Rosenberg Files Show F.B.I. Pressed Hard

By PETER KRIESS
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The mass of material on the Rosenberg espionage case made public last week by F.B.I. lawyers strengthened efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expand the charges against the defendants.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were convicted in 1951, and Morton Sobell was sentenced with them in 1953 to 30 years' imprisonment.

The documents show F.B.I. complaints that Mr. Sobell's alleged interest in classified fire-control data had not been brought up in the trial. This indicates that agents had failed on the possible receipt by July 30 of 1943, as alleged by Mr. Ettlin.

Other inquiries appear to have been made entirely, according to the reports. Among the 29,000 pages of F.B.I. material made available in part, the documents show that the F.B.I. had failed to develop any evidence of Sobell's role in espionage during his employment there.

Another report showed that the bureau interviewed Mr. Greenglass at the Lewisburg (Pa.) Penitentiary on Nov. 23-24, 1952, and the department's reports were sent to clear their parts.

The most striking disclosure, first made on Nov. 21, was that David Greenglass, the star witness, told the prosecution before the trial that his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, was never present when Mr. Green- glass gave his brother-in-law, Julius, a complete description of the atomic bomb in the fall of 1945.

The instruments revealed to Mr. Sobell and Mr. Sobel's, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

A memorandum during the trial, dated March 16, 1951, said: "This information that he has endeavored to enlist the aid of Rosenberg in entering into espiono- age and that Rosenberg had promised to assist him." The information was as follows: "Rosenberg is very critical of the present setup of the American Communist Party, stating that it is "shot through with F.B.I. agents.""

The memorandum quoted the information as saying that Mr. Rosenberg had commented that "as far as the death penalty was concerned, he played the game and lost, and would have to take the results." But it went on, "Rosenberg stated that even if he is sentenced to 30 years, he will not have to serve more than five years because by that time there would be a 'Sovietized America.'"

One long series of F.B.I. investigations followed T's statement that Mr. Rosenberg said in a letter to him, "if it was scribbled on for hours at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Nov. 11, 1944, regarding a mechanism related to the Mark 56 project.

No Proof of Espionage

A memorandum said that Mr. Sobell had worked for General Electric from June 1942, to June 1947, but that an investigation had "failed to de- velop any evidence of Sobell's involvement in espionage during his employment there."

Another report showed that the bureau interviewed Mr. Greenglass at the Lewisburg (Pa.) Penitentiary on Nov. 23-24, 1952, just after he told a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarran, a Democrat of Wisconsin that Mr. Rosen- berg had once referred to a "thinking-machine."

The F.B.I. documents show that General Electric had reported that its employees used "thinking-machine" as a project. The report said it was more than likely that Mr. Rosenberg knew of the classified material from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The documents recount that the bureau had found that Mr. Perl had been a technical assistant to Dr. Theodore von Harnan, a Columbia aerody- namics expert, authorized on the scientist's behalf to receive a "confidential informant of unknown reliability or "T."

Informant Was Revealed

The "informant's name was never revealed. But F.B.I. technicians

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