FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 165-15348
Section: Sub 2 (A)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FILE DESCRIPTION
NEW YORK FILE

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2 Accused A-Spies
Sought Secret Data,
Says 1st U.S. Witness

By Norma Abrams and Neal Patterson

The Government's first witness—a former civilian electrical
engineer in the Navy Ordnance Bureau—put the finger
on two of his old City College classmates yesterday in Federal
Court at the first A-bomb espionage trial ever held in this
country.

The witness, Max Ellitch, 37,
testified that both Julius Rosen-
berg, 25-year-old electronics en-
geer, and Morton Sobell, 34,
electronic-tube expert, and a longtime friend of Rosenberg, had
sought to get from him American
plans of anti-aviation and anti-
aircraft firing control devices
which were to be turned over by
Rosenberg to the Communists.

Ellitch, a recent graduate of
City College, had served in the
Navy during World War II.

Inside He Revealed

Inside it was filled with


NEWS ON THE AIR

TELEVISION—WPIX—Channel 11

"News of the Hour"—3 P.M.,
4 P.M., and 6 P.M. (except Sun.
and Sat.).

"Teleprompter 2-D"—6:30 P.M., and 11
P.M. (except Sat.).

"Tomorrow's News"—4:30 P.M. and 11:05 P.M.

RADIO—WABC—Radio 1080

"News Around the Clock"—every half hour.

"It was too late to save your own skin,
when it's over" demanded Emanuel H.
Block, counsel for Rosenberg.

"You must tell the truth" asked
Rosenberg, "I didn't know what would
happen to my own skin when I told
of my part in it."
Ex-Naval Aid Puts Finger on 2 at Spy Trial
(Continued from page 2)

Julius Rosenberg
Finger put on him.

were helping the Soviet Union by
relaying secrets to foreign agents.

Elitcher said that at the time he
was working on counterespionage
measures. He said Rosenberg
asked him to get photographic
prints of other information and
to be available too much after
being effective. "We have others who
will handle the material," he quoted
the defendant as saying.

Elitcher was permitted to
quit his Navy job as a process
engineer and
photographic
engineer, and
would be returned to his
position after the
trial.

"Generally, he tried to assure
me that the apparatus would be safe as
far as I was concerned," said Elitcher.

Later, Elitcher said, Sobell o:
Rosenberg's visit and let
him know that Rosenberg had
mentioned Sobell as one of those
"helping" the Russians. "Sobell
became very angry," the
witness
related. "He said Rosenberg shouldn't
have said that.

Elitcher testified that Sobell in
1947 asked him if he knew "the
existing students or graduates
who were progressive and would
be safe to approach on this ques-
tion of communication.

While in Washington, Elitcher
recalled, he was a member of the
"navy branch" of the Communist
Party.

Tests Were His

Elitcher said his decision to leave
navy employment was largely be-
due to these tests. He admitted on
examination that he had lied to
under oath in asserting his loyalty
to the government and to a
subversive organization.

He said both Sobell and Rosen-
berg tried to dissuade him from
leaving navy employment, arguing
that someone would be needed there to
work on this research.

A. H. Elitcher, along with another
employee, eventually was
allowed to leave the navy
because he was denied
by the Works
Engineering
Commission.

Sobell and Rosenberg were
allowed to leave, but
Elitcher was not
because he was not
needed on the
project.

The trial will continue at 9:20
A.M. today.
Ex-Navy Engineer Is
A-Spy Trial Witness

One of the three defendants in the country's first atom spy trial was accused yesterday of saying in 1946 that there was a continuing need to supply military secrets to Russia "even though the war was over."

Max Elitzer, 33, of 1301 72nd Ave., New York, a former employee of the men, on confidential projects for 16 years until 1946, made the accusation against Julius Rosenberg, 34. He testified as the government's first witness at the Federal Court trial of Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, 34, and Morton Sobell, 33, on charges of conspiring to spy for Russia during World War II. The three face a possible death penalty.

On cross-examination Elitzer denied that he had ever passed any information, "secret, classified, confidential or otherwise, of the government of the United States, to Julius Rosenberg."

On direct examination, the witness said both Rosenberg and Sobell asked him to supply government secrets while he was employed in the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance in Washington, but he refused.

Elitzer admitted he had been a Communist and said he renounced this when he joined the Navy in 1944.

He said Rosenberg learned in the summer of 1945 that he faced loss of his war plant job for security reasons. He quoted the defendant as saying he worried for weeks over whether it concerned "these espionage activities, but was quite relieved that it had to do only with his Communist activities."
Spy Trial Heats How Ex-Engineer Joined 'Cell' Led by Sobell, Who Got Him Into Party

By Blaine Littell

The government's first witness in the trial of three New Yorkers accused of conspiring to commit espionage during World War II testified yesterday that one of the defendants had asked him to steal secret military documents for transmission to the Soviet Union.

The witness, Max Elitcher, thirty-three, a mild-mannered former projects engineer in the Navy Department Ordnance Bureau, told the jury in United States District Court that Julius Rosenberg, one of the three accused of transmitting atomic bomb secrets to Russia, had asked him repeatedly for classified data.

Mr. Elitcher, who lives at 164-18 Seventy-second Avenue, Flushing, Queens, also named Morton Sobell, thirty-three, an electronics engineer and one of the defendants, as the man who introduced him to the Communist party as a member of the Young Communist League.

The third defendant in the three-day-old trial before Judge Irving R. Kaufman is Rosenberg's wife, Ada, who lives with her husband at 10 Monroe Street. The three face a possible death sentence because the indictment against them alleges that their

(Continued on page 9, column 1)
Spy Trial

(Continued from page one)

Explanations activities were conducted during wartime.

Under questioning by United States Attorney Irving Saypol, Mr. Elitcher said he had attended City College's school of engineering with both Sobell and Rosenberg. Several months after his graduation, he moved to Washington where he joined the Navy Department as a junior engineer. When first approached by Rosenberg in 1944, he said, he was working on anti-aircraft computers.

Mr. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg had said that "much military information is denied to the Soviet Union by the United States," and that Elitcher would "implement aid to the Soviet Union by supplying classified information."

Later in the day, Mr. Elitcher, under cross-examination, admitted that he had been "shocked" by Rosenberg's proposal. Nevertheless, he and Rosenberg had a drink of wine together on the same day, in celebration of D-Day in Europe and Normandy. Under further cross-examination, Mr. Elitcher denied that he had ever given classified or confidential information from the government.

Tales of Red "Crip" Days

Mr. Elitcher said briefly, however, of his days as a member of a Communist group.

He recalled that his introduction to communism had been engineered by Sobell during his early, unmarried days in Washington. Sobell, who shared an apartment with him for a time, introduced him to the "Youth Communist League," he said. After he added, he and Sobell became members of a "special Communist group composed of government employees."

"Sobell acted as chairman," Mr. Elitcher said. "I had joined the Party at Sobell's suggestion in 1937. We would discuss news of The Daily Worker and have discussions of economic and political questions." "We advocated continuous support of the Soviet Union," Mr. Elitcher said. "When left the witness said, he continued his activities as a member of the group after he had left."

"I never asked and was never told," Mr. Elitcher answered. The trial will be resumed at 9:30 a.m. today.
Urged to Join Plot, 
Spy Witness Says

By GEORGE CRADY and ERWIN SAVELSON

An ex-Communist, who spent 10 years as an engineer in the Naval Ordnance Bureau, testified in Federal Court yesterday that Julius Rosenberg, one of three defendants in the nation's first atomic-bomb spy trial, tried to persuade him to steal government secrets for transmission to Soviet Russia.

The witness, Max Elitcher, 33, of 164-48 72d Ave., Flushing, Queens, first one called by the government in the case against Rosenberg, hit on Elitcher, said he was Morton Sobell, also testified it was Sobell who prevailed on him to become a Communist.

The slender, bespectacled Elitcher, father of two children, was unshaken during a lengthy cross-examination by Rosenberg's counsel and at one stage demanded vigorously he ever passed any secret or confidential information to Rosenberg.

The three defendants, who could be sentenced to death if convicted of wartime espionage, listened intently as Elitcher, last of 115 prosecution witnesses, related how Sobell asked him in 1947 if he knew any engineering students who could be safely approached "on this question of espionage."

Elitcher said he attended Stuyvesant High School and City College with Sobell and Rosenberg, graduating in 1938. He got a job with the Navy then, remaining until 1948 when he joined the Reeves Instrument Co., an important defense plant. Sobell also worked for Reeves.

In September, 1948, Sobell recruited him into the Young Communist League, Elitcher said.

He testified that on Dec. 3, in June, 1941, Rosenberg visited him at his Washington home and asked him to turn over classified information he might come across at the Naval Ordnance Bureau.

Elitcher quoted Rosenberg as saying "many persons" were aiding the Russians by providing such secret data. He further said Rosenberg asked him to obtain plans and other information and turn them over to him for evaluation. Elitcher said he then was working on anti-aircraft computers.

Rosenberg, he went on, told him to take the secret material to New York where it would be processed and photographed overnight and "returned before it was missed." He testified Rosenberg then told him, Sobell also was helping in this matter.

Later that year, Elitcher went on, he met Sobell while vacationing in West Virginia and Sobell became very angry when informed Rosenberg had revealed he was one of his associates.

In September, 1948, Elitcher continued, Rosenberg again told him, "even though the war was over there was continuing need to give military information to Russia." Elitcher said he told Rosenberg he would let him know. Elitcher then was working on an anti-submarine firing control device.

In 1919, Elitcher said, he covered his work, being followed and, finally, in July, 1930, he stated he went to the FBI and told the entire story.
The Lyons Den
By Leonard Lyons

After the Canadian spy-ring story broke in the newspapers, the FBI was ready to pounce upon several American suspects. But because in our free institutions a defendant cannot be convicted without evidence introduced in open court, and because most of the spy-material involved was marked classified and top secret, no arrests were made... But then the Russians succeeded in making an atomic explosion—and this Soviet success doomed the fate of its American servants. For it meant that Dr. Klaus Fuchs had revealed the secrets, and that Russia now knew some of this classified information. It therefore was declassified—and the arrests began.

There are 32 names on the list of entertainment figures to be investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It includes a man who made an Academy Award movie, and a writer who proposed that flowers be sent to Mao's delegates when they arrived at the UN... The Committee will try to prove that 60% of the Red Party funds came from Hollywood... None of the witnesses will question the Committee's right to ask about party membership. Those who refuse to answer will be held on the Constitutional ground that the answers would tend to incriminate or degrade them.

George Jessel's speech at the Screen Writers Guild dinner won him an honorary membership, and he replied: "I've received many honors, but this is the first time I've been honored by people who haven't read and write."... Bernard J. Baruch has recovered from his ailment and was permitted to leave his bed yesterday—a recovery which should cause a stock market rise... For the first time, Life will publish a fiction piece—by Anita Loos... During his N. Y. visit President Auriol of France will decorate the Mayor, Eisenhower and a Korean war veteran.

Chaz Chase, the pantomimic who eats cigars, flowers, electric bulbs, shiatsu fronts, etc., has been in Europe for the past three years. When he flew back to N. Y. this week his first stop was Lindy's, where he rushed to shouting: "Give me food. American food!"—and ate the Lindy menu... Mistletoe, the venerable French star who stars her America tour on March 19, will give a percentage of her gross earnings to the Runyon Fund... SF, Los Angeles, Boston, Washington, N. Y. and 55 other American cities will have "Lemon Drop Kid" guessing contests for the benefit of the Runyon Fund... Dr. Chain, who won a Nobel Prize as co-discoverer of penicillin, has left Oxford to work at the Weizmann Institute in Israel.

Dr. Albert Einstein celebrates his birthday next week with a party for his family, a few friends and the nurse he describes as "My Magnetic Line"... At his birthday party last year, Einstein was presented with a cake on which, in colored frosting, was his latest formula... In acknowledging this cake gift, Einstein wrote to the sender: "It just goes to show the transitory nature of all our concepts about the universe."

William H. Lawrence, author of "The Hell Ramb," first wrote about the possibility of an atom bomb in 1940. The Pulitzer Prize winner submitted it to his N. Y. Times editor, and asked that 10 columns be devoted to the story. The editor shook his head, and gave Lawrence the usual editorial comment on space: "The story of creation was written in only a few words... That's true, but it was a loopy story," replied Lawrence. "But I said that the Lord created the heaven and the earth—but it didn't say so. It was just a bunch of words and sub-heads; the main body of the story was missing."
Laurence was so inquisitive and knew so much about it that Gen. Leslie Groves decided: "I'll have to hire him or kill him." He hired him, and when he asked Laurence to submit an agenda of what he hoped to write, the reporter gave him two projects: "(1) An Eye-Witness Account of the first Atomic Explosion (provided the eye-witness survives)" and "(2) the Dropping of the First Atomic Bomb on Japan (provided the eye-witness survives)."

When the first atomic explosion was to take place in the desert, Groves assigned Laurence to a place 20 miles away from the spot, and overruled his protest that this was too far by telling him: "Bill, that's because I want the eye-witness to survive."

The New Yorker prepared a profile on Laurence, before he became involved in the atom bomb project. And while Laurence was at Oak Ridge, the New Yorker prepared to publish it and phoned him. James A. Michener, the Time magazine editor, asked editor Harold Ross to show him the galleys, read them—and the quotes on atomic energy—then asked him to postpone publication. "I can't tell you why," he said. "I promise to give you the word when you should publish it. And I'll bet you the best dinner in N.Y. it'll be a better story." Ross took the bet—and paid off with a $35 caviar and champagne dinner. "I was giving you odds," Ross then told him. "Because if I'd have won you'd have had to buy me a dinner—I can only eat cereal, because of my ulcer."
Spy Trial May Tug
At A-Bomb Veil Today

The government may present its first testimony today in Federal Judge Irving
R. Kaufman's court concerning the atom bomb secrets which two men and a woman
on trial for their lives are accused of stealing for the Soviet Union.

First, however, the defense
lawyers must complete the
examination of the first
witness, Max Elitcher, mid-looking
electrical engineer who has
directly accused both Julius Ros-
enberg and Morton Sobell of
exploited espionage.

During and after the war, he
said, both men tried to persuade
him to turn over to them data
about naval fire-control and sub-
marine-detection apparatus on
which he was working for the
Navy Ordnance Bureau.

Elitcher said Sobell had re-
ruited him into the Communis-
Party, and the two men told him
frankly that they wanted the in-
formation for Russia. Even long
after the war, Elitcher said, they
continued their attempts to en-
list him in their spy ring.

His story did not involve the
third defendant, Mrs. Ethel Ro-
senberg, wife of Julius.

Testimony Unshaken

Edward H. Bloch, Rosenberg's
lawyer, was unable to make a
dent in this testimony. The best
he could do was force Elitcher to
admit that he had perjured him-
self when he took a loyalty oath
and concealed his Communist af-
liations.

When the FBI first sought him
four last July, Elitcher said, he
told them the whole truth at once,
but he denied Bloch's suggestion
that he did so to save his
skin.
Atom Trial May
Hear How Reds
RN Navy Cell

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

What went on within a Communist cell in the Navy Depart-
ment during and after the war in passing vital defense
secrets to Red Russia, may be revealed today in Federal Court.

Max Fitcher, 32, a sal-
ticed ordnance expert and
admitte rorme Com-
munist, who worked for the Navy
from November, 1938 to Oc-
tober, 1948 was expected
to tell the tale.

Fitcher is the first witness
called by the Government in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosen-
berg, of 10 Monroe st., Knicker-
bocker Village, and Morton Sobell,
electronics engineer, formerly of
Flushing, Queens.

WERE ALL CLASSMATES.

Elitcher, Rosenberg and Sobell
were all classmates at City Col-
lege.

While rooming with Sobell at
4323 7th st., N. W., Washington,
Fitcher testified yesterday, he
was solicited by his roommate to:
join the Young Communist
League.

"At that time," he testified,
"I said no and for some period
he continued to ask me about
it, and I finally did make such
a move."

All of Fitcher's testimony was
violently fought by defense coun-
sel. The Rosenbergs and Sobell
face possible death in the electric
chair found guilty of the charge
of conspiracy to steal A-bomb
secrets. A jury of 11 men and

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.
How Red Cell Operated in Navy

Continued from First Page

One woman is hearing the case before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Elitzer said the group within the Communist Party that he joined was called the Navy Cell. At that time he was working on computers for anti-aircraft fire.

He said he was given a sales talk that the United States was withholding vital defense information from Russia, and was asked to supply blueprints and other data that came into his hands to be passed along to the Soviets.

He was assured that the papers would be taken to New York, copied and evaluated, and returned the next day before they could be missed.

Rosenberg, he charged, called at his home at 247 Delaware ave., S. W., Washington, after he was married, to enlist him in the Soviet espionage network.

"He said," Elitzer testified, "that there were many people who were implementing aid to the Soviet Union by providing classified information about military equipment and so forth, and asked whether in my capacity at the Bureau of Ordnance I would have access to and would I be able to get such information, and would I hand it over to him."

SWEORE LOYALTY.

Elitzer said he finally quit the Navy Department when loyalty tests were being made although he admitted he had once sworn loyalty to the United States.

After the war, in 1948, when employed by the Reeves Instrument Co., doing secret work at 215 E. 91st st., he moved to 164-16, 72nd st., Flushing, and became a "secretary of Sebell. After that he had meetings, he altered, with Rosenberg and Sebell about turning over Government secrets to the Reds.

In 1948, he testified, he became aware that he was under observation by Federal agents, and when they finally approached him, he told his story.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman asked him whether he had been promised immunity.

"I never asked and I never
How Reds Got U.S. Jobs to Be Told Spy Trial

Ex-Navy Man Faces Cross-Examination

Revelations of Communist infiltration of government departments during the war were expected today as the spy trial of three New Yorkers resumed in U.S. District Court.

Max Flicher, 35, former project engineer in the Navy Department, was scheduled to face the witness stand again for cross-examination.

Accused Rosenberg.

Testifying for the government at yesterday's session, Mr. Elicher identified Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendant's associates, as a spy who supplied secret military documents for transmission to Moscow.

Mr. Elicher also named Morton Sobell, 32, an electronics engineer, as the man who introduced him to the Communist party.

Third defendant in the trial on charges of conspiring to commit espionage is Rosenberg's wife, Eden.

Wore Glasses,

Mr. Flicher said he attended Yiddish College with both Sobell and Rosenberg. They came to him in 1941, he said, and asked his help to "infiltrate aid to the Soviet Union by supplying classified information."

The witness recounted how he was taken to a meeting of the Young Communist League by Sobell. Afterwards, he testified, he joined a 15-member Communist cell composed of government employees.

In Party Till 1948,

Mr. Flicher said he remained in the Communist party until 1948, that the groups were allotted to various government branches and most were made up of federal employees.

The witness said he understood that others in government service were giving information to Rosenberg, most of it military data, but that the names were unknown.
Former College Classmate Accuses 2 on Trial as Spies

Navy Ex-Employe Testifies He Was Asked for Secrets by Rosenberg and Sobell

By MELBER BERGER

Max Elitcher, a soft-spoken Government witness who was an electrical engineer in the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance during the war, described in Federal Court here yesterday how Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg, former college classmates, tried to get him to steal official armament data during and after World War II for transmission to Soviet Russia.

Sobell and Rosenberg, who studied electrical engineering with Mr. Elitcher at City College, are two of three defendants who went on trial on Tuesday on charges of conspiring to commit espionage. The third defendant is Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, the electrical engineer's wife. All three heard Mr. Elitcher's accusations in utter silence, their eyes never left his face. Sobell kept licking his lips and rubbing his jaw.

Mr. Elitcher is 32 years old and lives with his wife, Helene, and their two infant children at 164-18 Seventy-second Avenue, Flushing, Queens. He is a dark-haired, bespectacled man, tall and thin, with a voice that tended to drop so low that even near-by counsel repeatedly asked Judge Irving R. Kaufman to ask him to speak louder.

Mr. Elitcher was the Government's first witness, and although United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol had stressed in his opening on Wednesday that the evidence would show that the defendants, conspired to steal atom bomb...
2 ACCUSED SPIES
BY EX-SOLDIERS

Continued from Page 1

early for the Soviet Union's advantage, he was in no way connected with any bomb
maker or member of a secret group which first time, bomb testimony may
come late this afternoon.

Mr. Eichler told how Sobell recruited him into Communist circles in Wash-
ington, D.C, and later sent him to New York.

