

SOBELL EXHIBITS ARE FOUND BY U.S.

Rosenberg Trial Material
Available to Defendant

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Ten exhibits sought from the Federal Government by Morton Sobell in his effort to compile evidence to overturn his conviction in the 1951 case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have been found, a lawyer working on the case reported yesterday.

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 as a result of their conviction. They maintained throughout their trial that they were not guilty.

Mr. Sobell served 17 years and nine months of a 30-year sentence, was released from prison in 1969 and is required to report to the United States Board of Parole until 1981.

Burt Neuborne of the American Civil Liberties Union, who represented Mr. Sobell in his claim to the exhibits, said he had been informed Monday by the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York that the exhibits had been found.

Exhibits in Wrong File

United States Attorney Paul J. Curran said, "We kept searching and they turned up having been misplaced in a file cabinet that dealt with an unrelated case." Mr. Curran said the exhibits were found by John W. Niels Jr., head of the civil division of the office, and apparently had been misfiled several years ago.

As a result of the discovery of the exhibits, Mr. Neuborne said, he had written to Federal Judge Milton Pollack to discontinue Mr. Sobell's lawsuit

to compel the Government to find the exhibits and allow them to be examined.

Judge Pollack said yesterday that the case had been dismissed as moot. Mr. Sobell had applied last April 9 for a writ of mandamus to enable him to inspect the exhibits.

Mr. Neuborne said Mr. Sobell would examine the exhibits after he returned in September from a trip to Europe. Upon bringing suit, Mr. Sobell, now a medical electronic engineer, said he hoped he "might be able to prove an exhibit a fraud."

The 10 exhibits he seeks in-

clude four sketches that David Greenglass, the chief prosecution witness, testified were copies of drawings he had made to give to Julius Rosenberg or Harry Gold as a spy courier.

Tried with the Rosenbergs, Mr. Sobell was found guilty of conspiracy to transmit defense information to the Soviet Union.

Last month, 2,800 people, paying from \$3 to \$50 a ticket, filled Carnegie Hall to help start a national campaign to clear the names of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Mr. Sobell was among the speakers.