit espionage; and that communism is not on trial in the case. Defense motions for mistrial on constitutional grounds and on the additional ground that the indictment against the defendants was vague and indefinite, were denied by the Court.

The Defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 33 years old, an electrical engineer, and his wife, Ethel, 26, both of 20 Monroe Street, and Morton Sobell, electronics expert who formerly lived in Flushing, Queens. They were arrested, with others, last summer, were indicted last November, and went on trial Tuesday. It took a full day and a half to choose the jury, but both sides wanted their last peremptory challenges at 12:35 P. M. when eleven men and one woman juror were in the box.

At the afternoon session seven alternates were chosen, among them a second woman. Yesterday,
ATOM SPY CHARGES
PRESENTED TO JURY

Continued From Page 1

As on the preceding day, a large number of spectators were excused because they were opposed to the legal punishment, or because they felt they could not sit in the case with any degree of impartiality.

MEMBERS OF JURY

The jury is:

John J. Scheer, 18 East 63rd Street, New York City.

Herbert S. Wolman, 10 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Daniel J. O'Brien, 592 Park Avenue, New York City.

James J. Galvin, 41 East 63rd Street, New York City.

Edward J. Ryan, 252 West 86th Street, New York City.

Irving B. Rayel, 18 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Irwin I. Goldman, 12 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Charles E. Johnson, 301 Park Avenue, New York City.

James R. Hooker, 15 East 63rd Street, New York City.

Oscar L. Lasker, 15 East 63rd Street, New York City.

The jury was sworn in at 10 a.m. today.

ADDRESS TO SPY JURY

Irving B. Rayel, the New York Times

would reflect on the problem. He notified the prosecutors by telephone.

"The evidence will be presented."

"Unfortunately, not all the evidence will be presented.

"The evidence of the treasonable acts of each of these three defendants, the prosecutor continued, "is overwhelming. The evidence will prove to you, beyond reasonable doubt, that these three defendants committed the most serious crime which can be committed against the people of this country.

"Mr. Rayel's address had begun at 1:35 P.M. It ended at 2:00 P.M. The defense lawyers appaled briefly, mainly pleading for open minds from the jury. There were no real oral statements made by Judge Rayel, who represents Mrs. Rosenberg, alleging that the Government's opening statement was inflammatory and introduced class elements that were not in the case. All these motions were denied.

The final decision is to be made by a Government witness.
U.S. Calls Witnesses In Atom Spy Trial

Government Is Expected to Trace History Of Men Defendants at City College

Government prosecutors were expected to send their first witnesses to the stand today in the nation's first espionage trial. The defendants—Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Ethel Weisz, and Martin Sobell—were charged with passing bomb secrets to Russia and were expected to receive a possible death sentence after conviction by a jury of 12 men and women.

The first witnesses were expected to be persons who knew the two male defendants at the City College of New York City, where they attended classes. United States Attorney Irving Laypul said in his opening statement to the jury yesterday that the alleged spies were guilty of the "most serious crimes which can be committed against the people of this country."

He will prove that the Rosenbergs operated, with the aid of Soviet nationals and Soviet agents in this country, an elaborate secret scheme which enabled them to steal through Greenglass (Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David), this one weapon which might hold the key to survival of this nation and the peace of the world, the atomic bomb," Laypul said.

Greenglass, a confessed mad...
Call Witnesses in A-Spy Trial

Continued from Page 1.

their co-conspirator Harry Gold, at secret rendezvous, sketches and descriptions of secrets concerning atomic energy and sketches of the very atomic bomb itself. Saypol told the jury.

Saypol said the constant concern of the defendants was to recruit Americans into their espionage ring to help more Government secrets go to Moscow. Defense attorneys said the opening Government statement was "inflammatory."

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, asked the jurors not to be influenced by hysteria involving "any man." Alexander Bloch, attorney for Mrs. Rosenberg, charged Greenglass wanted to save himself by shifting guilt to his sister and her in-law.
Spies Got Bomb Sketches, Says U.S.

By Norma Abrams and Henry L. Rossiter

Priceless atomic energy secrets—and sketches of the very atom bomb itself—were stolen from the Los Alamos, N. M., project for delivery to Russia, U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol charged yesterday as the first atom spy trial in U. S. history got under way in Federal Court.

Saypol bitterly branded the three defendants as traitorous American's whose loyalty and allegiance was not to the United States but to Communism in the United States and throughout the world.

Defendants Unmoved.

The defendants—stalwart Julius Rosenberg, 63, an electrical engineer; his wife, Ethel, 36, small, plump and attractive; Morton Sobell, 34, electronics-radar expert; and Isaac Gold, 29, mathematician—were impassive under the Government's lashings.