Mr. Eichler was on the stand all day. He still was under cross-
examination by Edmund B. Anceh, Stuyvesant's attorney, when
the day ended. He will return for
questioning the next day.

Mr. Anceh did establish, without short
that Sobell never actually worked
for either Sobell or Rosenberg
as his agent or servant nor did he
which alleged he had tried to get
the names of Communist members.

In answer to questions by the
prosecutor, Mr. Eichler said he
left Sobell's November 1938, to October, 1939. He told Sobell and later
Koforsch, not the names of Communist members but the
they stood up for the identification
all except one of them who dropped back to their chairs at the counsel table.

Mr. Eichler then told how he
had met Sobell when both attended
University of Pennsylvania, and how their friendship continued through 1938, when both
graduated from college.

Middle of the counsel's table
stands up, then awkwardly sits down beside his wife.

Mr. Eichler told of Sobell's
conduct. He said Sobell was
24, Delaware Avenue West, in
the Wilson Building.

He continued: "He came over
after supper, and told that he
would leave the room, that
he wanted to speak to me in private.
He did, and then said to me:
"I've got the names of a lot of people,
the Soviet Union was doing in the
War effort and how at present
the Communist propaganda
was being done through the
names, and why that, to
his mind, was being imposed.

There were many people
who were implementing anti-
Communist policy by providing
accurate information about war
projects and special

The witnesses told of Sobell's
activities in Washington in 1939 and 1936, and later, when Sobell asked Mr.
Mr. Anceh about joining the Young
Communist League.

The witness said he continued to
ask questions about his being recruited into Communist circles, defense
information, and the Bureau of
Ordinance. It was

"The witness also told of Sobell's
activities in Washington, D.C.,
where he was engaged in work
projects at the Navy Bureau of

In October, the Navy Department. Mr. Eichler also went to work there and be
a member of the Bureau of

On a visit to New York in late July or early August, 1941, Eichler was
warned that he was followed most
of the way by Government agents.
He told the witness he was at
home and told about it, Sobell became
angry, he said, but had no place to go
and insisted on staying, and Sobell
agreed.

That night, the witnesses told of
Sobell's activities in Washington,
and the witness was able to
pass on to Rosenberg and that he took this material and
motion when Sobell was in
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Eichler then told of Sobell's
activities in Washington, D.C.,
where he was engaged in
work and service in the

The witness, the
witness told, was
required to take
and Engineering
students or engineering graduates who were

He did not have the
opportunity of getting these people
the information passed on to Rosenberg and that he took this material and
motion when Sobell was in
Washington, D.C., and Sobell agreed.

"Sobell told me that he
was definitely a Communist
the committee, and it was
an important one. A few
minutes after I left, I was told that this
was to be a branch of the Communist
League. If I would agree,
I could he subjected to
interviews by the...
Spy Witness Accused
Of Bid to Protect Self

Defense attorneys in the nation's first atom spy trial charged today that a former college classmate of two of the accused spies testified against them to save his own skin.

Target of the defense attack was Max Elitcher, 32, former employee of the Navy Ordnance Bureau and one-time classmate of Julius Rosenberg, 34, and Morton Sobell, 33, at City College.

Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Sobell are on trial for espionage. Charged with conspiring to hand over atom bomb secrets to Russia, they face possible death in the electric chair if convicted.

Elitcher returned to Manhattan yesterday.

Under initial cross-examination yesterday, Elitcher admitted he "lied under oath" when he signed a Government loyalty pledge in 1947 and concealed his Communist party membership. He has feared perjury prosecution ever since, he said.

The witness, who said he was a Communist party member from 1939 to 1948, insisted he never gave away Government secrets.

Continued on Page 2
Say Spy Witness
Tries to Save Self

Continued from Page 1

The defense attorney, I. Bloch, said the government would let him off easy.

"That's correct," Elticher said finally.

"I hoped to come out the best way," Elticher said. "I don't know what's going to happen to me."

Accuses Rosenberg

He said Rosenberg, whom he called on in Washington over any material defector in June, 1944, to try to save various meetings with Rosenberg and Sobel in the

You say Rosenberg, not here in four years. During the

dated, "I'm just six years and the time, he said, his work dealing largely knowing you, launched with various secret and classified projects for the Navy."
A-Secrets Given Soviet
to Be Bared at Trial

The Government is expected to present in court next week secret atom bomb information which three persons are accused of stealing to give to Russia.

David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N.M., atomic installation, testified yesterday that he began passing such information to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, in 1944.

Greenglass' testimony cleared the first week of the Government's efforts to prove Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell guilty of spying for Russia. If convicted, they could be sentenced to the electric chair.

Greenglass, indicted as a co-conspirator with the three, pleaded guilty earlier.

As an Army machinist as Los Alamos, Greenglass said, he worked on devices that top scientists ordered for their super-

Continued on Page 2.
secret atomic energy research.

He said he passed sketches of what he worked on, along with written descriptions, to Rosenberg for relay to Russia.

Greenglass said he also supplied his brother-in-law with a layout of the Los Alamos project, figures on the numbers of workers there and the names of scientists assigned to the project.

He said J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold C. Urey were among the scientists he reported on to Rosenberg. Both are scheduled to be called later as Government witnesses in the trial.

In weekend recess, the trial will be resumed at 10:30 a.m. Monday in Manhattan Federal Court.
EX-SERGEANT CALLS SISTER A MEMBER OF BOMB SPY RING

Testifies She and Her Husband Got Secrets of Los Alamos Project From Him in '44

SENT DATA BY O'MAY WIFE

Says She Memorized Facts for Soviet on Visit—He Later Wrote Report on Trip Here

By MEYER BERGER

David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who worked on atom bomb projects at Oak Ridge and at Los Alamos from 1944 until early 1946, involved his sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, in Federal Court yesterday as plotters who obtained bomb secrets from him for Soviet Russia.

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, an electrical engineer who did considerable work for the armed forces in World War II, are defendants in a trial under indictment charging conspiracy to commit espionage in wartime, an offense that carries the death penalty as possible maximum punishment.

Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 35 years old, went deathly pale as her 29-year-old brother, who has pleaded guilty in the plot and is awaiting sentence, linked her and her bespectacled spouse with the espionage plot. At one point she pressed tight fingers against her eyeballs, her head lowered to her bosom. Her brother kept avoiding her fixed stare.
Monday was the fourth and most dramatic day of the trial. All through the brother's testimony, which lasted about an hour and a half of the afternoon session, the jurors' attention was undeviatingly fixed on the witness. The great court chamber was so silent that the clock tick seemed audible in brief pauses in the proceedings.

Answers Barely Heard

Direct examination of Green glass was conducted by assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn, a dark-haired boyish official with ringing voice. The witness' responses kept falling away to whispers and sometimes were lost to the assembly. He had to be admonished again and again to lift his voice.

Green glass testified that he was a defendant in the indictment under which his kin were on trial, that he had pleaded guilty to his share in the plot and that he was a prisoner in the custody of the United States marshal.

He testified that he entered the Army as a private in April, 1943, was assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground for ordnance work—he was a machinist—and then in July, 1944, to the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. He admitted he had heard the security lectures there, that he knew he was on a top secret project but was not aware of what it might be.

After a fortnight at Oak Ridge, he testified, he was restored to report in August, 1944, in further secret work at Los Alamos, N. M., in the machine shop, at first designated as "Building E," later as "Theta Building."

"Would you tell us," asked Mr. Cohn, "when it was that you learned for the first time that the Manhattan Project District [Los Alamos] was the district of the United States Army concerned with the construction of the atomic bomb?"

"When my wife came to visit,

Continued on Page 5, Column 4
EX-SERGEANT CALLS SISTER A BOMB SPIY

Continued From Page 1

me in November, 1941, she told me that Julius—"

Defense objections cut in, and were overcome by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, presiding. The witness, incidentally, had identified his wife as Ruth Greenglass, named as a co-conspirator in the case, but not brought to trial.

"What did your wife tell you?"

"She told me that Julius had said that I was working on the atomic bomb."

"And that was the first you knew of it?" The assistant prosecutor stared significantly at the entranced jurors. He was throwing the questions from a position by the jury box rail.

"That was the first I knew of it."

"You had never been told that by anybody, in an official capacity in the United States Government?"

"No, sir."

Became Foreman in Shop

Mr. Cohn elicited from the witness that he had worked on parts for the atomic bomb in Thistle Building where, with the rating of technical sergeant fourth grade, he had risen to foreman. The testimony also disclosed that Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, a Harvard University expert in physical chemistry—thermodynamics is his specialty—was head of the group in Thistle Building.

Greenglass further testified that he and the men under him worked from sketches and from oral orders given by the various physicists assigned to the atomic bomb experiment.

"Your job," Mr. Cohn emphasized, "was to machine apparatus or parts of it when they were required in connection with the concentration on atomic energy, is that correct?"

"That is correct."

The witness described the various colored badges worn by workers and told how he came to identify some of the great physicists working on the project—Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the Los Alamos Project; Dr. Niels Bohr, expert in nuclear fissions, designated at the plant only as "Baker."

"You knew that the information as to who Dr. Bohr was out there was a secret?"

"I did," said the witness, and identified Dr. Harold C. Urey of the Institute of Nuclear Fission, University of Chicago, as another of the physicists on the project, whom he came to know by sight.

"Now," said the assistant prosecutor, "was one of the scientists who was present at Los Alamos and whose name and presence you came to know Dr. Walter Koski?"

A tall, dark-suited man with a shock of dark hair rose in one of the leather seats opposite the jury box.
"Do you recognize Dr. Koaki before you went?"

The witness did, then hastily shifted without letting his glance fall on his pale-faced older sister. He lay among low voices again as he testified to making flat type plates required by Dr. Koaki.

"Now," said the assistant prosecutor, "did there come a time when the first atomic explosion took place?"

"Yes. July, 1943."

"Where?"

"Alamogordo, New Mexico."

"In the course of your employment at Los Alamos did you have discussions concerning this atomic explosion?"

"I did."

**Discussed Soviet With Sister**

Mr. Cohn broke this line of questioning to take the witness back to the time when he was 17 and when his sister married Rosenberg.

"Now, did you have any discussion with Ethel and Julius concerning the relative merits of our form of government and that of the Soviet Union?"

A barrage of defense objections blocked the examination. Judge Haffen, addressing Mr. Cohn, said, "What you are trying to bring out from the witness is the fact that the defendants expressed some form of favoritism to Russia in their discussions?"

"Exactly, Your Honor."

The court allowed the question as relevant, subject to further ruling before the case goes to the jury.

The witness testified to "numerous discussions from 1930 to 1946 in which his sister and her husband restated their position on the relative merits of governments in the United States and governments in Eastern Europe."

"They preferred Russian socialism to capitalism," the witness testified, "after prolonged interruption by defense objections. He told the story of his trip to his mother's home at 428 East Street in the East Side.

"Ethel was told by his sister to visit him for five days in November, 1946, while he was still on the Los Alamos Project."

"My wife," the witness testified, "that while she was still in New York, Julius Rosenberg asked her to dinner at their home at 11 Monroe Street in Knecht Mansion. He came home late and later on he was a man with whom I often went something about something.

"Ethel started the conversation by stating that she must have spoken that night of Russia. She no longer involved in Communist obdurate opinions. Again, she asked the witness on that."

"Yes, they didn't buy. The Daily Worker may have attended meetings, club meetings, and the rest.

"The conviction in the case of Julius has been turned to a point where he is doing what he wanted to do. The rest.

"None. They didn't want to tell me anything, so they told her that they would want to know about it and
I would want to help and that at least—yes, she could tell me about it. So that was the conversation. She asked me what I thought. At first, I was frightened and worried about it and I told my wife I wouldn't do it.

"She had also told me that in the conversation Julius and Einstein told her that Russia was an ally and such described this information and she was not getting the information that was coming to her. So later on that night, after this conversation, I thought about it and the following morning I told my wife that I would give the information."

The witness testified that his wife asked for "specific things" that Rosenberg had asked to find out.

"She asked me to tell her about the general layout of the Los Alamos Atomic Project—the buildings, number of people, and stuff like that. Also, scientists who worked there and that was the first information I gave her."

The room fell briefly still. The jurors were bending forward in common interest in their seats. Mrs. Rosenberg's features were almost snow pale.

Greenglass testified that his wife memorized the information. He said, "she told me she was instructed to write it down, but to remember to instruct by whom?" Judge Kaufman interrupted.

"Instructed by whom?" the witness answered and listed the names of scientists and Yesil's, even including Dr. Bohr's pseudonym, "Baker."

Write Report as Project

Greenglass told of a twenty-two-

furlong that brought him to New York City on Jan. 1, 1945. This was eight months before the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and while the atom bomb was still the nation's most closely guarded secret. Greenglass was living then at 266 Clinton Street. The witness told of Rosenberg seeking there one morning a few days after Greenglass' arrival from Los Alamos.

"She came to me one morning and asked me to give him information on anything else we knew—whatever we knew about. She asked me what I was working on, and she said I was working on several things. She asked me to write it up to write up anything that I knew about, and I told her to give me some bomb."

The witness paused playing with his face, or jaw, shadows moving as "Anything else?"

"Another matter, Mr. Cohn prompted,

"She gave me a description of the atom bomb."

The witness testified in low voice that he wrote out that night, the information his brother-in-law had seen.

"It included sketches on the lens molds and how they were used in experiments," he said, "plus a description of the lens molds plus a list of scientists who worked on the project. I gave them a scientific paper and, of course, there was one Hans Baker, his field was theoretical physics."

"I did not give them any morning information, because, I don't know why."

65-15348-A-102
The court pleaded at this point for a recess. It was a little past 11 A.M., a half-hour before regular recess. He said, "We have reached a good stopping place; your Honor," and the court agreed. The jury was told again to abstain from reading or listening to anything to do with the case. The prisoners were led away. Green-\textsuperscript{v} class will return for further examination on Monday at 10:30 A.M.

Max Elticher, a former college classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell, who was the Government's first witness, underwent further sharp cross-examination yesterday on the fact that he had been in the hands of a psychiatrist in 1949. On redirect examination, though, United States Attorney Irving Saypol developed the point that Mr. Elticher took the treatment for marital readjustment and not because of participation in the spy plot. Judge Kaufman indicated Mr. Elticher might be recalled on Monday.
Greenglass Calls Sister a Spy, Says He Gave Her Atom Secrets

EX-CP. Testifies He Had His Wife Pass Data for Russia to the Rosenbergs

By Blaine Lintell

David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant and brother of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, one of three defendants accused of wartime espionage, testified yesterday that he had given secret atomic information to his wife for transmission to Russia through his older sister and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

It was said and her husband, Joseph, in the United States District Court at Greenburg, who pleaded guilty to the same espionage indictment which has brought his sister, her husband and Martin Sobell to trial, told how he had furnished them details of the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., in 1944.

Testifying before Judge Irving M. Kaufman, a jury of eleven men and one woman, Greenglass said that he was first told by his wife, Ruth, that Julius Rosenberg had been transmitting information to Russia. He also testified, in a low, almost inaudible voice, that she did not know if he had been participating in the atom bomb project until he was tried and 20 people were their family and friends.

Greenglass said that at the time of the supposed conversations, Sobell had pleaded not guilty.

Greenglass' wife was named as a defendant in the indictment.

Entered Army in 1943

Greenglass, the second government witness, was called to the stand and was a member of the project and had entered the United States Army in 1943. In July, 1944, he said he was sent to Los Alamos and assigned to the secret project's three machine shops as a machinist.

By February, 1945, he had risen to the position of shop foreman and remained in that position until the end of the project, he said.

During his stay at Los Alamos, Greenglass said, he worked with some of the world's leading physicists at the Los Alamos Project.

Members of the defense staff objected to this questioning the relevance of Greenglass' testimony on the basis that it was held in executive sessions.

"I promise you," replied McCollum, "that the effect of that will be directly related to the defense.

Says He Was Intoxicated

Greenglass testified that he was "intoxicated" when his wife, Ruth, told him that the Rosenbergs were seeking information on the atomic project to turn over to Russia. He told her he wouldn't do it, he said. "My wife has never been a spy. She told me that Russia was an ally and as such should get the information and was not asking for information that was coming to her.

The witness, a heavy-set man who bore a striking resemblance to his older sister, said he had told his wife that if she was going to be in Russia, he would supply the requested information. His voice was heard at the post trial hearing for the defense, the government had informed her of this fact.

On February 17, 1944, the Rosenbergs overhauled the atom bomb project in the garage behind the house where they lived, he said. The Rosenbergs and Sobell have pleaded not guilty.

Greenglass' wife was named as a defendant in the indictment.

Says He Was Intoxicated

Greenglass said he complied by supplying Rosenberg with written information on the work of project scientists and sketches of machinery.

Defense Attorneys Elitzer and Kusnitz argued that some conversations were whispered as the government claimed. The government employed several experts and the government's first witness. They tried to show that there were statements exchanged between participants. Mr. Elitzer said, in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, his direct testimony was that the United States Attorney--Irving Karpol and his testimony under that name--had been called as a witness.

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Witness Says Kin Described A-Bomb in '45

By Norma Abrams and Neal Patterson

A pudgy former Army sergeant jolted the A-bomb spy trial yesterday by testifying that one of the three defendants in Federal Court, his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, described the A-bomb to him early in January, 1945—six months before the first nuclear missile was dropped over Hiroshima.

The sergeant said, in fact, that though he himself was working at the time at the super-secret Los Alamos, N. Mex., atom project—and had been for nearly three months—his first information that he was working on the A-bomb came in a verbal mes-
sage from Rosenberg.

Witness was David Greenglass, who already has pleaded guilty as a co-defendant in the spy ring.

Passed on Information.
Greenglass was the Government's second witness against Rosenberg, the latter's wife, Ethel, who is Greenglass' sister, and Morton Sobell, electronics-radar expert. He testified that he had passed classified atom information to Rosenberg, including the names of scien-
tists working at Los Alamos, drawings of A-bomb parts on which he worked, and the general layout of Los Alamos.

A machinist and one-time member of the Young Communist League, Greenglass somehow slipped through the Government's security screen and was assigned to one of three machine shops at Los Alamos in August, 1944. He was first an assistant foreman, and was promoted to foreman in February, 1946, shortly before being honor-
ably discharged from the Army.

His recruitment into the espionage ring came in November, 1944, when his wife, Ruth, came out to New Mexico to visit him, Green-
glass related.

Tells of Dinner Meeting.
"My wife told me that in New York Julius Rosenberg had invited her to dinner at their home, 10 Monroe St.,” said Greenglass. "She

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)
Witness Says Kin Told About A-Bomb in '45

(Continued from page 1)

said that after dinner my sister
Ethel told her she must have
noticed that she, Ethel, was no
longer involved in Communist
activities.

Ethel said they didn't hear the
Daily Worker any more or attend
meetings. She said that Julius had got to the
point where he was doing what he wanted to do, and was now
willing to do all kind of things to
inform on the Russians. He then
told Ruth I was working on the
atomic bomb project at Los Alamos
and he wanted me to give informa-
tion to the Russians.

Thi.s Greenblatt added, was his
first indication as to what the
spying ring, closely guarded Los
Alamos establishment was all
about.

Was Frightened, Worried.

My wife said she told the
Rosenbergs she didn't think it was a
good idea and she didn't want to
say anything to them. But they said
I would know how to handle if I
asked them.

At first I was frightened and
worried, my wife told me. She told me
I wouldn't do it. Then I told her what just
happened—that after all Russia was
an ally and deserved information
which she was getting. I thought
about it that night, and told her
Greenblatt said he gave his wife
details of the Los Alamos insinu-
ated and the names of scientists he
knew. Among them he recalled he
had met at Projekt, Dr. Robert Oppen-
heimer, head of Los Alamos and now at the Institute for
Advanced
Studies, Dr. George E. Kimikowitschi
Har-mo, then Greenblatt's superior,
and Dr. Niels Bohr who was called
Mr. Baker" at the project to shield his identity.

Told to Morale.

He said Mrs. Greenblatt mem-
1010ed that his was
at Los Alamos because he
had been instructed by Julius to
write it down but to memorize it.

Greenblatt's wife, Ruth, was
worried but somehow their mar-
inial was a reassurance, but
not an assurance. She, too, will testify
for the Government.

U. S. Attorney Roy M. Cohn, the
former sergeant related that he
saw Rosenburg in early
April 1945, when Greenblatt went home
to 356 Stanton St., New York, on
April 1945.

"He came in one morning in
a couple of weeks later and asked me
to give him information anything
I knew of referable to the atom-
bomb," said Greenblatt. "He told me
to write up the information that night and he'd pick it up next
morning. Then he gave me a de-
scription of the atom bomb."

Greenblatt said he included in
the information sketches of a flat-
type gadget which the Russians
had developed. Dr. Walter Roski, then of the Los
Alamos staff, Dr. Roski, now
of the Brookhaven National Labora-
tory, was in court yesterday as one of the prosecution's technical
advisers.

Witness Is Self-Possessed.

Greenblatt recalled that he had
obtained at this time the name of
Hans Bethe, theoretical physicist,
eminent in the field of
so-called science. He
Greenblatt said he had
obtained at this time the name of
Hans Bethe, theoretical physicist
eminent in the field of
so-called science. He,
unluckily, was self-posse-
sed. It then he
also told his wife
what

"Didn't Reject Idea."

Before the calling of Gre-
nblatt, Mrs. Elitcher, former Navy
Electrical Engineer, testified on cross-examina-
tion that while he had accepted proposals
of Rosenburg and that he
studied Navy secrets for Rosen-
burg, he had never done anything
about it.

"I accepted it in that I didn't
reject the idea," Elitcher stated.

He had testified Thursday
that the two defendants sought to
get the secrets of anti-aircraft guns
and anti-aircraft firing con-
trivance on which he worked.

Elitcher, 33, also a brother and his
wife, Helene, had undergone psy-
chiatric treatment for the last 10 years.

He said this was because of per-
sonal problems which created a
happy domestic existence by
unraveling the slyly-well
married. He had been able to advance our married
rels. This should be much happier
than it is now."
Ex-GI Says He Passed A-Data for Reds to Kin

A former Army sergeant and confessed atom spy testified in Federal Court yesterday that he gave secret information and sketches concerning the A-bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., to his brother-in-law, engineer Julius Rosenberg, in January, 1945.

The prosecution witness, David Greenglass, 29, further told Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury that he fed other atomic information to his wife for relay to Rosenberg, who allegedly turned it over to a Soviet spy ring.

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, Greenglass' sister, and radar expert Morton Sobell are defendants in the nation's first atom spy trial. They are accused of membership in the international espionage ring once headed by Klaus Fuchs, imprisoned British scientist.

Greenglass, whose testimony could send his sister and the two men to the electric chair, if the jury believes it, asserted he did not know he was working on the A-bomb until Rosenberg so informed his wife, Ruth Greenglass.

The witness said Rosenberg seemed to have considerable knowledge about the highly secret A-bomb project when they met in New York City in 1945.

"The funniest part is he gave me a description of the atom bomb," said the ex-sergeant.

Greenglass, second of some 115 witnesses on the government's list, testified he first was assigned to the Manhattan District Project in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and, after receiving security lectures, was sent to Los Alamos in August, 1944, to become foreman of one of three machine shops.

"I was told I was to know those things necessary to do my job and nothing more," he said.

His wife, he went on, visited him in November, 1944, to tell him that Rosenberg said "I was working on the atom-bomb," Greenglass quoted his wife:

"Julius has finally got to the point where he was doing what he always wanted to do—giving information to the Soviet Union."

Greenglass said that despite

Continued on Page 12
He Gave A-Data

Continued from Page 3

vised him that Rosenberg wanted information on Los Alamos. He said he was "frightened" by this, adding:

"My wife then told me Julius told her that Russia was an ally and as such should get the information and was not getting the information coming to her."

The next morning, he said, he told his wife about the Los Alamos layout and the identity of the scientists and she identified this information. He said he gave her an estimate of the number of workers and such names as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, Dr. Bohr.

Greenglass said he returned to his home at 266 Stanton St. here on a 15-day furlough and met Rosenberg on Jan. 3, 1945. Rosenberg, he testified, demanded information, "specifically of value on the atom bomb," and instructed him to write the material during the night for pickup the next day.

"I wrote up the information that evening," said Greenglass. "It included sketches of the lens mold."

The material also included a written description of his own work and a list of the project scientists, said the witness. It was then, he added, that Rosenberg "gave me a description of the atomic bomb."

Greenglass said his wife has been named co-conspirators in the case, but are no co-defendants. He already has pleaded guilty to a spy conspiracy count and is awaiting sentence.

Greenglass was preceded on the stand by Max Elitcher, ex-Navy Ordnance Bureau engineer and erstwhile Communist. Elitcher testified Rosenberg tried to recruit him as a source of government information, but he denied passing any material.

During cross-examination, the defense drew from Elitcher the information that he had undergone psychiatric treatment. Elitcher said he and his wife consulted a psychiatrist because of "personality" problems which prevented a happy domestic existence. He said the psychiatrist helped them achieve a "happy, married life."
Courts

Greenglass Accuses Kin at A-Bomb Trial

David Greenglass, 26, who pleaded guilty to a charge of supplying A-bomb information to the Soviet Union, named his sister and brother-in-law Friday in Federal Court as the persons who collected the data from him.

The sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, her husband, Julius, and Morton Sobell, are on trial on a charge of conspiring to pass atomic secrets to the USSR.

Greenglass said he was employed as a machinist foreman at the Los Alamos, N. M., plant for three months before he learned from his wife, Ruth, that the plant was making A-bombs. She told him, he said, that she got the information from his brother-in-law.

Greenglass said he first passed on to the Rosenbergs an estimate of the number of people working at Los Alamos and the names of scientists for whom he made equipment. Later, he said, he turned over all the information he had about the bomb, including data on a highobby.
Top Secret Atom Data To Figure in Spy Trial

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Documents which the Atomic Energy Commission classifies as top secret will be introduced in the spy trial here tomorrow.

Dr. Greenglass, 29, who has been charged with a plot to steal A-bombs secrets during World War II will identify these documents, it was learned yesterday.

This data, closely guarded by 

five AEC agents at the trial, represents some of the material which Greenglass said he supplied to his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 25, and her husband, Julius, 22.

3 FACE POSSIBLE DEATH

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, 24, are on trial before a Federal jury of 11 men and one woman, on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

All three face maximum sentence of death if convicted of the treasonable acts during wartime.

Greenglass, in his opening statement under questioning by Special Attorney C. S. Rule, Roy Cohn, admitted he supplied his sister Julius, 22, with atomic secrets while he was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, as a

machine on the Atomic Project.

Greenglass said he had given his wife, Ruth, information to relay to the Rosenbergs, and during one visit, in January, 1945, he supplied the Rosenbergs with more complete data at their home, 10 Monroe st.

Several noted atomic scientists, including Dr. Neils Bohr, J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold Urey, were also stationed at Los Alamos when Greenglass stole the confidential information.

The Government has said a
Greenglass Resumes Testimony of Passing Atom Secrets to Kin

A round-faced ex GI detailed for Federal Judge Kaufman’s crowded courtroom today his betrayal of U. S. atomic secrets.

Former Army Spf. David Greenglass, 29, described it as a family affair. His testimony may send his sister, Ethel, 36, her husband, Julius Rosenberg, 34, and Morton Sobel, 32-year-old electronics engineer, to the electric chair.

They are charged with conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. If convicted, they could be sentenced to death.

Greenglass has pleaded guilty to his part in the Soviet atomic spying ring. He is awaiting sentence.

Taking the witness stand for the government Friday, Greenglass said his brother-in-law solicited him for “anything of value” on the atomic bomb in 1944, when Greenglass was working as a technician at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic installation.

Greenglass said he gave his brother-in-law sketches of devices he helped to turn out for atomic experiments at Los Alamos. He also relayed, he said, a layout of the installation and the names of top scientists there.

Greenglass said his wife, Ruth, acted as a go-between in the plot. She brought Rosenberg’s first request for information in November 1944, he said, when she visited him at Los Alamos.
Spy Trial

Atom Data Guarded

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Atomic Energy Commission security officials took up posts today in Federal Court as the Government was to introduce top secret atom bomb data in the trial of three persons accused of conspiracy to commit espionage.

So confidential are the documents said to be that the AEC has requested the court and Government attorneys to keep the hush hush material out of the trial's public record.

Confessed spy David Greenglass, 29, was to bring out the atomic revelations. Greenglass, who was an Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos as a machinist, has admitted transmitting portions of America's top military secret to his sister, Ethel, 35, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, 33.

FACE DEATH IN CHAIR.

The Rosenbergs are on trial along with Morton Sobell, 34, charged with conspiring to transmit atomic data to Russia during World War II. If convicted they face a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

Greenglass was expected to remain on the stand for several days continuing his direct testimony in which he admitted last Friday that on two different occasions he supplied the Rosenbergs with information they requested on the Los Alamos project.

His wife, Ruth, also reported to be a Government witness was scheduled to follow her husband to the stand. Mrs. Greenglass, her husband has said, transmitted some of the information to the Rosenbergs here after returning him at Los Alamos in 1944.
Espionage for Reds
Dubbed Family Affair

A crowded courtroom today, for a probed court hearing for espionage, was
recorded by an FBI official, who was present in the courtroom.

Greenglass said he gave Rosenberg sketches of devices
he helped to turn out for atomic
explosives at Los Alamos.

The scientists he reported on
involving top physicists, included
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called by the FBI as a Government witness.
Ex-GI to Tell How
Family A-Spied

A chubby-faced, boyish ex-soldier will unfold today before a jammed courtroom the tale of an entire family engaged in atomic spying for Russia.

David Greenglass, 29, a former Army sergeant, was to testify in the trial of his sister, Ethel Rosenberg; his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell, an electronics engineer.

All three, if convicted, could be sent to the electric chair. They are charged with conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage.

Testifying last week for the government, Greenglass said Rosenberg had asked him for "anything of value on the atomic bomb." Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty to his part in the spy ring and awaits sentencing, was on duty in 1944 at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic installation.
Spectators Barred as Former Sergeant Who Stole Data Testifies at Spy Trial

By WILLIAM E. CONKLIN

The first public disclosure of the composition and functioning of the super-secret Nagasaki-type atomic bomb came yesterday from the smiling lips of a witness in the spy trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury in the United States District Court.

David Greenglass, 26-year-old former Army sergeant, described the atomic weapon toward the close of testimony lasting almost a day. Dr. Walter Koski, nuclear physicist, was the only other witness on the trial's first court day.

Dr. Koski testified that the information revealed in sketches made by Greenglass, was sufficient to disclose to any foreign power the atomic research experiments going on at Los Alamos, N. M., Greenglass told the court; and jury that he stole the data for transportation to Russia from Los Alamos, where he was stationed as a machine shop operator. He has already pleaded guilty in the plot and is awaiting sentence.

Involves Wife and Sister

On the stand, Greenglass who makes no secret of the marriage of his wife, Ruth, his sister, Ethel Green glass Rosenberg, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg.

The Rosenbergs were indicted with Greenglass, while his wife is charged as a co-conspirator but is not a co-defendant.

Another defendant in court, Margaret Sobol, did not appear on the stand. Henry A. Stricker, former Russian who emigrated to New York, who was also named in the indictment, fled this country on Dec. 21, 1944, and is still a fugitive.

The five defendants are charged with conspiring to aid the enemy at war time, an offense that may carry the death penalty.

Upon reaching the bomb testimony, Judge Kaufman at first excluded both spectators and newspaper reporters from the courtroom, after 15 minutes he allowed the reporters, but spectators were still barred. The 41-year-old Greenglass based his actions upon regard for national security. While

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Continued From Page 1

It was possible that a foreign power had the atomic information. Judge Kaufman said he could not be personally certain of that fact.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol explained that a staff member of the Atomic Energy Commission was present to counsel on the testimony. He pointed out also that the Igor Defense attorneys did not agree on whether they wanted the testimony extended.

Recollect, Judge Kaufman permitted the testimony to proceed. He asked members of the press to use discretion in what they printed, but imposed no further restriction. Roy D. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, then asked Greenblatt to describe the bomb-building sketch. Previously, he had testified that he gave a similar sketch to Rosenberg in New York in September, 1943.

Describing Firing Device

Reading from the sketch, Greenblatt described three boxes of explosive lenses, each of which contained two detonators. He explained that two detonators were used to make sure the lenses fired if one detonator proved defective. He introduced the word "implantor" to describe an explosive focused device instead of a blast. He said seventy-two condensers were used to fire the detonators.

Greenblatt then described a "helium bubble" sphere, which he said acted to protect the high explosive from the plutonium contained in the bombs. The bomb contained a plutonium sphere for a "helium bubble" sphere was placed inside the plutonium sphere, he said, a beryllium sphere provided a source of neutrons to discharge into the plutonium. At this stage, he said, the plutonium was "nearly" concentrated in the three boxes of explosive lenses.

"Nuclear fusion takes place."

On completion of the description Judge Kaufman secured the court stenographer not to transcribe the testimony. He said the knowledge would stand if five witnesses were called to testify on the same subject. The defense made no objection.

Greenblatt added one more question: "The bomb itself was set off by a barometric pressure device and that the bomb itself was dropped by parachute. The latter statement went unchallenged."

When talking with his hands clasped in his lap, the witness said:

"I do not want to get into any details, but I will try to explain what happened."

In response to the lawyer's question: "What do you mean by 'schematic,' " Judge Kaufman demanded:

"It was a combination of five men and I am..."

When he was asked if he had the "schematic" in his possession, Judge Kaufman demanded:

"This is not for any information, if the witness states that he has the document, I would like to have it." Judge Kaufman asked:

"I expect, and I ask for a wire."

The witness answered: "I expect, and I ask for a wire."

"The schematic is not for any information, if the witness states that he has the document, I would like to have it."

When the witness said:

"I expect, and I ask for a wire."

The witness answered: "I expect, and I ask for a wire."

"He left messages and microfilms for the witness, the witness said."

When he was asked if he would leave a message in the air he would:

"He left messages and microfilms for the witness," the witness said.

The witness then described the bomb-building sketch and said that the bomb was "a large flat plate that would be a large flat plate that would be..."

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‘New’ Word at Spy Trial;
Here’s What It Means

“Implosion,” the opposite of “explosion,” became a new word for most of the public yesterday when it was used in testimony at the Federal spy trial. As defined by Webster’s New International Dictionary it means: “A bursting inward: contrasted with explosion.” However, as used in court it had a far more powerful meaning.

Used in reference to the atomic bomb, implosion refers to a basic concept in the missile. The principle is that of a guided explosion focused inward. The implosion in the bomb described in court is created by the explosion of lenses. The term lens is not used in its usual meaning of a piece of curved glass, but refers to a curve-shaped high explosive. Thirty-six of these lenses surround the fusible material that is the core of the bomb, and their simultaneous explosion with its force directed inward creates the necessary stimulus to set off the chain reaction and resulting explosion. “Implosion” has been used only in research laboratories.
Closed Court Hears Details of A-Bomb
Spy Shows Plans He Gave to Soviet Ring

Federal Judge Irving I. Kaufman cleared spectators out of the courtroom yesterday as a 29-year-old former Army sergeant described detailed plans of an atomic bomb.

David Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty to espionage, told jurors how he stole data which his brother-in-law turned over "to the Russians."

Newspaper reporters were first excluded from the court, along with the public, but after a few minutes were permitted to return.

Data Declassified.

Much of the data dealing with the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb, has been declassified especially for the trial by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Greenglass was a foreman in a machine shop at Los Alamos, N. Mex. He testified that he made a detailed sketch of the bomb, plus a 13-page written report, and turned it over to Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law.

The sketch was turned over to Rosenberg in September, 1945, in his apartment at 10 Monroe St., and Rosenberg, and Ethel Rosenberg, his wife, typed the report. Greenglass said his own wife, Ruth, helped with the correcting.

Rosenberg paid $200 for the bomb sketch, Greenglass said, and Harry Gold, another confessed atomic spy, paid him $500 in March, 1945, for other material on the bomb. Rosenberg had arranged for Gold to contact him, using two halves of a Jello box as identification.

Eight months before the first bomb was dropped on Japan, Greenglass said, Rosenberg gave him a description of the Hiroshima bomb, so he would know what to look for.

Dr. Walter Kasaki, nuclear scientist, testified that the Greenglass sketches were sufficient to give an expert exact information on what was going on at Los Alamos.

Dr. Kasaki, now a faculty member at Johns Hopkins University, said the sketches "illustrated the important principles involved."
A-Secret Told in Airtight Court

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

For a dramatic two minutes, while spectators were barred and the official stenographer was warned not to take notes, the ingredients and mechanism of the A-bomb were described late yesterday afternoon in Federal Court.

Only Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, the three apparatus defendants, government and defense counsel, the jury and the press put on its honor, took testimony.

Army S. M. David, a witness,

Using a drawing, "Eye Section of the Atom Bomb," Green glass explained to the judge and courtroom how a substance of high explosive inside was in position to explode the bomb by chain reaction, the explosion.

Kaufman agreed to admit the press, Kaufman disclosed.

"We're going to trust to your taste and judgment as to the admission of portions of the testimony," he said.

The point of Green glass' unprecedented testimony was to show that the three defendants had given these A-bomb secrets to the arch-defendant, husband and Morton Sobell, 34, of the electrical engineer, in the latter's Knickerbocker Village apartment in September, 1945.

12 Pages of Description.

Accompanying his sketch, Green glass said, were 12 hand-written pages of descriptive material which were read. Ethel, who is Green glass' sister, is a co-defendant with her husband and Morton Sobell, 34, the expert.

Green glass has already pleaded guilty to AEC and U. S. Attorney's

(Continued on page 81, col. 5)
his role in the Soviet-mastertipped conspiracy.

Greenberg summarized Rosenberg's other sensational spy coups as follows:

1. In January, 1945, Rosenberg gave him a description of the Hiroshima-type A-bomb, which was not to be dropped for another seven months. This was done, he explained, so that "I would know what I was doing" at the Los Alamos A-bomb project, where Greenglass was a technician.

2. Also in January, 1945, he gave Rosenberg a sketch of a few moulds used at Los Alamos, plus a list of scientists working on the project.

3. In June, 1945, he turned over sketches and information, which another witness, Dr. Walter Koski, Johns Hopkins University physical chemist, said would disclose to any expert information on "the principles and idea" of the Los Alamos work.

4. In September, 1945, Greenberg admitted, he described to Rosenberg the improved, post-Hiroshima bomb.

5. Rosenberg also bragged to him that he had personally stolen a proximity fuse for the Russians from the Emerson Radio Co., where he was assigned as an Army civilian engineer—and that he'd even obtained information on the "Sky Platform Project."

"Between Moon and Father."

This "space ship" project was only briefly, teasingly described by the witness as follows:

"Julius said it was some large vessel of low gravity suspended between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it traveled around the earth like the moon."

Whether anything ever came of it was not disclosed.

Rosenberg even said, according to Greenberg, that the mathematics involving atomic energy for use in airplanes had been cracked—and that he'd stolen these formulas and passed them on to the Russians.

After he left the Army, Greenberg said, Rosenberg wanted him to continue in college—under the GI Bill of Rights—so that he could further his friendships with important A-bomb scientists. "He specified the Bill of Rights would pay my schooling and living—but the Russians would pay additional money so I would be more comfortable." He turned Rosenberg down.

The trial will resume at 9:30 A.M. today.
Ex-Gi to Tell More of Stolen 'Top Secrets'

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A military project ranked as top secret by the Defense Department — and as closely guarded as was the atom bomb in 1941-45—may be the subject of Government testimony in the espionage conspiracy trial today.

First mention of this project was made by David Greenglass, 29, confessed spy who will resume the witness stand for the Government in the trial of his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35; her husband, Julius, 33, and Morton Sobell, 34.

All are charged with conspiring to deliver to Soviet Russia atomic information during and after World War II. If convicted, the three defendants face a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

BRAGGED OF SECRET DATA.

Greenglass, a chunky, quiet-spoken former Army sergeant stationed at the Los Alamos A-bomb project from 1944 to 1946, casually mentioned that Rosenberg boasted in 1947 that he had obtained information on a "sky platform.”

Questioned by Special Assistant U. S. Attorney Roy Cohn, Greenglass said this platform "would be between the moon and earth and spin around the earth like a satellite.”

It is expected more testimony on espionage regarding this project—still one of the most closely guarded secrets in America—will be put on the record within the next few days.