But their lawyers interrupted Saypol's 20-minute opening with objections and later vainly demanded a mistrial. However, Saypol got his grim picture of Red espionage and the trial went on at a time when even the United States was aware of the scope of the Rosenberg espionage ring.

Though he did not specifically ask the death penalty, he charged the trio had "committed the most serious crime that could be committed against the people of this country."

A. M. Stooler, 36, head of the Black September organization, with the aid of Soviet agents, an elaborate secret scheme, which enabled them to steal through a German scientist, this one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and mankind."

"But they never, of course, to the atomic bomb."

In the names of the defendants, the case is

MRS. EDNA ALLEN (left) and MRS. LOUISE D. DIXON, only women members of the Los Alamos, N. M., project for delivery to Russia, U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol charged yesterday as the first atom spy trial in U. S. history got under way in Federal Court.

SAC 

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SEC 12

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[Date and signature]
Spy Jury Told 3 Gave Atom Sketch to Reds

A jury of 11 men and one woman was selected by Federal Court presiding over the first espionage trial in the nation's history. A few minutes later, they heard the government present their case.

The three on trial, alleged members of the Klaus Fuchs international spy ring, are Albert Fendell, radar engineer; Morton handheld; and U.S. Attorney Rayburn as prosecutor. They were accused of being "traitors to America."

"I stand by my statement to the jury of lawful means and methods of obtaining the secrets of the United States," Rayburn said. "I have no need to destroy them."" Rayburn's opening statement to the jury of 11 men was heard by the 200 spectators present.

The defense rested its case on the grounds that the information obtained was not a violation of law and that the defendant was not aware of the nature of the information he obtained. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

Confidential: Page 3
Charge 3 Gave Reds A-Sketch

Continued from Page 2

Hammatory," but Kaufman again denied the motion.

Saypol said he will provide witnesses who "even participated in the conspiracy with the defendants." He asserted the loyalty of the defendants "was not to your country but to communism," both in the U.S. and throughout the world.

"Rosenberg sought out connections to betray his country," said Saypol. "He reached into the U.S. Army and Navy and industrial projects to get secrets and to send it to agents of the Soviet Russia.

"They engaged in a ceaseless campaign to recruit members for the espionage and to advance the cause of world communism."

He declared Rosenberg persuaded his associates, former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, to get information about the most important weapon known as the A-bomb. The conspirators, he said, were able to "steal" data which "might well mean the destruction of this country."

Saypol said, "now, at the behest of the Rosenbergs, Greenglass stole and turned over to them and to their co-conspirators Fraker, Gold (Philadelphia chemist who is serving 30 years for espionage), at secret rendezvous, sketches and descriptions of secrets concerning the energy of the very bomb itself."

Greenglass and his wife have been named as co-conspirators but not co-defendants. In the indictment, Greenglass will be a witness against his sister and the others.

Saypol did not ask for the death penalty for the defendants. Adler said he will withhold his demand for punishment until the end.

The 11 other jurors are: Mrs. Lillie D. Dumas, housewife, 703 Yates Ave., Bronx; Richard Brooks, instructor, Forest Hills, Queens; Howard D. Becker, sr., hardliner, Manhattan; Ernest R. Hart, 701 Unionport Rd., Bronx; Harold H. Ashley, lawyer, Bowery; Emanuel C. Dean, slyly employed, 951 S. 76th St., Rauenburg; E.J. Miller, Scrapple.

The trial continues.

[Page 3]
Ex-Red to Take Spy-Trial Stand

The former Government employee is a part of a wartime Communist cell. The trial is expected to be the largest of its kind. The accused is an important figure who is expected to testify.

The trial, expected to last several months, will be open to the public. The accused, a former government employee, is expected to have a high profile during the trial.

The trial is scheduled to begin on March 9, 1951. The case is considered to be of national importance and has drawn widespread attention.
First Witnesses Take Stand to Weave Deadly Web Around A-Spy Suspects

The first of the 114 witnesses the government may call against the three persons accused of conspiring to deliver atomic bomb secrets to Soviet Russia was to take the witness stand in Federal Judge Kaufman's court today.

It was reported that U.S. Attorney Saypol, heading the case, will begin his testimony today by calling witnesses who were to City College who are now on trial. Morton Sedgwick, who was one of the former employees, face a possible death sentence if they are convicted of wartime spying.

A statement by the Judge to Sedgwick and others did not specify what is in the charges against them after the jury of 11 men and 3 women and their attorneys have examined the evidence in the trial.

The prosecution was expected to offer evidence that the intelligence and the weapons which were sent to the Soviet Union are connected with war time espionage.
Jury is Completed in A-Spy Case

A jury of 11 men and one woman was completed yesterday at the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on charges of passing atomic secrets to Russia. If convicted they face possible death sentences.