Greenglass, stolid and with an occasional hint of a wry smile, calmly told an amazing story of

Continued on Page 12, Column 7.
More 'Top Secret' Data Due at Spy Trial

By HOWARD RUSHMORE
Continued from First Page

an espionage ring which had access to proximity fuse secrets, the "sky platform" project and even ran "schools" of spy contacts throughout the country.

Before an almost empty and tense courtroom from which spectators had been barred,

Greenlass late yesterday:
1. Gave the first testimony in an American court describing the elements used in the
A-bomb and the physical
means by which the deadly
nuke is exploded;
2. Told how he supplied complete
A-bomb details to Rosenberg in Sept., 1945 for $300 while Greenlass was on furlough from the Los Alamos
atomic energy project;
3. Described boasts of Rosen-
b erg in which he later said he had regular meetings "with
the Russians" and passed them
the atomic data at a movie
theatre or a rendezvous point
on Long Island.

CLOSED HEARING.

Greenlass' minute description of the atom bomb which the wit-
ess described as a "new type
different than that dropped on Hiroshima," was heard only by
Federal Judge Irving R. Kauf-
man, the jury, counsel for both
side and newspaper men.

Judge Kaufman at first, ap-
parently at the request of the
Atomic Energy Commission—re-
scribed by six officials in the
communications bureau—called
out reporters but changed his ruling after deputy
marshals cleared the packed room
of spectators.

Printed out that Russia probably had long ago received the
A-bomb information Green-
lass was about to give in his testimony.

Kaufman told reporters he was "going to trust to the press' good
taste and good judgment" in
handling the story.

[The N. Y. Journal-American is not giving details of the bomb
as testified to by Greenlass.
The witness described certain
elements used in its manufacture and detonation and other
details which it was learned
were of immense value to the
Soviets.]

During Greenlass' testimony
Rosenberg and brother-in-law,
watched him intently from their
stalls. Occasionally, Mrs.

Rosenberg folded and unbuttoned
her hands nervously, but Rosen-
berg was calm and often leaned
over to whisper to his attorney.
Both face a maximum penalty
of death as does their co-de-
defendant, Sobel, a radar engineer.
The three are charged with con-
spiracy to commit espionage.

After Greenlass was honorably
discharged from the Army in 1946,
he became a business partner of
Rosenberg, the witness told the
jury of 11 men and one woman.

Greenlass said the espionage
conspiracy continued.

"Rosenberg wanted me to go
back to school," he testified.

"He said the Russians would
me some money if I took
some courses at the University
of Chicago under the GI Bill of
Rights.

"Rosenberg said there were
people engaged in nuclear re-
search at the Chicago school
from whom I had known at Los
Alamos. He wanted me to cul-
tivate them. He also suggested
I take a course at the New
York University.

STUDENTS SUPPLIED DATA.

"Rosenberg said he had people
going to schools in various up-
state institutions and he was
paying these students to go to
school. He said he had people
supplying him information both
upstate and in Cleveland.

"He also said he was getting
information from the General
Electric plant in Schenectady.

Rosenberg also told me he had
obtained plans on atomic energy
for airplanes."

Greenlass said that in 1945 he
gave Harry Gold, confessed court-
er for the spy ring, an advance
report on the first trial atomic
exposition in New Mexico — a
month before the A-bomb was set
off.

Greenlass said the Soviet gov-
ernment, according to Rosenberg,
had given him brother-in-law
and sister watches and a console
table for their work in supplying
information to the spy ring.

Greenlass is now awaiting
sentence for his part in the con-
spiracy.

His wife, Ruth, who Greenlass
said served as a courier for the
spy ring, is also named in the in-
dictment, but will not be pros-
cuted. She probably will be the
next Government witness, follow-
ing cross-examination of her hus-
band by the defense.
A-BOMB SECRETS
CLEAR COURT AT
ESPIONAGE TRIAL

Judge Acts as Ex-GI
Tells of Giving Sketch
To His Brother-in-Law

Former Army Sgt. David
Greenglass, linked to sister and
brother-in-law today to
the theft of atomic bomb in-
formation too secret for de-
scription in open court.

Greenglass, who has pleaded
 guilty and is awaiting sentence
for his part in the wartime

Soviet atomic spy ring, took
the stand in Manhattan Fed-
eral Court for the third day
as a Government witness.

His testimony was directed
against his sister, Mrs. Ethel
Rosenberg, 36; her husband,
Julius, 34, and Morton Sobell,
electronics engineer and Rosen-
berg's college classmate.

If convicted of wartime espi-
onage, the three could be sen-
tenced to death.

Says He Gave Sketch

Greenglass, a former Army

technician at the Los Alamos,
N. M., atomic energy plant,
testified yesterday that he gave
a sketch of an improved atomic

bomb and 12 pages of explana-
tory material to Rosenberg in
September, 1945.

That was about a month after
the atomic bomb was dropped
on Hiroshima. Greenglass said
the information he passed to

Continued on Page 2
his brother-in-law was on "a different type of atomic bomb" that had outmoded the Hiroshima-type missile.

His preliminary identification of a drawing of the "cross-section of an atomic bomb" led Judge Irving R. Kaufman to clear the court of spectators.

"All this testimony that is anticipated," Kaufman said, "has probably fallen into the hands of those whom we are trying to keep it from. But we can't be certain."

He permitted members of the press to remain, saying that "we
Testifies He Betrayed
Late Model A-Bomb

A former atomic employee testified yesterday he gave an alleged
spy ring a description of an atom bomb that superseded the Hiro-
shima model—and that the ring also obtained information on a
fabulous space ship.

David Greenglass, 29, related both stories at the trial of Julius
Rosenberg, 33, his wife, Ethel, 25; and Morton Sobell, 33, charged
with conspiring to try for Russia
in wartime—an offense carrying
a possible death penalty. Green-
glass is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother.

Greenglass said Rosenberg told
him he obtained information on
what he called a sky platform
project from "one of the boys,"
not otherwise identified. He said,
Rosenberg explained it as involving
the suspension of a large ves-
sel in space where the gravity pull
is small between the earth and the
moon. He quoted Rosenberg as
saying the platform, as a satellite,
would hover over the earth.

The purpose of the ship, or how
far the project ever was advanced,
if at all, was not explained.

Greenglass said it was only a
month after the first atom bomb
was dropped on Hiroshima that
he gave Rosenberg a description
of a newer type atom bomb. He
said he obtained the information
while working at Los Alamos,
N.M., and passed it on to Rosen-
berg in September, 1945. The older
model Hiroshima bomb was
dropped Aug. 6, 1945.

When Greenglass casually added
that he had compiled a 12-page
description of an atom bomb, in-
cluding sketches, press and spec-
tators were barred temporarily
from the courtroom. The press was
re-admitted a few minutes later.

Federal Judge Kaufman explain-
ing that the prosecution and mem-
bers of the Atomic Energy Com-
mission had agreed to allow it to
hear testimony about the bomb.

"We're going to trust to your
good taste and judgment as to the
publishing of portions of the tes-
timony," Kaufman said.
Tells Spy Jury What Makes A-Bomb Work

By MORTIMER DAVIS and ERWIN SADELSON

The nation's first inside glimpse of super-A-bomb principles came yesterday with startling suddenness at the sensational atomic spy trial when a former Army sergeant testified he gave one of three accused Soviet agents secret information on a bomb which could have nullified the one dropped on Hiroshima.

A husky Federal courtroom, cleared of spectators except the press, listened as David Greenglass, 29, rolled out the surprise testimony which ultimately may send his sister, one of the defendants, to her death.

Greenglass, who already has pleaded guilty of espionage conspiracy and is awaiting sentence, testified he received $7,000 for giving up the top secrets he worked on at the vital Los Alamos, N. M., atomic site.

On trial are his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35; her husband, Julius, 33, an electrical engineer, and Morton Sobell, 34, an electronics and radar expert.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman pleaded with the press to exercise its "good taste and judgment" in reporting on Greenglass' description of the bomb, and the Mirror is revealing only those portions of his testimony which may not prejudice the trial.

Part of Greenglass' testimony bordered on a comic-strip fantasy, particularly when he said Rosenberg told him in 1947 that he (Rosenberg) had obtained information about a project which was not divulged.

Greenglass testified he gave Rosenberg a description and sketches of "a bomb of a different nature" and that the earth revolved beneath this "large vessel." Greenglass did not say who was developing the project.

Greenglass testified he gave Rosenberg a description and sketches of the "enlarged" A-bomb to Rosenberg, who was then an electronics technician.

While the jury tentatively set up for him about an A-bomb, Greenglass said this was of the type which was not used in the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

He said the later type which he described to Rosenberg in a "completely exploded state" of a bomb "of a different nature, with a powerful explosion in one direction as compared with an explosion where the blow is outward in various directions."

Greenglass said he was able to learn everything on the new model because of his work on an A-bomb in the U.S. Navy and in the Los Alamos project.

Greenglass said he was able to learn everything on the new model because of his work on a high-explosive bomb used in the atom bomb itself.

And through conversation with other workers at the Los Alamos site.

Before he gave his report to Rosenberg, Greenglass said his sister said, "This came from the Russians." He said his sister Edith Rosenberg then showed him a handwritten report which was torn to pieces and thrown down a drain.

All this occurred during his visit on a furlough to New York City.

Greenglass said his wife Ruth
TALES OF TOP SECRETS

DAVID GREENGLASS

Press asked to be careful re-reporting his A-bomb talk.

Other Photo on Back Page

did not want him to give detailed information to Rosenthal. But that he overruled her, saying, "I've gone this far and I'll go far more."

Greenblatt drew copies of letters showing he told Judge Kaufman cleared the courtroom of spectators as the ex-Conf described the secret project.

At Public Exposure

In his description first ever given publicly of an A-bomb, Greenblatt said the bomb was dropped by parachute. He said the bomb contained detectors and numerous condensers, high explosive lenses and a high power generator which act as shock waves.

The project itself was said to be under the control of four men, all condensers at once.

He described how many shielded shields prevent high explosives from decomposing in the radiation of photons and how the high explosive lenses "implode" heavier elements. A powder which results in massive field, the actual blast. He said in previous testimony he passed Greenblatt "less than any other secret information on the principles and idea" of the secret project.

Greenblatt testified earlier he was in Cuba with the first ideal in June, 1937. as a Secret agent.

The "contact" proved to be Harry Gold, who continued to the International Klaus Fuchs Ring, according to the International Klaus Fuchs Ring. Tuesday, to meet the "contact" and Greenblatt, were on a jury, in this city. He met Rosenthal in the hotel room of Miss Segenreich. A woman named Miss Segenreich said to him, "Yes, Rosenthal would be the contact, but it didn't work out."

Greenblatt said a small card bearing a name in regular fashion. Rosenthal kept one of the other hall in which Greenblatt was. Rosenthal was found to be the same place. Almost ten times the cleverest.
Public Barred at Atom Spy Trial
As Greenglass Explains Bomb

Confessed Spy Displays Copy of Sketch He Made of Weapon Outdating Hiroshima Model

By Blaine Littell

Spectators were barred from the espionage trial proceedings in United States District Court yesterday as David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant, described the plans of an atomic bomb—the same plans which he said he turned over to his brother-in-law six years ago for transmission to Russia.

The packed courtroom was cleared as Greenglass, a confessed spy now awaiting sentence, began to explain to a jury of eleven men and one woman a diagram he had made of an atom bomb outdating the Hiroshima model. The diagram, he said, was an exact copy of the one he had delivered together with a twelve-page written report, to Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law and one of the three defendants in this trial.

The other two defendants accused of conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Soviet Russia during World War II are Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell, an electronics engineer.

Courtroom Is Cleared

Judge Irving R. Kaufman first ordered the spectators, including the press, to leave his courtroom after Emanuel Bloch, a defense attorney, asked that only the court officials and the jury be allowed to hear testimony directly relating to the bomb. He said he made the request "in the interests of national security."

Judge Kaufman said he was reluctant to clear the court but thought it necessary in view of the highly secret and hitherto undiscovered nature of Greenglass' testimony. A few minutes later, however, the judge called reporters who are covering the trial into his chambers and told them that United States Attorney Irving Saypol and several members of the Atomic Energy Commission present at the trial had agreed to allow them to hear the atom bomb testimony.

Greenglass' remarks on the atom bomb were both technical and highly classified in nature. On his one-page diagram, he had lettered the various components of the bomb from 'A' to 'Y' and 'Z', and 'a' to 'y', and 'z'.
Spy Trial

(Continued from page one)

Government attorneys explained that since Grovesians' testimony yesterday and the testimony of future government witnesses will bear a direct relationship to Grovesian's description of bomb's construction, Grovesian's description of bomb's construction was used in the Grovesian's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

On the day on which he gave a secret meeting, he gave a secret meeting, and then and there prior to the Grovesian's construction, Grovesian's description of bomb's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

Under questioning by Attorney General Harry Gold, Attorney Grovesian testified that his brother-in-law had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

By Grovesian's testimony, the government submitted to the court the description of bomb's construction which Grovesian had drawn of bomb's construction. Grovesian's description of bomb's construction was used in the Grovesian's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

After the two halves of the side of the bomb had been joined together to Grovesian's description of bomb's construction, Grovesian's description of bomb's construction was used in the Grovesian's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

During yesterday's proceedings, the government submitted to the court the description of bomb's construction which Grovesian had drawn of bomb's construction. Grovesian's description of bomb's construction was used in the Grovesian's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

On the day on which he gave a secret meeting, he gave a secret meeting, and then and there prior to the Grovesian's construction, Grovesian's description of bomb's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

Dr. Rose, who worked on the Grovesian's construction, said that Grovesian's description of bomb's construction was used in the Grovesian's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

On the day on which he gave a secret meeting, he gave a secret meeting, and then and there prior to the Grovesian's construction, Grovesian's description of bomb's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.

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On the day on which he gave a secret meeting, he gave a secret meeting, and then and there prior to the Grovesian's construction, Grovesian's description of bomb's construction had been removed to thirty years in prison for espionage activities.
Confessed Spy's Wife
Expected to Testify

The wife of confessed Soviet atomic spy David Greenglass was expected to follow him to the witness stand today to testify against her in-laws accused of wartime espionage for Russia.

It was love of his wife, defense attorneys charged, that led Greenglass to link his sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, to a Soviet spy ring.

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, an electronics engineer, were convicted of slipping wartime secrets to the Russians. They are on trial in Federal Court, Manhattan.

Greenglass, 29, a former Army technician at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb project, denied he expected Government favors for appearing against the Rosenbergs.

Wife Named in Plot

His wife, Ruth, was named as a co-conspirator in the Soviet spy plot, but has not been brought to trial.

Greenglass was forced to admit under cross-examination yesterday that the first request he received to spy out secrets at Los Alamos came from his wife.

But, he said, she was relenting from Rosenberg the invitation to join in the espionage.

"I don't know what the Government has in mind for my wife," Greenglass said when pressed about his motives in testifying.

The defense also sought to discredit Greenglass' testimony that he supplied Rosenberg with sketches and descriptions of atomic bomb workings.

Flunked A-Courses

It brought out that Greenglass had never taken any advanced scientific courses and the fact that he had flunked all eight courses he had taken during a six-month college try.

"Do you know anything about the basic theory of atomic energy?" he was asked.

"I'm no scientific expert," he replied, "but I know something about it."

The defense asked whether he had been given any scientific texts or reference books while he was in jail. He said:

"Did you read any scientific books in jail?"

"Just science fiction." Greenglass replied with a grin.

Did YOU know...
Soviet Embassy
In Mexico Called
Spy Escape Gate

By ARA PIASTRO and ERWIN SAVELSON

Round-faced David Greenglass, 29, the ex-GI who has confessed turning over atom-bomb secrets to Red agents, disclosed yesterday in Federal Court that the Russian Embassy in Mexico City was the headquarters of an "underground railway" that helped spies flee from the United States to avoid apprehension.

Calmly, the former Army sergeant continued to roll off testimony against his sister and two co-defendants on trial for their lives in the nation's first Atom spy trial.

Greenglass' sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, clasped and unclasped her fingers at the counsel table as her brother testified he had affection toward her, though realizing his testimony might mean her death. The two other defendants are her husband, Jacob, an engineer, and Morton Sobell, a radar expert.

Greenglass told Federal Judge Irving T. Kaufman and the jury in Rosenberg case that he had asked the Justice Department for protection of the other two defendants.

Rosenberg, Greenglass testified, warned the trial would spell death to Harry Gold, the Philadelphia chemical and confessed atom spy. Greenglass had testified. Greenglass said.

Last April and May, Greenglass continued, Rosenberg again told him to "save as much as possible for later." Rosenberg, the witness said, gave him $1,000 and promised $3,000 more "from the Russian agents" if he would sign a letter.

"Rosenberg's elaborate instructions to Sobell, Greenglass testified. Greenglass was to send the letter to Sobell with a message including the words, "One of the secrets." The letter was to include favorable comments about Greenglass to Sobell. Greenglass said. It was a magnanimous letter and that I was from Chicago."

"I was to go to the statue of Columbus in Mexico City with a travel guide who would approach and Greenglass give him a money order."

It was a magnanimous letter and that I was from Chicago."

The agent would answer there were more than two, and I was to hand Greenglass money and a passport.

Greenglass said he was to go to Vera Cruz and head for Switzerland. He was to visit a statue of Linneas and another contact would give him the money order, Sobell. Once in that country, Greenglass said, he was to go to the Russian Embassy and give him the money order."

He was to sign the letter, "I, Jackson.""

The letter was to include favorable comments about Greenglass to Sobell. Greenglass said.

In June, Greenglass said he had decided to stay, rather than go. Ten days later, he was arrested by the FBI. Under cross-examination, Greenglass admitted he was briefed at Oak Ridge, N. H., on espionage law, and was advised of the penalty for such spying work.

"Yes, I know that."

Market Off

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ATOM BOMB SPYING
DESCRIBED AS EASY

Witness at Trial of 3 Tells of Getting Los Alamos Secrets and of Weird Flight Plans

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Accounts of an underground spy escape route using four foreign countries, and of the ease with which supposedly airtight security regulations at the Los Alamos atom bomb project were penetrated, constituted the highlights of testimony yesterday on the sixth day of the spy trial in United States District Court.

David Greenglass, former Army technical sergeant, gave the courtroom a jolting picture of how he readily obtained secret information at the New Mexico atom bomb experiment station. He also described the route he was to use to flee this country after the bottom fell out of the spy nest with the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist, in England.

The Fuchs arrest in February, 1950, led to the apprehension of Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, a few months later. Gold's arrest in turn pointed suspicion at Greenglass and his confederates.

Greenglass has confessed his part in the spy plot between June 8, 1944, and June 16, 1950, when he was arrested by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His confession implicated his wife, Ruth, due to follow him today on the witness stand. He also involved Julius Rosenberg and the latter's wife, Ethel.

With Morton Sobell, electronics specialist, the Rosenbergs are on trial.
ATOM BUSTER DRIVING DESCRIBES EASY

Continued from Page 3

trial charged with conspiracy to commit wartime espionage for the Soviet Union. A fifth defendant, who was also accused of espionage, was arrested in New York, it is believed, to be behind the Iron Curtain.

The former sergeant was under a hammering, cross-examination for most of the day by Representative H. M. Schuck, who was questioned by the chief defense attorney for the Soviet Union. The defense attorney had sought to demonstrate that the government's case against the defendant was based on questionable evidence and that the defendant had been unjustly arrested.

Schuck began by asking the defendant how he had been able to escape from the United States to the Soviet Union. The defendant replied that he had been able to obtain false identification papers and had used them to enter the Soviet Union.

Schuck then asked the defendant how he had been able to obtain the false identification papers. The defendant replied that he had been able to obtain them from a friend in the United States who was a member of a foreign embassy in New York.

Schuck then asked the defendant if he had any knowledge of the activities of the other defendants in the case. The defendant replied that he had never met any of the other defendants and that he had no knowledge of their activities.

At this point, Schuck began to question the defendant about his activities in the Soviet Union. The defendant replied that he had been working as an engineer for the Soviet Union and that he had been involved in various espionage activities.

Schuck then asked the defendant if he had any knowledge of the activities of the other defendants in the case. The defendant replied that he had never met any of the other defendants and that he had no knowledge of their activities.

At this point, Schuck began to question the defendant about his activities in the Soviet Union. The defendant replied that he had been working as an engineer for the Soviet Union and that he had been involved in various espionage activities.

Schuck then asked the defendant if he had any knowledge of the activities of the other defendants in the case. The defendant replied that he had never met any of the other defendants and that he had no knowledge of their activities.
Spy Asserts Rosenberg Warned Him to Flee After Fuchs' Arrest

By Blaine Litell

David Greenglass, a confessed spy for Soviet Russia, testified yesterday in United States District Court that Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, had tried repeatedly to get him to leave the country after the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in England on espionage charges.

Rosenberg's plans for his flight, Greenglass said, involved a series of sub rosa meetings with emissaries of the Kremlin which would have led him from Mexico to Sweden or Switzerland, and final sanctuary in Czechoslovakia.

With a smile which he did not remove even when defense counsel suggested that his testimony might send his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-in-law to their deaths, Greenglass, recounted the advice Rosenberg had given him when it became apparent that Dr. Fuchs' arrest would lead quickly to the arrest of Harry Gold—the man who, according to the witness, had carried secret data on the atomic bomb from Greenglass in Los Alamos, N. M., to Rosenberg, in New York.

Greenglass' previous testimony at this trial has implicated both the Rosenbergs in a war-time plot to turn over atomic information to Russia. The other defendant, accused of conspiring to pass atom bomb secrets to the U. S. S. R. (Continued on page 36, column 4)
Spy

(Continued from page one)

In Martin Sobell, thirty-four, an
American
Under direct examination by
Roy M. Cohen, Assistant United
States Attorney who was
sent as an Army sergeant at
the atomic project at Los Alamos
during World War II, said Rosenberg
came to his apartment in New
York in February, 1950, a few
days after Petch was taken, and
told him, "I should make plans
to go."

Greenblatt said he asked Rosen-
berg if Petch had any money
with him, which Rosenberg said
was true. Greenblatt said he
asked Rosenberg if he would
give him $1,000, but Rosenberg
gave him $1,000, instead of using
the money to help Greenblatt
give the money to Petch.

At subsequent meetings,
Rosenberg gave him $1,000 and
in one instance, he gave him
$1,000, and Greenblatt said
he was able to use the money
when he escaped, he never
received the $1,000.

The plan called for a trip to
Mexico and upon his arrival at
Mexico City, a letter signed
with the name "L. Jackson" which
Greenblatt said was given to
the Secretary of the Ambas-
dador in the
United States in Mexico City
was to be presented to
Rosenberg in Mexico City
and aReplacement was to be
made in that country, the
primary country about that
country.

Then I was to go with a guide-
book to the city in my hand.
Greenblatt said it was to be
from my middle finger in the book...
I was to go there three days after
the letter was written. As the story
of Columbus in Mexico City, I was
to go to the Mexican Museum
and see the Spanish flag.

This was one of the secrets of
the trip. I was supposed to
be a tourist, or some
institutes in Paris. I was
to have a passport and money,
as outlined by Rosenberg called
for a trip to Sweden or
Britain where we had been
and even to Paris. I was
to stay there a few days and
to have a passport and
money, as outlined by
Rosenberg, the trip was to be in
Chesbrovski.

Arrested by F.B.I.

On May 14, 1950, however,
Greenblatt was arrested by
the F.B.I. He has since pleaded
guilty to the charge and is
awaiting sentence.

Under direct examination by
Roy M. Cohen, one of the
five defense attorneys,
Greenblatt said that the charges
he had to face were
unfair and that he had
been falsely accused of
espionage, but the
charges were detailed and he was
advised when by Judge Irving B.
Spy Stolidly Tells
Of Stealing Secrets

While his own testimony might
ultimately send his sister and
brother-in-law to their deaths,
David Greenglass was back on the
stand again today to tell a federal
court how they tried to obtain
atom bomb secrets from him.

Ex-Army sergeant and confessed
spy for the Soviets, Greenglass
even smiled yesterday when a de-
defense attorney warned him that
his words could execute his sister,
Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-
in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

But he was not deterred.

Goes on With Story.

In slow, precise sentences he
tested that Rosenberg and his
sister both pleaded with him to
get out of the U.S. after the ar-
est of master spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs
in London on espionage charges.

Seizure of Fuchs, the Rosen-
bergs told him, would lead to the
arrest of Harry Gold in Philadel-
phia, the man who carried atom
secrets from the Los Alamos, N.
Mex., project to Rosenberg in New
York.

With Morton Sobell, electronics
specialist, the Rosenbergs are on
trial charged with conspiracy to
commit wartime espionage for the
Soviet Union. A fifth defendant,
Anatoll A. Yaevlev, former Soviet
vice consul in New York, fled be-
hind the Iron Curtain.

As the FBI net closed around
Gold, according to Greenglass,
Rosenberg frantically urged him
to get out of the country and go to
Communist-run Czechoslovakia.

Escape Route Devious.

This would have been acco-
nplished through a complicated
escape hatch that would have
taken Greenglass from Mexico, to
Sweden or Switzerland and ulti-
mate safety in Czechoslovakia.

The defendant obviously stirred
the jury with his picture of off-
hand security measures at Los
Alamos.
Greenough Faces
New Cross Grilling
In Atom Spy Trial

Former Army sergeant David Greenough faced another long session of cross-examination today in the atom espionage trial in Federal Court, after he had revealed yesterday that despite all security regulations, he had no difficulty at all in stealing the secret of the atom bomb for Soviet Russia.

He disclosed the vulnerability of the atomic project under the hammering cross-examination of Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for Greenough's brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, in the trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury.

After his arrest last June 15, Greenough confessed and pleaded guilty to the indictment on which Rosenberg, Greenough's sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell are being tried, with the death sentence as a possible penalty if they are convicted.

Could Wander About

When he was at Los Alamos, Greenough said, he was free to wander around the "tech area," a super-secret part of the project where he was employed as a machinist. He picked up information carelessly dropped by trusting scientists and others, he said. "I was not searched in coming and going," he said. "I was never frisked, but the security police checked packages. I didn't take any blueprints out of Los Alamos because I relied on my memory. I got information outside of my official duties as a machinist from various people."

Scientist Told Him

Once, he said, he encountered a "white badge" scientist—one with access to the most secret information—in a room where a part of the bomb lay on a table. He commented that the mechanism was "interestingly machined" and was told by the scientist that it was a source of neutrons.

The government has established that by putting together such bits of information Greenough was able to draw sketches of the atom bomb sufficiently detailed to give any foreign expert a clear picture of the manner in which the bomb was made and exploded.
Spy Witness Says He Refused to Flee U. S.

David Greenglass, 29, former Army sergeant, testified yesterday that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, tried several times to get him to flee the country last winter after the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs on espionage charges in England.

Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell are on trial in Federal Court on charges of conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty and became a prosecution witness, has testified he turned over atom bomb information to his sister, Mrs. Rosenberg, for transmission to Soviet agents.

The witness said he refused to flee to Mexico in February, 1950, after Fuchs' arrest. He testified that Rosenberg came to him again in April and on May 22 or 23, after the arrest of the confessed spy. Harry Gold, and repeated his urging to get out of the country, declaring he would get $7,000 from the Russians to take Greenglass to Mexico and then to Europe.

The witness indicated the Russian Embassy in Mexico was the key point in the escape route for spies.

Greenglass early in June told Rosenberg, he said, that he had decided "to stay right here and do nothing." Within 10 days, he was picked up by the FBI.

The witness described the ease with which he acquired atomic secrets on the Los Alamos project where he was stationed. He said he was allowed to walk all over the place and pick up material.

Under cross-examination, he admitted he was aware that his testimony was placing his sister's life in jeopardy.
A-Spy's Wife
Due to Take
Trial Stand

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of confessed spy David Green-
glass, was expected to take the witness stand in Federal Court
today to corroborate her husband's testimony against a spy
ring accused of stealing top
A-bomb secrets, and passing
them to Red Russia.

It was learned the Government
also expects to call a noted scient-
ist who has knowledge of Green-
glass' activities. Unless he appears
and gives corroborating testimony,
the scientist faces Government
prosecution.

This scientist has already ap-
peared before the Federal grand
jury several times but so far has
refused to take the witness stand.
He is listed among the more than
100 persons to be called during the
trial.

Greenglass, 29, former Army
sergeant, already has testified
that he passed along atom bomb
secrets to the Harry Gold-Klaus
Fuchs espionage circle. He ad-
mitted taking $5,000 to flee to
Russia after Fuchs was arrested
in England and Gold here.

Mrs. Greenglass is under indict-
ment as a co-conspirator, but is
not on trial.

The defendants are Julius
Rosenberg, 31, and his wife,
Ethel, 33, of 10 Monroe st.,
Knickerbocker Village, and radar

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.
Continued from First Page

expert Morton Sobell, 33, formerly of Flushing, Queens.

They face the death penalty for spying for a foreign power in wartime.

Mrs. Rosenberg is a sister of Greenglass, who was a Technical Sergeant at the atom bomb plant at Los Alamos, N. Mex., and foreman in the machine shops.

Gold, who was one of Greenglass' contacts in the spy ring, already has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Greenglass has not been sentenced yet, although he has pleaded guilty.

Defense counsel, in cross examination yesterday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of 11 men and one woman, tried without success to make Greenglass admit he had turned State's evidence to save his wife.

This he denied, and said he only sought to tell the whole truth, including plans Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, laid for him to escape behind the Iron Curtain.

OFFERED NEW MODEL

Greenglass testified that a month after the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 he gave Rosenberg plans for a new model atom bomb he acquired at Los Alamos.

He also revealed one scientist casually identified for him a man known there as "Baker" as Dr. Niels Bohr, the Danish atom expert who was smuggled out of Copenhagen under the nose of the Nazis in a British submarine.

By simply appearing interested in his work, he said, he was able to learn many of the secrets of the manufacture of the atom bomb. Greenglass has admitted that he passed along drawings of the lenses that cause the implosion of the atom bomb.

Implosion is opposite to explosion, and occurs when certain of the nuclear energies meet.

BARES FLIGHT PLANS.

Greenglass testified that Rosenberg, after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs, now in a British prison, and Harry Gold, now under 30 year sentence, came to him and suggested that he flee the country.

He was given money to go to Mexico City, where he was to contact the Soviet Embassy, and could be given a passport and more money to take him to Paris.

There, after contact with the Red embassy, he would either go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, or Stockholm, Sweden.

Greenglass said he decided to take the $5,000, and after receiving it, told his brother-in-law he would not flee. He was arrested.
Greenglass' Wife Backs His Testimony on Theft of Atom Bomb Secrets

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Mrs. Ruth Prince Greenglass took the stand yesterday as the Government's fourth spy trial witness and corroborated in detail the story of wartime atomic espionage related earlier by her husband, David.

David Greenglass has pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with espionage for Soviet Russia in wartime and is waiting sentence. His wife was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

As key Government witnesses, their testimony was directed at Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, two of the defendants on trial in United States District Court. Morton Sobell, electronics expert, is the third defendant.

Another, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, fled the United States five years ago after serving here as Soviet vice counsel. Under a Federal statute, wartime espionage carries a possible death penalty.

Through their combined testimony, Ruth and David Greenglass gave the jury of eleven men and one woman an illuminating picture of how Soviet spies operate. They also provided self-portraits of the
WITNESS AT SPY-TRIAL

Mrs. Ruth Prince Greenspan
The New York Times

"Yes," she replied, "he said from

"Who did he say his friends were?" Judge Kenan asked

The witness said the money was

Tales of Trips to Los Alamos

An apparently eager, rapid-flling woman, she replied: "How she combined

"How did you get the money?" Judge Kenan asked

"I put $500 in the bank at Albuquerque when he was in town. He

Tales of That by Gold

In June, 1944, she said, Harry Gold came to the Greenspan home in Los Alamos for a visit. He

Tales of the Train to Los Alamos

Mrs. Greenspan, who is married to the President of Los Alamos, said she

Tales of the Letter to Washington

"My husband wrote the letter," she said.

James B. Ewing, a New York Times reporter, who was in Los Alamos when the

"But things had quieted down,

"Yes, I know," she said with a smile.

"I am not going to say any more about it," she added.

"I am not going to say anything about it," she said with a smile.

"I am not going to say anything about it," she said with a smile.

"I am not going to say anything about it," she said with a smile.

"I am not going to say anything about it," she said with a smile.

"I am not going to say anything about it," she said with a smile.
arrest would occur between June 12 and June 16. Julius wanted us to go to Mexico.

"I said I could not travel with a 10-day-old infant. But Julius said his doctor had told him I'd be all right if I took along enough canned milk and boiled the water.

"Julius gave us $600, and I put $500 in the Manufacturers' Trust. He asked me if I could get a statement from my doctor that we had all been inoculated for smallpox. I told him I would not ask my doctor for a falsified statement that we had all been inoculated, so he said he would get one from his doctor. We had passport pictures taken, but we never intended to leave."

After her direct examination ended at 2:55 P.M., Mrs. Green glass was cross-examined by Alexander Bloch, 35-year-old defense lawyer for Mrs. Rosenberg, who is 32. "Didn't you realize that you had committed a crime against the law?"

"I think it's wrong—I've always known it was wrong." "Didn't you know that transmitting this information to Russia was a crime?" the veteran lawyer persisted.

"I didn't think it was right," the witness answered.

"Weren't you frightened of the F. E. I.?" Mr. Bloch asked.

"Everyone is frightened of the F. E. I., but it was not because I realized it was a crime that I was frightened," she said. "I didn't think the F. E. I. wanted my husband. I thought they wanted someone—my husband would lead them to someone much more important than he, and much more deeply involved."

At the end of the seventh trial day at 4:30 P.M., Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10:30 o'clock this morning.
Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, 26, took the stand in Federal Court yesterday and supported the story of her husband, David, that his sister and her husband were involved in a conspiracy to deliver government secrets to Soviet Russia during World War II.

On trial in Federal Court are Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg; her husband, Julius, and Morton Sobell.

Asked on cross-examination whether she had ever asked her husband's attorney, O. John Rogge, what chance for leniency he had, in view of the fact that he has pleaded guilty, she replied:

"Yes, I discussed it—that's all I can think of. I hope and pray my husband will come home. But that's not why I've told this."

The witness said she opposed Rosenberg's suggestion that her husband give him A-bomb secrets in 1914 and that Greenglass' first reaction was the same as mine—he said he didn't want to do it. He was afraid to do it, he didn't think it was right to do it. But next day, she said, he changed his mind.
Gold Will Take Stand Again in Atom Spy Trial

Harry Gold, the talkative bio-chemist who turned spy for Russia, takes the stand again today in the espionage trial of the Julius Rosenbergs and Martin Sobell to continue his stranger-than-fiction story of how atomic secrets were betrayed to the Soviets.

Gold, in testimony before Federal Judge Irving Kaufman and a jury yesterday, linked Rosenberg directly to the fantastic spring whose principals included British scientist Dr. Kari Fuchs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former vice-counsel for the Soviet Union in New York.

Gold, who was given a 30-year sentence last year after he pleaded guilty to espionage, is the government's star witness against Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, his wife, Ethel, and Sobell, an electronics expert.

Ordered to New Mexico

The bio-chemist's story dovetailed neatly into previous testimony given by David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother who has pleaded guilty to a conspiracy charge.

Gold said that Yakovlev instructed him to go to Albuquerque, N. M., in May, 1945, on "extremely important business." Gold said Yakovlev told him, "That's an order."

Gold said Yakovlev gave him a piece of cardboard which appeared to have been cut from a packaged food."

Identity Scheme

Greenglass has testified that Rosenberg gave him one half of the side of a gelatin box and kept the other half. Gold said that when he visited Greenglass in Albuquerque to obtain information on the Los Alamos atomic project he presented his half of the box and Greenglass produced the other half.

Having identified each other with the bits of cardboard, Gold said he gave Greenglass $300 he had received from Yakovlev in return for drawings and written material on the atom bomb.
A-Trial Jury Hours Gold Tell Spy Thriller-Diller
By Norma Abrams and Kermit Jaediker
A walking code book—spy Harry Gold—sat in the witness chair in Federal Court yesterday and for the first time told a jury the cloak-and-dagger details of Russia’s quest for the secret of the A-bomb.

The story was a bizarre spy thriller, marked by conversations in code and propped by such fascinating characters as spymaster Anatoli Yaklovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York, and Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs, convicted British scientist-tractor. It was related at the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. They are charged with espionage conspiracy.

Began Spying in 1935.
Gold began operating as a spy in 1935. He first met Yaklovlev in 1944. Life with Yaklovlev was just one password after another.

In July of 1945, Gold recalled, he met the Russian in a seafood restaurant in Astoria, Queens. Arrangements were made so that another Soviet agent could get in touch with Gold.

"At Yaklovlev’s instructions,” Gold said, “I took from my pocket a piece of paper, a memorandum sheet. I tore off the top part. On the reverse side, I wrote: ‘Directions to Paul St.’ Yaklovlev tore it into pieces and that the tear came between the ‘P’ and the ‘u.’ He retained the part that said ‘Directions to P,’ and gave me the part which had ‘u’ street.

"He told me that should I ever receive two tickets in an envelope with no message I should take it as a signal that a certain number of days after the date printed on the tickets I was to return to the Broadway stop of the Astoria subway, but before that I should scout it for an hour.’"

Was to Show Paper.
He was to take a seat in a restaurant and the new Soviet agent would approach him and say: ‘Can you direct me to Paul St.? The agent also was to show him the piece of paper Yaklovlev had retained.

Boxing tickets were sent to Gold, but they arrived too late for him to keep an appointment. They had been sent to the wrong address. However, in December, 1946, he got a phone call to go to a Bronx theater and he went and met a stranger with the piece of paper Yaklovlev had retained. Under instructions, Gold met Yaklovlev.

Gold then met Fuchs and receiving atom information from him, both in Brooklyn and in New Mexico, where Fuchs worked on the A-bomb project. He recalled that on Sept. 10, 1945.
Dr. Fuchs, he disclosed, was not above using a code gimmick. At one time Gold made an arrangement to contact Fuchs when the scientist returned to Britain. Fuchs got the following instructions:

On the first Saturday of each month until he was contacted he was to go to Paddington Crescent Subway station at 8 p.m.

Affair of the Books.

In one hand, Fuchs was to lug five books “bound by strings and supported with two fingers”—a nice feat. In the other hand he was to carry two books. He was to keep on carrying books until he was stopped by a man carrying a copy of Bennett Cerf’s “Stop Me If You Heard This.”

Another fine source of A-bomb dope was David Greenglass, a U.S. sergeant assigned to the New Mexico project. Gold, on first meeting Greenglass, said: “I come from Julius.” Then he handed over an oddy torn half of a jello boxtop. Greenglass had the other half. A look sufficed to show they
Efforts to Flee
Witnesses to Take Stand After Gold

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Efforts of persons involved in Soviet espionage to escape a fast-closing FBI trap by fleeing to Russia via Mexico will be detailed by six witnesses for the government in the A-bomb spy trial, it was learned today.

These witnesses, two of them women, arrived from Mexico City this week and may take the stand today following cross-examination of Harry Gold, seventh government witness.

FACES DEFENSE ATTACK.

Gold, who now is serving a 30-year sentence for espionage, probably faces a verbal pounding by the four-man battery of defense lawyers who yesterday heard the pale, unemotional biochemist:

1. Identify Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul here as the "Russian superior" who commanded Gold's spy operations with Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist;

2. Name Yakovlev as the man who gave him the code pieces of paper that prior witnesses have said were supplied by Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendants, to be used in contacting persons at Los Alamos;

3. Testify that Fuchs, now serving a 15-year sentence in England for espionage, gave Gold atomic data that was in turn siphoned by Gold to Yakovlev.

TELLS ROLE IN PLOT.

Gold's damaging testimony introduced through Miles J. Lane, Chief Asst. U. S. Attorney, caught the defendants by surprise and brought an uninterrupted series of objections by their counsel.

Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe St., sat stolidly watching the witness as did Morten Sobell, 31. All face a maximum penalty of death if convicted of the charge of espionage conspiracy.

Lane, whose presentation of evidence led to the indictment of the trio last August, sharpened the government's case on Russian control of the apparatus by eliciting from Gold the part played by Yakovlev in the conspiracy.
GAVE A-BOMB DATA.

According to Gold, who admitted he had served as a spy courier for 15 years, Yakovlev supplied liberal sums of money to pay such "contacts" as David Greenglass, brother-in-law of Rosenberg.

Greenglass, also an admitted spy, testified earlier in the trial that at Rosenberg's request, he supplied a complete description of the atom bomb while Greenglass was a machinist on the Los Alamos project.

Gold said he obtained on several occasions similar data from Fuchs, one of the leading atomic scientists.