U. S. Attorney Skupin, in his opening, denounced the defendants as "traitor Americans" whose primary loyalty was to communism.

The defense urged the jurors to question the motives of prosecution witnesses, particularly confessed spy Harry Gold and Mr. and Mrs. David Greenglass. Greenglass is a brother of Mrs. Rosenberg.

[Signature]

Lock, M.R.

Night Supervisor
Property Clerk
Training Unit

Dated Mar 8, 1951
Forwarded by M.R. Division
Testimony Starts In Spy Trial of 3

Top Atom Scientists Due to Take Stand

The promise of sensational testimony was given today as the government called initial witnesses in the nation's first atomic espionage trial.

In a blistering opening statement to a jury of 11 men and one woman in U.S. District Court yesterday, U.S. Attorney Irving M. Saypol excoriated the three defendants as Soviet agents--called Traitors.

Pointing a scornful finger at Julius Rosenberg, 35, an electrical engineer, and his wife Ethel, 35, Mr. Saypol branded them "traitorous Americans."

He characterized Morton Sobell, 34, an electronics expert, as an "idiot" to America and "their own country."

The three were arrested with others on espionage charges last summer. The Rosenbergs lived at 81 Warfield St., New York City and were arrested in August.

"Could Get Death."--The prosecutor reminded the jury that the alleged espionage conspiracy was committed during wartime--the extreme penalty for which can be death. Sentence lies within the discretion of the court.

Mr. Saypol said the evidence would show how the defendants--conspired to steal wartime projects, including the United States Army and Navy industrial installations.

"The evidence will reveal how the Rosenbergs persuaded David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's own brother, to play the traitorous role of a Benedict Arnold while wearing the uniform of the United States Army," the prosecutor declared.

Mrs. Rosenberg will Tell of Fbi.

Greenglass, who is under indictment for espionage, was stationed at the Los Alamos (N. Mex.) atomic project.

Mr. Saypol asserted it was "a plot to foist an elaborate scheme to steal this one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and to the peace of the world--" the prosecutor said.

FBI, MAR. 1951.

N.Y. DIV. 41
Spy Jury Hears Suspects Stole Atom Secrets

By Blene Littell

A jury of eleven men and one woman was told yesterday in United States District Court that three defendants accused of having transmitted atom bomb secrets to the Soviet Union during the war had committed "the most serious crime which can be committed against the people of this country.

In his opening statement to the jury, on the second day of the nation's first atomic espionage trial, United States Attorney Irving M. Gellman said he would show through the testimony of witnesses that two of the accused were used as the cause of organizations that all have secret information vital to the defense of our country and engaged in a "sneak campaign to recruit promising members for their Soviet espionage ring."

The defendants named in the indictment are Julius Rosenberg, a 44-year-old electrical engineer, 4 Monroe Street; Ethel Rosenberg, 44, of 14 Monroe Street; Ethel's mother, 44, and Marlene Sobol, 24, a radar and electronics expert who once lived in Queens; and Harry Gold, 36.

Defense Attorney

At the conclusion of Mr. Littell's argument, Alexander Gold, a member of the group, moved for dismissal on the ground that the prosecution was "excessive" in character and brought the issue of communism. Judge Julian R. Kaplan denied the motion. If the government proves that the defendants were "sneak campaign to recruit promising members for their Soviet espionage ring."

The defendants are: Julius Rosenberg, a 44-year-old electrical engineer, 4 Monroe Street; Ethel Rosenberg, 44, of 14 Monroe Street; Ethel's mother, 44, and Marlene Sobol, 24, a radar and electronics expert who once lived in Queens; and Harry Gold, 36.

Yates Avenue, the Bronx housewife.

CARTER, Richard, 2 West, 104th Street, caterer.

BECKER, Howard H., 408 Madison Avenue, book examiner.

GREGSON, James R., 102 Union Street, the Bronx, bookseller.

CHRISTIE, Charles W., 350 Unionport Road, the Bronx, traveling and/or.

WEARY, Harold D., 360 East 27th Street, restaurant owner.

DEAN, Emanuel, 221 East Seventy-Eighth Street, demonstrator for an electrical company.

MURPHY, Charles E., Scarcroft Apartments, Scarsdale, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Police of New York State.

SODA, Charles A., 91 Flatbush Avenue, the Bronx, accountant.

MITCHELL, James, 922 Daily Avenue, the Bronx, accountant.

KIPPER, Joseph, 1015 East 234th Street, the Bronx, bookkeeper.

ALTERNATE JURORS

COLE, John W., 9147 Seaview Avenue, the Bronx, business manager.

BARD, Richard, 2239 East 234th Street, the Bronx, bookkeeper.