"At one meeting in June, 1941, Fuchs met with me to give me information relating to the application of nuclear fission," Gold testified.

MET IN BROOKLYN.

Gold also said he met Fuchs "in the Borough Hall area of Brooklyn" and later "gave to Yakovlev a package of papers that Fuchs had delivered to me."

Gold said the last time he saw Fuchs in New Mexico a year later, Fuchs told him that "he might have to go back to London because there was less cooperation between the British and Americans on the project."

Gold said he made arrangements for Fuchs to maintain monthly contacts with Soviet agents in London.

ARRANGED LONDON TRYST.

"I told Fuchs to appear at a certain hour at a London subway station. He was to carry five books in one hand and two in the other. His Soviet 'contact' would approach carrying a copy of Bennett Cerf's book 'Stop Me If You've Heard This One.'"

Gold also said his first contact with Greenglass at Los Alamos was arranged by Yakovlev.

While Gold was unfolding his story of intrigue in another courtroom, William Perl, 32, a supersonic expert and Columbia University instructor, was being arraigned on a four-count perjury indictment before Federal Judge Goddard, in connection with the same spy ring.

He was held in $20,000 bail after Asst. U. S. Atty. Foley said the Government alleged that Perl was offered a considerable amount of money to flee the United States within the month by one Vivian Glassman of 131 E. 38th St.

Perl recently had asked that his passport be renewed. He was arrested at his home, 104 E. 38th St., Wednesday night by FBI agents.
Gold gave Red

Official A-data

Two years before the first atom bomb was exploded at Alamogordo, N. M., on July 16, by Gen. Leslie Groves, the head of the Manhattan project, a Soviet agent named Julius Rosenberg was arrested in New York City for conspiring to obtain information on the construction of the bomb.

Rosenberg was convicted of espionage and sentenced to death. But before he could be executed, his brother-in-law and agent, Harry Gold, a Russian-born American citizen, was arrested in Brooklyn for the same crime.

Gold, who was born in Russia, was accused of supplying atomic secrets to the Soviet Union in exchange for money and other favors. He was found guilty of espionage and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

The trial of Gold was one of the most sensational in American history. It was conducted by a federal court in New York City and presided over by Judge Learned Hand.

Hand, who was a respected jurist, was known for his strict adherence to the law. He insisted that the government had the burden of proving its case beyond a reasonable doubt and that Gold was entitled to a fair and impartial trial.

The government presented its case through the testimony of several witnesses, including a former colleague of Gold's, who had been co-opted by the FBI. The defense, however, argued that Gold was innocent and that the government had used false evidence to obtain a conviction.

The trial lasted for several months and was widely followed by the American public. It was one of the first cases in which the government had to prove its case in open court, and it set a precedent for future espionage trials.

Gold was released from prison in 1956 and died in 1979. The case of Julius Rosenberg and his associates continues to be studied by historians and scholars as an example of the dangers of espionage and the importance of upholding the rule of law.
ARRESTS FOR IGNACIO-VALERIO

His Education Completed

- Now will you briefly detail your educational and professional background?
- I attended the Politecnico in Turin, Italy, and later, I obtained a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania.

I have been working in the chemical industry for several years, and I have held various positions in research and development. My work has primarily focused on developing new processes for the production of chemicals, particularly in the area of organic synthesis.

I have also held several leadership positions in industry associations and have been involved in the formulation of policies and standards for the chemical industry.

I have been involved in several research projects, including the development of new materials for use in the pharmaceutical industry. My work has been recognized with several awards and honors, and I am a member of several professional organizations.

I have been involved in the chemical industry for many years, and I have been fortunate to have had the opportunity to work with some of the brightest minds in the field. I have been fortunate to have had the opportunity to contribute to the advancement of the chemical industry.

I have been involved in numerous projects, and I have been fortunate to have worked with some of the most talented individuals in the field. I have been fortunate to have contributed to the advancement of the chemical industry.

I have been involved in numerous projects, and I have been fortunate to have contributed to the advancement of the chemical industry.

I have been involved in numerous projects, and I have been fortunate to have contributed to the advancement of the chemical industry.

I have been involved in numerous projects, and I have been fortunate to have contributed to the advancement of the chemical industry.
Tuesdays Meeting Yakovlev

Q: Do you know Anatoli Yakovlev, Yes. I met Anatoli Yakovlev in March, 1941, in New York City. It was on the north side of Thirty-fifth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenue. We had dinner, had dinner, close to Eighth Avenue. The exact spot was in the back east corner of a Chinese Restaurant.

Q: Do you recall the date?

Q: Yes, I recall the date. It was the first of last month, April 20th.

Q: The Court—Was the restaurant that was located upon 37


Q: Do you recall the date?

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Q: The Court—Was the restaurant that was located upon 37

Once again to the High Street address, I was admitted, and I recall going up a very steep flight of steps, and I knocked on a door. It was opened by a young man of about 23 with dark hair. He was smiling. I said, "Mr. Greenglass," He answered in the affirmative. I said, "I came from Julius." and I showed him a piece of cardboard in my hand, the piece of cardboard that had been given me by Yakovlev in Volks' Cafe. He asked me to enter. I did. Greenglass went to a woman's handbag and brought out from it a piece of cardboard. We matched the two of them. At this point, after we had matched the two pieces of cardboard, I introduced myself to Greenglass as Dave from Pittsburg; that was all. Greenglass introduced me to the young woman who was there and said she was his wife, Ruth. Then I gave Mr. Greenglass the envelope which Yakovlev had given me in Volks' Cafe. This envelope was the one that contained $500. Greenglass took the envelope from me.

Greenglass told me that there were a number of people at Los Alamos that he thought would make very likely recruits, that if they were also people who might be willing to furnish information on the atom bomb to the Soviet Union, and he started to give me the names of these people, the names of some of the others that he had cut him very short indeed. I told him that such procedure was extremely hazardous, that under no circumstances should he ever try to proposition anyone on his own into trying to get information for the Soviet Union. I told him to be very circumspect in his conduct and to never even drop the slightest hint to anyone that he himself was furnishing information on the atom bomb to the Soviet Union. The last thing that took place that morning was that just as I was preparing to go, Mrs. Greenglass told me that just before she had left New York City to come to Albuquerque she had spoken with Julius.

Q.—Now I show you Government's Exhibit 13 for identification and I ask you if you can identify the people in that picture. A.—Yes. The man with his arm around the woman is David Greenglass. The woman is Mrs. Ruth Greenglass. Mr. Greenglass gave me an envelope which he said contained the information for which I had come, he information on the atom bomb. I took the envelope. I arrived in New York on the 8th of June, 1943, in the evening. I met Yakovlev along Metropolitan Avenue, in Brooklyn. Yakovlev wanted to know if I had seen the both of them, asked, "the doctor and the man." I said that I had. Yakovlev wanted to know had I got information from the both of them, and I said that I had. Then I gave Yakovlev the two manila envelopes, the one labeled "Doctor," which had the information I had received from Fuchs in Santa Fe; the one labeled "Other," which had the information I had received from David Greenglass in Albuquerque, on 8d of June, 1945. Yakovlev told me that the information which I had given him some two weeks previous had been sent immediately to the Soviet Union. He said that the information which I had received from Greenglass was extremely excellent and very valuable.
ADMITTED SPY, GOLD IS STAR U.S. WITNESS
Details Aid to Russia and His Dealings With Fuchs and Others at Trial of 3

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Harry Gold, a confessed atomic spy for the Soviet Union, gave the first detailed public account yesterday of the part played by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top British atomic scientist, in the Soviet spy network in this country.

Gold pleaded guilty last year to an indictment charging espionage and is under a thirty-year Federal penitentiary sentence. Fuchs was sentenced in London on March 1, 1950, to the maximum term of fourteen years for having communicated atomic information "calculated to be useful to an enemy." Since he pleaded guilty, Fuchs never detailed his activities in open court.

Taking the stand as the Government's eighth witness in its spy trial yesterday, Gold linked himself with Fuchs and Anatoli A. Yacovlev, former Russian vice consul at New York. Yacovlev fled the country on Dec. 27, 1946, and is still sought under a Federal indictment that names him as co-defendant with four in Manhattan accused as spies.

Of the four, David Greenglass, former Army technical sergeant, pleaded guilty and testified as a key Government witness. The remaining defendants are his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35; her husband,
Gold, Confessed Spy, Gi

Continued From Page 1

Julius Rosenberg, 32; and Morton Bobell, 31.

White Gold was unfolding his
late yesterday, the spy conspiracy
widened out with the arrest of
William Perl, 52-year-old expert
on espionage flight in Federal
Court. Perl was held in $200,000
bail on perjury charges in con-
nection with the espionage
United States Attorney Irving A. Saypol
intends to prosecute him on four
counts of perjury, beginning on
April 17. Perl is the tenth Ameri-
can citizen arrested in connection
with the spy case.

The Jello Box Again

By an imaginative trick of Gold's
testimonial, the public learned that
the so-called Jello box was the
first large bit of evidence to link the
Rosenbergs, the Greenglass, Gold
and Yacovlev. Earlier testimony
had linked the two. In June, Jel-
ner Rosenberg cut out two jello
pieces as identification for Greenglass
and Gold. Rosenberg had remarked
at the time that the simplest
thing is the clearest." David
Greenglass has learned.

As the Government's star wit-
tness, Gold detailed his spy activ-
ities with Dr. Fuchs and Yacovlev.
These relations, he said, involves
the transfer of super-secret informa-
tion on atomic bomb experimenta-
tion from this country to Soviet
Raid through spies.

Fuchs, who held a top posi-
tion in the atomic bomb plant at Los
Alamos, N. M., had access to all
types of information there. He be-
came involved with atomic
information, and in June, four
were shunted out through "gold as courier
and Yacovlev as the transmitting
agent to Russia," Gold testified. The
spurial information, he added, was
transmitted to Russia by Yacovlev
well before the first atomic bomb
fell on Hiroshima, Japan.

Gold, a Philadelphia biochemist,
said he spent four years as an undetected spy for
Russia. He acted as courier from
Yacovlev in New York to Greenglass and Dr. Fuchs in New Mex-
cico. Yacovlev was assigned to transmit
information. At one point he said:

"Yacovlev told me that the
information I had given him two
weeks before had been sent
immediately to the Soviet Union. He
said the information I had received
from Greenglass was extremely
correct and excellent. Then I
learned while I recounted the
details of the two meetings with
Greenglass and Dr. Fuchs.

Gold said he met Fuchs by ar-
angement in mid-June, 1941, in
Woodside, Queens. This was about
six weeks before the British physi-
cl went to Los Alamos.

"I told Yacovlev that the next
time I met Dr. Fuchs, he was to
give me information on the applica-
cion of nuclear fusion to military
voice."

Late in June, 1941, he said Fuchs
had given him written information
at a meeting near Borough Hall
in New York. Within a few
minutes, Gold said, he turned the
information over to Yacovlev in the
same vicinity.

In all, he detailed twenty meet-
ings with Yacovlev, each for the
transmitting of atomic information
or receiving instructions from
Yacovlev on his spy work. The
last meeting, he said, was on Dec.
26, 1946, one day before Yacovlev
left the United States by ship.

Other Conspirators Involved

While Gold's narrative featured
Fuchs and Yacovlev as his prin-
cipal contacts, he lied in other co-
spirator's role.

Julius Rosenberg's cut-out portion
of the Jello box was given to
Gold by Yacovlev in New York.
Gold testified. Gold took it to
Greenglass in Los Alamos, where
Greenglass matched it with a
portion taken from his wife's handbag.

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass had testi-
ified last Wednesday that she took
the box from J. Fuchs and Ethel
Rosenberg to her husband in New
Mexico. Gold did not identify it
as part of a Jello box, but said it
"seemed to be cut out of some kind
of food container."

On the stand, Gold appeared a
small, slight man with rolled
shoulders, sunless skin and a
rotund face. His forthright delivery
contrasted sharply with the num-
murting tones of earlier witnesses,
and he frequently jibbed his right
forefinger to the jury of eleven men
and one woman to emphasize a
point.

From his outspoken testimony it
appeared obvious that he was fully
cooperative. He may be eligible
for parole in December, 1960, a
consideration that might influence
his cooperation with the prosecu-
tion.

As he unfolded his account of
unhindered espionage with Fuchs
and Yacovlev since March, 1944,
Gold was frequently interrupted by
defense attorneys.

Irman H. Bloch, defending
Julius Rosenberg, said he objected
to any mention of "the Soviet
Gold's more superior, the Soviet
Union, Soviet espionage, or Soviet
activities."

Judge Gives a Warning

Federal Judge Irving R. Kauf-
man warned Mr. Bloch that more
detailed information from Gold
might be more damaging to
the defense than the
defense. After a court-
room huddle, the four defense law-
ys decided that the 41-year-old
Ljurist might be right. Edward
Kuntz, one of the two lawyers for
Morton Bobell, drew the lightning
next. Mr. Kuntz told Judge Kauf-
man that judges usually sustained
valid objections to testimony.

"Don't you try to give me any
course of instruction in running a
courtroom," Judge Kauf-
man snapped. "I'm running this
courtroom, and I think I understand
how a courtroom should run. I
don't want to hear any more from
you."

"But the Government must
prove that a foreign power is in-
volved in all this. It must prove that fact,"
Mr. Bloch protested.

Turning to Gold, the judge
asked:

"And the fact is that you pleaded
guilty to an indictment charg-
ing espionage for the Soviet
Union?"

"Yes, I did," Gold replied.

With a smile, Mr. Bloch said Mr.
Bobell, Judge Kaufman said: "All,
right, proceed."

Myles J. Lane, youthful-looking
chief assistant to Mr. Saypol, then
had Gold detail his "modus oper-
andi."

In reply to questions from the
42-year-old Government attor-
ey, Gold said he had once met
Fuchs at Cambridge, Mass., in
January, 1945. After his arrest in
England, Fuchs had said he gave
his first atomic information to a
Rubenstein in Boston in February, 1945.

After ending Gold's direct examination, Mr. Lane read to the jury a certified copy of the State Department's "Foreign Official Status Notification" on Yacovlev.

The document showed that Anatoli Anotovitch Yacovlev was performing "clerical duties" for the Soviet Union here, beginning on Feb. 8, 1941, in the Soviet Consulate General in New York. He is a national of the U. S. S. R., and was born in Borisogleb, state of Voronezh, U. S. S. R., on May 31, 1911. He arrived at San Pedro on Feb. 8, 1941, aboard the steamer Ecuador, using an American visa granted by the American Embassy in Moscow.

On his departure, the record simply said: "Duties terminated, left New York December, 1941."

His business address was given as 7 East Sixty-first Street and his home as 6 East Eighteenth Street.

Minor witnesses yesterday in-cluded Mrs. Greenglass; her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Abel, and the latter's husband, Louis. Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial on its eighth day at 4:30 o'clock until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when Gold will resume testifying.
Gold on Stand, Ties Rosenberg To Soviet Spies

Imprisoned Spy Testifies on His 5 Years' Work With Fuchs and Other Agents

By Blaine Lisell

- Damaging testimony linking Julius Rosenberg to a Russian espionage ring by means of a piece of cardboard cut from a dek.

- He was furnished yesterday by Mary Gold, a volatile bio-chemist who has been sentenced to thirty years in prison for passing data on the atomic bomb to Soviet agents.

- Testifying in United States District Court for the first time since his previous appearance as a government witness before Judge Irving K. Kaufman last November in the trial of Abraham and Mildred Moskowitz on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, Gold told the part he played in the work of the Russian espionage ring-a role which brought him into frequent contact with Dr. Klaus Fuchs and Arno A. Bacher, former vice-president for the Rosen Jewe in New York.

- Gold's testimony yesterday, coupled with the story told earlier to the trial by David Greenglass, a confessed spy employed at the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during World War II.

- At the trial who escaped from the trial, Bacher to escape atomic secrets from the Los Alamos, Rosenberg Has Escaped

- Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, is not with his wife, Eileen, and Martin Sobell, an electronics expert, on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice. Bacher, Rosenb, and Sobell were arrested in New York City in 1944 and are still at large. The three Russian spies are suspected of being in the Soviet Union. They are the three Rosenbergs' brother, and pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charges.

- Gold, on the witness stand Tuesday by pleading that the indignant refugee and the former Soviet Union of the Rosenberg children, from 1936 until his arrest in May, 1944. Gold later met Yakovlev in New York in March, 1944, on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street between Second and Third Avenues-a little closer to Eighth Avenue.

- For Yakovlev, his new "Soviet superior," until late in December, "John" Yakovlev was not.

- Yakovlev but as "John."
Yakovlev instructed Gold to go to Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of bringing back information gathered by Dr. Puchalski, who was then employed as a scientist at Los Alamos. Gold said that Yakovlev also wanted him to go to Albuquerque on an extremely important mission. Gold said to Puchalski: the Soviet official said: "That's an order."

Gold said Yakovlev gave him a sheet of paper which was typed with the words "Greenprint" an Albuquerque address which the witness had already said could not be recalled exactly, and a recognition signal. "I come from Jolly," Gold said, "as an evasive answer to a question about the paper, which apparently was cut from a package box."

Gold added that the paper had been "oddly cut." The witness' testimony on this point, Gold said, was Greenprint's testimony. Greenprint had testified that "Jolly Rovers," the alias of Yakovlev, had delivered the Greenprint to the witness on the date in question.

"Over another one," the witness continued, "from Yakovlev, it was clear that it was to be used in a meeting in New York. Yakovlev, according to Greenprint, kept the other portion of the piece of cardboard. The purpose, Greenprint said, was to identify the person who was to meet. It is also clear from him, Greenprint, information on the date, name, and address of the individual." Greenprint was not able to recall exactly the date or the name of the individual, he said, and he gave Greenprint's description of the individual, which he had written down. In return for some drawings and handwritten data on the atom bomb, he said, he had received Greenprint's description of the Jolly Rovers, and Greenprint's name and address. The witness then turned to Los Alamos and picked up a book, which had been picked up from Greenprint, he said, and he told Greenprint in two manila envelopes—"Doctor" and the second manila envelo..."
Gold Rounds Out
Story of A-Spying For the Kremlin

Convicted spy Harry Gold rounded out for a jury in Federal Court, Manhattan, today the details of his betrayal of atomic bomb secrets to Russia.

Gold returned to the stand to testify against three more accused members of the Soviet atomic spy ring—Julius Rosenberg, 32, his wife, Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 35, an electronics engineer.

The three, if convicted of the wartime espionage, face possible execution.

Gold, now serving a 30-year prison sentence for his confessed part in the plot, testified yesterday that he was the contact man between the Russian boss of the spy ring and atomic bomb sources.

Fuchs' Name Crops Up

Gold said British scientist Klaus Fuchs gave him a month's advance notice on the

Continued on Page
Gold Rounds Out Story of A-Spying

Continued from Page 1

The explosion of the first atomic bomb in a New Mexico desert, in 1946.

Gold said he promptly handed over that information to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former clerk in the Soviet Consulate in Manhattan.

Army Sgt. David Greenglass, brother-in-law of Rosenberg, was another of his Los Alamos, N. M. sources, Gold said.

He said he used Rosenberg's name as a password in making contact with Greenglass in 1945 to get other atomic bomb details for the Soviet Union.

Like Gold, Fuchs pleaded guilty to espionage and has been sent to prison. Greenglass has confessed he, too, was a spy and is awaiting sentence.

Yakovlev, named as a defendant in the indictment against the Rosenbergs and Sobell, fled the country in 1946 before authorities got on his trail.
A Place to Stand to Move the World

Proposed "Sky platform" to be held by neutral gravity between Earth and the Moon

The above drawing, fantastic as it may appear at first glance, does not illustrate the latest brainstorm of some present-day Jules Verne or H. G. Wells, as dreamed up for a science fiction magazine. It depicts an idea which the United States Air Force has been considering for several years as a distinct possibility for military use—a man-made planet or "sky platform."

Although details of the project are cloaked in top-secret secrecy, and nothing has been announced publicly as to what progress, if any, has been made, the Air Force freely admits it "is interested" in such an undertaking.

And so are the Russians.

Admission of the continuing interest was made by an Air Force spokesman earlier this week, in fact, precisely because it was disclosed at the atom bomb spy trial that Russian agents apparently were trying to steal details.

Confessed spy David Greenglass testified that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, a defendant in the trial, told him in 1947 that his Russian "contacts" had told him about the "sky platform."

The witness gave no further information except to say it was to be launched into free space, where to revolve like a planet in the free gravity field between the earth and the moon.

U. S. Attorney Saypol did not press the witness for further details, in fact, and hurried him into another line of questioning.

Just what in the heavens could a "sky platform" be? What for? How could it be launched?

The answers to all those questions must remain within the realm of speculation. But insofar as scientific speculation can go, these are possible answers—

The platform, presumably, would be loaded with instruments adjusted in tune with other instruments on earth. Coordination of the instruments could result in the control of long-range rockets.

In this connection it is pointed out that rockets now being planned may have automatic star-reading instruments to correct the platform on their course. Presumably an enemy might be able to affect such instruments by "jamming" their radar or radio, but also presumably an artificial star such as the "sky platform" could be made impervious to enemy interference.

It is also possible the "sky platform" might be used to "bounce" radar controlling signals from the ground control point to guided missiles after they have passed beyond the curve of the earth.

Since the "sky platform" has to be launched, it is probable that it would be shaped like a giant rocket, as the illustration above shows.

It is also probable that atomic power would have to be used to send it clear of the earth's gravitational pull, since there is no fuel known powerful enough for the job.
Defense Allows Gold's Story on Spies to Stand

Trial Recessed After Short Session as U. S. Reveals Witnesses Are Delayed

By Blaine Littell

Defense attorneys declined yesterday to cross-examine Harry Gold, a confessed spy for Soviet Russia, who is one of the government's principal witnesses in its case against three New Yorkers, accused of conspiring to pass atomic bomb secrets to Russian agents.

Gold, a bio-chemist now serving a thirty-year prison sentence for his espionage activities, was excused from the witness stand in United States District Court a few minutes after the trial resumed at 10:30 a.m. On Thursday afternoon, the government witness gave a detailed account of his work as a courier in a Soviet spy ring and linked Julius Rosenberg, one of the defendants in this case, directly to its clandestine operations during World War II.

The defense counsel's surprise announcement that there would be no cross-examination, followed by the swift interrogation of two government witnesses, brought forth from Irving Saypol, United States Attorney, the admission that certain evidence and witnesses from distant places had not arrived in time to allow the government to continue with its case.
Mr. Sapol added that he was satisfied now from the presentation of my colleagues and myself that I have proven my case and noted that he would need only "four or five" more court days to round out the government's evidence against the defendants. Questioned by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Mr. Sapol said that any further evidence submitted by the government would be merely cumulative in nature.

Emanuel Bloch, a defense attorney, said he believed the defense would need only five court days to present its case. It was expected that all three defendants—Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell—would take the stand in their own defense.

Judge Kaufman, citing his "probably undeserved reputation for moving a trial along," agreed that the government's witness—ten to date—had been disposed of somewhat quicker than is usual in a trial of this magnitude. He informed the jury of eleven men and one woman that "there is a fair chance that the week after next this case may go to the jury."

The trial was recessed at 11:55 a.m. It will be resumed at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday.

Physician Testifies

The two government witnesses who testified yesterday morning were Dr. George Bernhardt, of 40 Monroe Street, Rosenberg's physician, and William Danziger, of 124 Featherbed Lane, the Bronx, a classmate of both Rosenberg and Sobell at City College.

Dr. Bernhardt said Rosenberg telephoned him in May, 1950, and asked him what type of injections were necessary in order to go to Mexico. Dr. Bernhardt also said Rosenberg told him "it's not for me. It's for a friend of mine." This piece of information corroborated earlier testimony by David Greenblatt, an admitted spy and Rosenberg's brother-in-law, who said Julius had urged him to flee to Mexico, telling him that he would learn from a physician what injections officials at the border would require of him.

Mr. Danziger testified that he had received two letters from Sobell while the latter was in Mexico City—both of them giving a name other than his own as part of the return address.
Mr. Danziger said he visited Sobell at his home just as the latter was preparing to take a trip to Mexico. Subsequently he received two letters from the defendant, one with "M. Sowell" written in the envelope and the other bearing the name "M. Levitov." Both letters, Mr. Danziger testified, contained enclosures—notes and letters—which Sobell instructed him to pass on to designated members of his family.

Sobell, a New York electronics and radar expert, was deported by Mexico and turned over to the F. B. I. in Laredo, Tex., on Aug. 16, 1950.

The government also introduced as evidence yesterday a photostat of a registration card at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque, N. M., signed by "Harry Gold."

The registration card, dated June 3, 1945, bore out Gold's story that he had picked up data on the atomic bomb from David Greengard at that time.
Jury Told How Spy Carries Dodge to Feds, Keep in Touch With Home

By Norma Abrams and Kermit Jaediker

A sentimental mail drop, set up by a spy suspect anxious to keep in touch with the home folks while on the lam, was described yesterday in the Federal Court espionage trial.

The suspect who couldn't resist the tug of family ties was Morton Sobell, 33-year-old radar expert, one of the three defendants. The Government has charged Sobell with conspiring to Mexico last June following the arrest of David Greenglass, a key figure in the Fuchs-Cohn espionage ring.

What Happened.

Dr. Julius, 33, of 124 Fisk Ave., Arlington, an electrical engineer and former co-worker of Sobell in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, testified about the mail drop. He said that:

Finding himself in need of an electric drill one day last June, he called Sobell. Sobell said he was getting ready to leave for a "vacation" in Mexico and that if Danziger wanted the drill, he'd have to come to Sobell's home for it.

Danziger went to Sobell's home, in Flushing, Queens.

There was a lot of packing going on. Sobell said he was going to Mexico by plane.

Later, Danziger received a letter sent by Sobell from Mexico City. The return address was listed under the name "M. Sobell." The envelope contained a letter to Danziger and two enclosures.

Remembers His Parents.

"Please forward the enclosures and I'll explain when I get back," the note to Danziger said. One of the enclosed letters was addressed to Sobell's sister-in-law, Miss Edith S. Levitov, of Arlington, Va., and the other was a short note to Sobell's parents. Danziger was also asked to deliver Sobell's address to a relative, Miss Pastrnak, 41-42 42nd St., Long Island City, Queens.

Danziger fulfilled Sobell's instructions. Two weeks later he received another letter saying Sobell had moved. This time the name accompanying the return address was "M. Levitov." There was another enclosure for Miss Levitov. And another assurance that Sobell would explain later.

Sobell, who once worked on top-secret radar and electronic devices, was grabbed in Mexico in August.

College Classmates.

Danziger, it was brought out, had known Sobell in high school and later had been in a City College classmate of both Sobell and Julius Rosenberg, brother-in-law of Glass. Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, are on trial with Sobell on espionage charges.

In previous testimony, Glass, who has admitted the leak of
A-bomb, testified about the "antiserum" route that included Mexico.

Yesterday Dr. George Bernhard, of 40 Monroe St., who was
Rosenberg's family physician, testified that late last May, Rosenberg
phoned him and asked what kind of injections were needed for a
man going to Mexico. Rosenberg,
to quote the doctor, said a friend
of his was going there.

Headed For Interior.

Dr. Bernhard said he told his
caller that the injections depended
on several factors—one of which
was whether the person going to
Mexico was headed for a city or
for the interior. Rosenberg as-
sertedly said his friend probably
was going into the interior.

Another witness, spy Harry
Gold, was excused yesterday when
defense lawyers said there would
be no cross-examination. The
trial, which was adjourned to
Tuesday, will probably wind up in
two weeks, both sides indicated.
REAL-LIFE CLOAKS AND DAGGERS

To most Americans, no matter how well informed, we imagine the testimony of Harry Gold in the current atom-spy trial must seem fantastic to the nth degree.

Gold is a confessed ex-spy in the chain that included Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs. He is serving a 30-year federal prison sentence for what he did to help Russia obtain many of our atom bomb secrets; and he has been hauled out of the clink to testify against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, now on trial in Federal Court here for espionage conspiracy.

The Gold testimony has to do with Russian agents sneaking into and out of this country, and making contacts with their U. S. flunkeys such as Gold himself. The most elaborate devices were used to identify these people to one another, and to arrange meetings where information could be passed without detection by American aleuts.

It all reads like the cloak-and-dagger stuff that goes on in international-intrigue novels and movies. Most of us have long taken these things with generous pinches of salt, as being good entertainment but a long way off-base from real life.

Now it turns out—as the FBI and Secret Service have known all along and have been trying to convince Americans—that these novels and movies are not far-fetched; that spies from various countries have infested this wealthy and widely envied nation for decades.

Their objective is a deadly one; namely, to steal our most valuable military secrets, and thereby further the Kremlin's ambition to take the United States some day.

We all need to get these facts firmly and realistically nailed into our minds, as part of our mental equipment for the cold war.

Let's all fervently hope, too, that Gen. Walter Bedell (Beetle) Smith, recently appointed head of the Central Intelligence Agency, is industriously building up an American spy apparatus which before long will be making the Russians look like amateurs and the far-famed British Intelligence like a bunch of promising young apprentices.

With such a CIA handling our gathering of foreign intelligence, and with the FBI continuing to keep expert and remorseless tabs on Communist spies and traitors in this country, we could at least hold our own in the dirty but age-old game of international espionage.
Spy jury may get case by March 27

U. S. Now Set to Call No More Than 25 Witnesses Against Rosenbergs and Sobell

May Ask Death Penalty

Moves to Link Three in Plot—Physician, College Chum of One Defendant Testify

By William R. Conklin

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman told the jury in the nation's first atomic spy trial yesterday that it probably would get the case involving three defendants and a possible death penalty by March 27.

His announcement followed a surprise declaration by Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney, that the Government now felt it had "pretty well proved" its charges of wartime atomic espionage for the Soviet Union. Mr. Saypol told the Court the Government planned to call no more than twenty-five of the possible 120 witnesses it had listed before trial.

At the same time, the likelihood increased that the death penalty would be asked for at least one of the three defendants. Julius Rosenberg, 32 years old, has been identified by Government witnesses as the prime mover in the alleged spy plot. His wife Ethel, 33, and Morton Sobell, 34, are on trial with him as wartime spies.

In the Federal jurisdiction, a jury may simply acquit or convict, without recommendation. The presiding judge fixes the penalty. Before doing so, he may decide to hear both Government and defense counsel on the matter of punishment. If he decides against this course, he may proceed to set the punishment in his own discretion.
Before acceptance for the trial, which began on March 6, each juror was asked whether he had scruples against capital punishment. Judge Kaufman at that time said the punishment was a matter solely within his discretion.

When the trial began, it was believed likely to last at least eight weeks. On yesterday's developments, the case may go to the jury after three weeks.

Mr. Saypol, heading a staff of four Government attorneys, told the court on the ninth trial day that he could expedite the case by using photostats of documents rather than having witnesses testify in person. Emanuel H. Bloch, speaking for the defense, said he had no objection because this material constituted "secondary evidence." Hotel and bank records could be introduced by the Government without objection, he added.

Mr. Saypol then introduced Government's Exhibit 13, a registration card for Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, in the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque, N. M., on the night of June 3, 1945.

Gold, a star Government witness, had testified last Thursday that he received atomic information for Russia at that time from David Greenglass, an Army technical sergeant stationed at Los Alamos. Gold said that on the same trip he had taken atomic data from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist now serving fourteen years in Britain for espionage.

Gold, under a thirty-year Federal penitentiary sentence, resumed the stand yesterday, but when defense attorneys decided against cross-examining him, he was excused. David Greenglass, accused with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, has pleaded guilty to the indictment and is awaiting sentence. He and his wife, Ruth, preceded Gold as key Government witnesses.
Rosenberg’s physician, Dr. George Bernhardt of 40 Monroe Street, testified yesterday that he had refused to give Rosenberg a certificate that he, Dr. Bernhardt, had vaccinated four members of the Greenglass family against smallpox. Ruth Greenglass had testified that in 1945 Julius intended to ask his doctor for such a certificate. The certificate was to have been used to enter Mexico.

Dr. Bernhardt was followed on the stand by William Danziger, 33, of 124 Featherbed Lane, the Bronx, a high school and college chum of Morton Sobell. His testimony was the first adduced by the Government to Implicate Soell with the Rosenberg in the spy plot.

The witness told the jury of eleven men and one woman that he had worked with Sobell in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance in Washington after they had been graduated from City College in 1938.

Mr. Danziger said that on June 20, 1950, he had seen Sobell preparing for a trip to Mexico City from his Flushing home. He said Sobell was packing with his wife and his sister-in-law, Edith R. Levitov of 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Va.

Soon thereafter, Mr. Danziger said, he received a letter from Mexico City from Sobell with the name ‘M. Sowell’ on the return address. This letter, he said, had one enclosure for Edith Levitov and another for his parents. The witness said his friend had asked him to forward both enclosures. A second letter, he testified, bore the false name ‘M. Levitov’ and had an enclosure destined for Edith Levitov.

With completion of Mr. Danziger’s testimony, the Government had put on nine witnesses. Mr. Saypol said he would call no more than twenty-five in all, and expected to complete his case in five additional court days. Judge Kaufman said the defense had informed him that it would need about five days.

‘There is a fair chance that the week after next this case will go to the jury, so make your plans accordingly,’ Judge Kaufman told the jurors.

He queried the jury about a session on Good Friday, and Foreman Vincent J. Lebonette said the jury unanimously had agreed to work on Good Friday morning.

'I congratulate you.'
attitude," Judge Kaufman said. "But let's hold that in reserve because I may give you a holiday that day."

Describing Judge Kaufman as "a tough judge," courtroom attaches recalled yesterday that last year he had sentenced two other defendants on charges of obstructing justice during the Federal investigation of spying.

On Nov. 28, 1950, the Judge had sentenced Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, on conviction of influencing the testimony of Harry Gold before a Federal grand jury in 1947. Brothman received a seven-year prison sentence and a fine of $15,000 and Miss Moskowitz two years and a fine of $10,000. The court stipulated that both were to remain in jail until the fines had been paid. At the sentencing Judge Kaufman said:

"I have no sympathy or mercy for these defendants; none whatsoever. I regret that I cannot impose stiffer penalties because the law under which they were convicted is so limited and restricted.

Court Protection Contrasted

"It is beyond my comprehension," he added, "that anyone would commit a crime such as this. What is strange is that the very country that they sought to undermine gave them a fair and impartial trial, something they could not have obtained from the very country they sought to aid."

There are so few safe havens remaining on earth today that I cannot understand why these defendants, and others, would seek to destroy that which protects them from tyranny."

At the end of yesterday's session, Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday. The jury is under his admonition, repeated daily, not to discuss the case or to read about it or listen to comment on it.

Next week the Government expects to produce witnesses from Mexico to testify to Sobell's efforts to leave that country. It also will call atomic scientists to describe the outward characteristics of the bomb, and security officers to describe the security regulations at the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant.
CALL MEXICANS
IN A-SPY TRIAL

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

With the atom bomb spy trial entering its third week at the Federal courthouse Tuesday, the Government expects to call six residents of Mexico to testify against Morton Sobell. Sobell, 34, a radar expert, is on trial charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, as are Ethel Rosenberg, 35, and her husband, Julius, 32. The trio face a maximum penalty of death if convicted.

Sobell left for Mexico in June, 1950, and the testimony from the new witnesses is expected to center around Sobell's movements and activities during the two months he was in that country.

TOLD OF ESCAPE PLAN.

David Greenglass, 29, former Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos atomic project, testified last week that Rosenberg had arranged for an elaborate escape plan via Mexico for Greenglass and other agents of the spy network.

Government spokesmen said the prosecution may rest its case late this week or early next. The defense has stated it will need only five days, indicating none of the defendants will take the stand.
U.S. Nearing End
Of Atom Spy Case

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

With the Government nearing the end of its case in the atom bomb spy trial, witnesses from Mexico City were to take the stand in Federal court today as the trial swings into its third week.

The witnesses will testify against Morton Sobell, 34, a radar expert, who was deported from Mexico last year and arrested by the FBI in Texas. Sobell is a Defendant with Julius Rosenberg, 32, and the latter's wife, Ethel, 35.

The three are charged with conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. The prosecution may ask the maximum penalty of death in the electric chair for the defendants, if convicted by a jury of 11 men and one woman. Hearing the case before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

10 WITNESSES REMAIN.

About 10 minor witnesses remain on the Government's list and the prosecution may rest its case tomorrow or Thursday. The defense is expected to take about five days. Attorneys for Sobell and the Rosenbergs have not yet said if the trial will take the stand.

If the trial follows the pattern indicated by both sides, the jury will receive the case late next week. The trial opened March 6.

Prior government witnesses have said that Sobell and the Rosenbergs sought to obtain military secrets and recruit new members from the Los Alamos atom project for Soviet espionage.

Master-mind of this network, according to government witnesses, was Anatoli Yakovlev, wartime Soviet vice-consul here.
Bentley May Link 3
On Trial to A-Spy
Rosenbergs Due to Take Stand
As Government's Case Nears End

Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed courier for a wartime Soviet espionage network and attempt to tie him up with three defendants, was set to take the stand today in the atom spy trial.

There were indications after she had testified the government would rest its case against three defendants charged with wartime espionage for Russia.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman announced yesterday that the case, now in its third calendar week, might go to the jury by Monday.

Rosenbergs to Testify.

Attorneys for two of the defendants, Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, have said their clients would take the stand in their own defense. It was uncertain whether the third defendant, Morton Sobell, would testify. All face possible death penalties if convicted.

For the second time since the trial opened Judge Kaufman cleared the court yesterday while an Atomic Energy Commission expert testified that information which. David Greenslass said he turned over to Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, for transmission to Russia was "substantially" accurate in demonstrating the principles involved in construction of the A-bomb.

Good Description of Bomb.

"The material disclosed, together with the sketches, presented a good description of the atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki," according to John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the AEC.

At today's session, Miss Bentley is expected to testify that she knew Abraham Rothman was a spy in the flourishing wartime espionage network and attempt to tie him up with three defendants, worked with Brothman.

Earlier in the trial, Harry Gold, convicted atom spy, had testified that he worked for Brothman and carried A-bomb information from Greenslaxs and Dr. Klaus Fuchs to a Soviet official in New York for transmission to Russia. Brothman was convicted last year of having obstructed justice and received a seven-year sentence and a $15,000 fine.
By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

For the second time, in a courtroom cleared of all spectators, a sketch of the A-bomb and detailed data about its workings were displayed yesterday in Federal Court at the spy conspiracy trial of three asserted Russian agents.

The hush-hush secrets were shown to John A. Derry, special assistant to the Director of Production, Atomic Energy Commission, and he was asked whether they pertained to an A-bomb actually used by the U.S. "It was the bomb dropped at Nagasaki," Derry declared.

Told of by Greenglass.

The information, it had previously been testified by ex-Army Sgt. David Greenglass, was given by him to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, back in September, 1945. Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell, electronics-radar expert, are on trial for espionage conspiracy during wartime — punishable by death.

Grimly underscoring the importance of the leak by Greenglass, Derry said that at that time only Britain and Canada knew anything about the development of the weapon. The work at Los Alamos, where Greenglass was stationed, had been classified "top secret," he said.

In 12-Page Report.

On cross-examination, Derry said that with Greenglass' sketch a person could "give substantially the principle" of the A-bomb in a 12-page report. Greenglass also had testified that besides the sketch, he did make out a 12-page explanation for Rosenberg.

At the conclusion of the dangerous secret testimony, Judge Irving R. Kaufman cautioned the jurors, as he did when Greenglass had testified yesterday, that they were not to read the report or sketch in the trial or in their own time.
And U.S. Attorney John Lomax, who for all security phases at the Los Alamos project, explained that atomic authorities feared the Germans “were far in advance of our efforts.”

“We believed that should any information on the atom bomb leak out to them, it would cause them to redouble their efforts,” he said.

Lomax outlined various precautions taken, including a special identification system, 24-hour patrol of the premises, mail-phone censorship and the planting of undercover agents in surrounding towns.

However, Greenglass had disclosed, he wandered at will about the project, eavesdropped and even asked leading questions without hindrance.

During the afternoon, the Government produced several Mexican witnesses against Sobel to build up a picture of a panicky man in flight last Summer after the ring had been exposed.

Even when he bought eyeglasses in Vera Cruz, a very attractive south-of-the-border brunette testified, he used a fake name. The witness, Minerva Bravo Espinosa,
Sketch of A-Bomb Shown at Spy Trial

A cross-section sketch of the atom bomb and data on its operation which David Greenglass said he gave to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, for transmission to Russia, were identified yesterday as "the bomb dropped at Nagasaki."

The identification was made by John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the U.S. Government, who testified in a Federal court.

The government expects to complete presentation of its case today. Attorneys for the Rosenbergs announced that both would take the stand in their own defense.
Miss Bentley
To Testify in
Atom Spy Case

The Government was expected to rest its espionage case today after calling three witnesses, one of them Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet spy courier.

Defense attorneys for Julius Rosenberg, his wife Ethel, and Morton Sobell, said their clients would be their only witnesses when they start their testimony this afternoon. U. S. District Court Judge Kaufman predicted that the case might go to the jury by Monday.

Miss Bentley was expected to link Abraham Brothman as one of 30 spies who worked for Russia. In the current trial Harry Gold, now under a 30-year sentence for his spy activities, testified that he worked for Brothman.

Gold also had said he carried atomic bomb secrets for transmission to Russia from Dr. Klaus Fuchs and from David Greenglass, former Army sergeant who pleaded guilty to spy conspiracy and is awaiting sentence. Greenglass is a government-witness in the current trial.
SPY TRIAL SPEEDED TOWARD EARLY END

Jury Likely to Get Case Monday — Mexican Witnesses Tell of Sobell’s Flight to U. S.

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

The Federal Government virtually completed its espionage case yesterday against the third of three spy trial defendants and probably will rest the case today after calling Elizabeth T. Bentley, courier for a wartime Soviet spy ring.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman announced in United States District Court that the case might go to the jury by Monday. Defense attorneys for Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel said their clients would take the stand in their own defense. Counsel for Morton Sobell, the other defendant on trial, were undecided on whether he would testify.

As the case went into its third calendar week, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol turned his guns on Sobell, a 33-year-old electronics expert. The Government produced a succession of Mexican witnesses to show that Sobell had used five false names when he tried to flee Mexico in July and August, 1950.

Sobell was represented as a fugitive trying to get out of Mexico because he “had already experienced one war” and did not want to return to the Army.
**Never in the Army**

Government records show that never was in the Army, and that his draft classification was a matter of constant dispute between him and his draft board. asked repeatedly for deferment on the ground that he was doing war work, and finally obtained permission to stay out of military service.

Prosecution testimony has identified as a City College classmate of in 1938. He was also a classmate of , 32-year-old -Columbia University expert on supersonic flight. was arrested last week on an indictment charging perjury for having told a grand jury that he did not know either Rosenberg or . Before his arrest he had been listed as a possible Government witness in the spy trial.

**Courtroom Cleared Again**

For the second time during the trial Judge cleared his courtroom of spectators yesterday while atomic bomb testimony was given. Last week he had eliminated the public while testified that the described the atomic bomb clearly.

, court clerk, handed a stenographer the notes of testimony which were not transcribed by direction of the court. Judge then applied the same restrictions to Mr.'s testimony. Before the A. E. C. official began, the judge said to the press:

"I do hope you exercise the same good judgment as you exercised when this information came from the lips of the witness Greenglass.

**Identifies Nagasaki Bomb**

After hearing the Greenglass testimony and examining a sketch made by Greenglass in 1945, Mr. said:

"It was the bomb dropped on Nagasaki."

After the witness said all work at Los Alamos, N. M., was classified as "top secret," Mr. asked:

"In 1943, to your knowledge, did any foreign government have knowledge regarding the development?
ment—and Construction of that
weapon?"

"With the exception of Britain
and Canada, no other," Mr. Derry
replied.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defending
Rosenberg, asked on cross-exami-
nation:

"Would you say that the Gov-
ernment's exhibit reflects a sketch
of the atom bomb when it had
already been perfected?"

"Substantially," the witness an-
swered.

In previous testimony Green-
glass said he gave the data to
Harry Gold, now under sentence
of thirty years in prison in con-
nection with spy activities, for
eventual transmission to the So-
 viet Union. This was done, he said,
one month before the first experi-
mental-type explosion of the bomb
occurred in Alamogordo, N. M., in
mid-1945.

Col. John Lansdale Jr., the day's
first witness, said he had been
responsible for all phases of security
at Los Alamos. In his three and a
half days on the stand, Greenglass
never once mentioned that he had
had any difficulty in getting his
information and getting it out. On
the importance of the atom bomb,
Colonel Lansdale said:

"First, I believe, and secondly, it
was the expressed opinion of the
Chief of Staff that this weapon,
should we be able to develop it,
would be decisive in this war and
would be decisive for the future
security of this country."

Sobell's Aliases Listed

Roy Cohn, Assistant United
States Attorney, developed the
testimony on Sobell's aliases at the
afternoon session. These names,
the testimony showed, included
such variations as "M. Sand," "Mor-
ris Sand," "Marvin Sand," "N. Sand"
and "Morton Soltz."

Earlier, Government testimony
showed that Sobell also used "M.
Berg" and "M. Levitov" as false
names.

Manuel Giner de los Rios, a
Mexican City interior decorator, said
Sobell had lived briefly in his
apartment house in July, 1950, and
had asked how to get out of
Mexico.

Myles J. Lane, another Assistant
United States Attorney, read
United States Navy records to the
jury covering the departure of
Antoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet
consul in New York and a de-
fendant in the case, who fled with
his wife and their two children
from America on Dec. 27, 1946.
The records showed that Yakovlev
had tried to book passage to
France as early as October, but
had been held up by the pier strik-
er. His $1,034 ticket—tax-exempt
showed Russia as his ultimate
destination.

Judge Kaufman, who has been
moving the trial along rapidly
took another step in that direction
when he disposed of a defense ob-
jection at one point. Harold M.
Phillips of counsel for Sobell pro-
tested at the introduction of So-
bell's Selective Service file on the
ground that it might be detri-
mental to the defendant.

"I assume the Government would
not introduce it unless it was in-
tended to be detrimental to the
defendant," Judge Kaufman said
tartly.

Toward the end of the day de-
fense and prosecution counsel
Laredo, Tex. When the defense
denues intend to show that Sobell
had been deported from Mexico
prior to his arrest last year in
Laredo, Texas. When the defense
insisted on having an official of
the Immigration and Naturaliza-
tion Service testify in person,
Judge Kaufman said:

"When the witnesses were
brought up from Mexico, you said
it was silly to bring them, because
you would concede their testimony.
Now you want the man who had
charge of this document to testify
in person."

After Mr. Seypol agreed to try
to have the official flown here
from Texas by this morning, Judge
Kaufman adjourned the trial until
noon today. Before adjournment
he informed the jury that there
would be no court Friday
because it was Good Friday.
Miss Bentley, who lives at 62
MacDougal Street, is expected to
tell today that she knew Abraham
Brothman as one of ten spies.
On June 5, 1949, she told an immi-
gration subcommittee of the Sen-
ate Judiciary Committee that
Brothman and nine others worked
in an espionage network. Broth-
man was convicted of having ob-
structed justice last November and
received a seven-year sentence and
a $15,000 fine.

In the current trial, Harry Gold
has testified that he worked for
Brothman. Gold said he carried
atomic bomb information from
Greenglass and Dr. Klaus Fuchs in
New Mexico to Yokovlev here for
eventual transmission to Russia.
Spy Prosecution
May End Today

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

The Government is expected to close its case in the atom bomb spy trial sometime today with Elizabeth Bentley, former courier for a Soviet spy ring, as the final witness.

She is expected to testify that she was associated with Harry Gold in the Red plan to steal atomic secrets. Gold has already pleaded guilty and is serving a 30-year sentence.

On trial, and facing a possible death sentence if convicted, are Julius Rosenberg, 32, his wife Ethel, 31, of 10 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village, and Morton Sobell, 34, formerly of Flushing, Queens.

COULD GET DEATH.

They are charged with espionage in wartime which is punishable by death.

The defense is expected to put all three of the defendants on the stand. This probably will not be before tomorrow. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who is hearing the case with a jury, announced that there would be no session on Good Friday.

David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, tightened the noose of evidence around his sister and brother-in-law yesterday when he testified that a drawing of the atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki was turned over by him to Rosenberg for transmission to the Russians.

AWAITING Sentence.

Greenglass, who was an Army Sergeant assigned to the atomic energy plant at Los Alamos, N. Mex., where the bomb was constructed, has already pleaded guilty to passing on the secrets and is awaiting sentence.

In a closed courtroom John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of the Atomic Energy Commission, said Greenglass' drawings of the bomb were "substantially accurate."
Spy's Atom Sketch Identified
By A.E.C. as the Nagasaki Bomb

By Blaine Littell

A cross-section sketch with data on an atomic bomb which David Greenglass said he turned over to his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, for transmission to Russia was identified yesterday as a description of the bomb which was dropped on Nagasaki.

In a courtroom cleared of spectators for the second time since the beginning of the trial of three Americans accused of conspiring to commit war-time espionage for Russia, an Atomic Energy Commission official declared that the information stolen by Greenglass while he was employed as a machinist at Los Alamos, N. M., demonstrated "substantially" the principles involved in the construction of the atom bomb.

The official, John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the A.E.C., first heard the testimony which Greenglass gave on the bomb, then examined a sketch which Greenglass testified was a copy of the sketch which he gave to Rosenberg in September, 1945.

He was asked by Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney, if Greenglass' information and sketch concerned a type of atomic missile used by the United States.

"It does," Mr. Derry replied. "It (Continued on page 25, column 3)
Spy
(Continued from page one)
was the bomb dropped at Nagasaki.

He was asked whether Greenglass' material demonstrated substantially the principles involved in the Nagasaki-type bomb—an improvement over the Hiroshima model.

"It does," he said.

He was asked if a scientist familiar with the subject would have been able to "perceive clearly" the structure of the weapon after examining Greenglass' material.

Mr. Derry answered in the affirmative. He added that the information Greenglass acquired as an Army sergeant at Los Alamos was still considered "top secret" by the A.E.C.

Mr. Derry's testimony was the high point in a day which saw four non-English-speaking Mexicans take the witness stand in United States District Court and identify Morton Sobell, one of the defendants, as a man who used glasses and sought to leave Mexico in a surreptitious fashion prior to his deportation from the country last summer. The other defendants are Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel; Greenglass, who testified against his sister, Ethel; and Rosenberg, has pleaded guilty to a charge of espionage and is now awaiting sentence.

Before Mr. Derry began his testimony, Judge Irving R. Kaufman ordered the courtroom cleared of every one but defense and government attorneys, several A.E.C. officials, the jury of eleven men and one woman, court officials, the defendants and newspaper reporters. He explained, as he had on March 12, when Greenglass described the plans of the atomic bomb, that the subject matter was still too secret for public consumption.

Mr. Derry testified that he was an officer between Gen. Leslie R. Groves, commanding general of the Manhattan Engineering District, and the atomic project at Los Alamos from April, 1944, until after the end of World War II. His duties, he explained, were to keep General Groves informed on the progress of the bomb's development. He said he saw the atomic bomb, in various stages of development, many times since it was part of his mission to keep fully informed on the work in progress.

The Manhattan Project's chief concern, he said, was the "research, development, manufacture and delivery of the atomic bomb."

After Mr. Derry had answered preliminary questions, James S. Sabin, court reporter, read from his shorthand notes the testimony on the atomic bomb which Greenglass delivered earlier in this trial. Mr. Derry was also shown Greenglass' sketch of the bomb.

Under cross-examination by Emanuel Bloch, one of four defense attorneys, Mr. Derry said that the sketch reflected "substantially the improved and final version of the Nagasaki bomb. He noted that the "important principles involved" could have been compressed into a twelve-page description similar to the report Greenglass has admitted handing over to Rosenberg for transmission to Soviet agents.

Mr. Derry's testimony was not transcribed by order of the court.

During the morning session, the government called Col. John Lantagale, Jr., security officer for the Los Alamos project during World War II, to the stand. He said his duties, as outlined generally by Gen. Groves, were to keep the project secret from all foreign powers, and to keep the project secret also from all those not directly concerned with it.

Before the first of four witnesses from Mexico were summoned to the stand, Roy M. Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, told Judge Kaufman that the government would wind up its case against the three defendants by the luncheon recess today.

The first witness from Mexico was Manuel Oiner De Los Rios, an interior decorator, who testified that Sobell and his family had an apartment in the same building in Mexico City that he was living in the summer of 1939. Mr. De Los Rios spoke through Eugene Wiesner, a Spanish interpreter from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The other Mexican witnesses followed suit.

Mr. De Los Rios testified that Sobell had asked him how he could leave Mexico without the usual papers and had told him that he was going because he said he was afraid to return to the United States Army since he has already been in war. He was afraid they were looking for him so he would have to go into the army. Sobell insisted, he said, that he could do nothing to help him.

Mr. De Los Rios said Sobell, who was turned over to the F.B.I. by Mexican authorities in August, left Mexico City for a period of three days and sent letters addressed to him from the seaport towns of Vera Cruz and Tampico, although addressed to him, these two letters bore the salutation "Dear Helen." Mr. De Los Rios said he gave them to Sobell's wife, Helen.

Miss Minerva Bravo Espinosa, a Vera Cruz optical store assistant, said Sobell had bought a pair of glasses from her using the name "M. Sand." Miss Espinosa, wearing a pair of very dark glasses and a black hat, identified Sobell in the courtroom as the woman she saw in her store in July, 1950.

The third government witness from Mexico was Jose Broccardo Ventrell, a Vera Cruz hotel proprietor, who said Sobell had registered at his hotel under the name "Morris Sand." Mrs. Dora Bautista, a clerk at the Hotel Tampico in Tampico, testified that Sobell, using the name "M. Sand," had registered at the Tampico last July 30.
3 on Trial as Spies Open Defense,
Rosenberg Denying All Charges

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

The defense of three American citizens charged with wartime atomic espionage for Soviet Russia opened at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Julius Rosenberg, the most important defendant, denying the Government's charges against him.

Rosenberg is on trial in United States District Court with his wife, Ethel, and his City College classmate Morton Sobell. His brothers-in-law, David Greenglass, has confessed and awaits sentence. The fifth person named in the Federal indictment for espionage is Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul here. Yakovlev fled this country in 1946.

As the first defense witness Rosenberg sought to overcome testimony against him by Greenglass, the latter's wife Ruth, and Harry Gold, principal prosecution witnesses. Gold linked Rosenberg to Yakovlev, Greenglass and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, through a portion of a Jello box top used for identification between spies. Gold is serving a thirty-year Federal sentence and Fuchs is serving fourteen years in England.

Facing a possible death sentence, Rosenberg made a general denial that he had engaged in atomic espionage for Russia in 1944 and 1945. Tall, thin and wearing thick-tensed glasses, with a long, sallow face and a small black mustache, he sat back in the witness chair with legs crossed and hands clasped in his lap. He wore a gray suit, white shirt and a silver-and-maroon tie.

Before resting its capital case against the three defendants at 3 o'clock, the Government produced testimony on the Communist conspiracy here from Elizabeth Bentley, who has admitted she was a wartime courier for a Washington spy ring. United States Attorney Irving H. Kappel sought to show the jury of eleven men and one woman that membership in the Communist party provided the motive.

Continued on Page 37, Column 1.
ROSENBERG BEGINS

SPY TRIAL DEFENSE

Continued From Page 1

For all three defendants to go free is my goal. Judge Haggard, as your trustee, will

present the facts and the circumstances of the case. In those facts and circum-

stances, the defense will show that Rosenberg, the third defendant, had been

imported from Mexico to Texas, and that the evidence in the case is not the

same as that which was used in the case of the third defendant in that part of the
trial which was held in New York.

The testimony of the third defendant in that part of the trial was given in New York,

and his testimony was not the same as that which was given in the case of the third
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The testimony of the third defendant in that part of the trial was given in New York,
Q.—Did you ever give Ruth Greenglass your husband, or tell her husband in New Mexico, for the purpose of trying to enlist him in espionage work?

Continuing in similar vein, Rosenberg denied that he ever had discussed espionage with the Greenblatts in Los Alamos. Referring to the fact that Greenblatt, an Army technical sergeant, went home on furlough from Los Alamos in January, 1944, Mr. Bloch gave the witness the David Greenglass sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and asked:

Q.—How you Government's Exhibit 2 and ask you whether or not Dave Greenblatt ever delivered to you a sketch substantially similar to this one held in your hand, in January, 1945? A.—He did not deliver such a sketch. I never saw this sketch before.

Q.—Did you know that he was working at Los Alamos Project? A.—No. I did not know or associate in your own mind the words 'secret project' with the Los Alamos Project. I did not.

Q.—Did you associate where Dave Greenblatt was working in New Mexico with any project developing the atom bomb? A.—I did not.


Q.—Could you describe an atom bomb today, or how an atom bomb works, or the component parts of an atom bomb and the functions of each part? A.—Well, I heard in court a description of the atom bomb, and outside of that, I have never heard a description like that before, and I would say that I cannot repeat the description.

Q.—Have you ever taken courses in nuclear physics? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or any advanced physics? A.—I did not.

Rosenberg added that he worked in the Emerson Radio Company, doing research and development work on 'some new projects they were making for the Navy and Army.'

Red Conspiracy Described

Earlier, Miss Bentley had told of the Communist conspiracy as the eleventh prosecution witness. Appearing on the eleventh day of the trial, she said her husband had interrupted her vacation in San Juan, Puerto Rico. She joined the Communist party in March, 1935. As an 'underground worker' at Columbia University she said part of her work...
Spy Defendant
Back on Stand
To Refute Kin

Rosenberg Denies
Receiving A-Data

Bland and scholarly Julius Rosenberg was back on the witness stand before Federal Judge Irving Kaufman today fighting for his life by denying that he ever obtained atomic secrets for the Soviet Union.

First of three New Yorkers on trial for alleged wartime espionage in behalf of Russia, Rosenberg spent three hours late yesterday contradicting testimony of ex-Army sergeant David Greenglass, former worker at the Los Alamos, N. Mex., atomic bomb project, who said he gave Rosenberg plenty of secrets.

Back in 1944, according to Greenglass, the 33-year-old engineer approached him through his wife, Ruth, and suggested that he forward bomb data and anything else he could get his hands on.

Makes Series of Denials.

"I did not," said Rosenberg yesterday, and gave the same answer to a half-dozen queries from his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch.

Rosenberg is on trial with his wife, Ethel, and a City College classmate, Morton Sobell. Greenglass, his brother-in-law, has confessed to espionage and awaits sentence.

Tall, thin and wearing thick glasses, Rosenberg sat unmoved as testimony was read back to him that could send him to the electric chair for betraying his country.

Miss Bentley Testifies.

Then he listened to Elizabeth Bentley, one-time courier for a Soviet spy ring, who said she had received telephone calls from a man who identified himself as "Julius." Miss Bentley, who did not say that "Julius" was Rosenberg, testified that a voice said voice gave her data to be passed on to the late Jacob Gans, one of the chief Russian agents in the U.S.

The mysterious "Julius" called her in the middle of the night, Miss Bentley testified, and then she later dressed and walked several blocks to a public phone booth to call Odets.
Rosenberg Back on Stand to Deny Getting A-Secrets From Greenglass

Julius Rosenberg, facing a possible death sentence as an accused atom bomb spy for Russia, was to resume the stand today to refute the testimony of his brother-in-law.

He will be followed by his two co-defendants, his wife, Ethel, and his college classmate, Morton Sobell, an electronics specialist.
Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer, led off the defense with a series of "I did nots" in reply to questions by his counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, leading him over the testimony of David Greenglass, who is Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother.

Rosenberg denied that he got information on the bomb from Greenglass, employed in 1944 and 1945 at the Los Alamos, N. M., project, or that he gave Mrs. Greenglass money to go to New Mexico with instructions on obtaining secret data.

He denied also that his brother-in-law had delivered to him a sketch of an atom bomb on a fur-lunch in New York in January, 1945, as Greenglass had testified. Asked by Bloch if he could describe an atom bomb, Rosenberg answered:

"Well, I read in court a description of the atom bomb, and outside of that, I have never heard a description like that before, and I would say that I cannot repeat the description.

He testified that when he saw Greenglass in New York it was only for recital.

Awaiting Sentence

Greenglass has pleaded guilty to his part in the alleged conspiracy and is awaiting sentence. Another key witness was Henry Gold, Philadelphia chemist who admitted being a contact man for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, whose arrest in England led to exposure of the espionage ring. Gold is serving a 30-year sentence.

Before the defense began, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied nine defense motions to declare a mistrial, dismiss the indictment, and eliminate all