

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Morton Sobell

FILE NO. 100-37158

VOLUME NO. 27

SERIALS 12182

thru

1577

NOTICE

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File No: 100-37158

Re: Morton Sobell

Date: 11-77

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1482	10-5-53	NY, SA to SAC Memo	1	1		
1483	10-7-53	NY, SE to SAC Memo captioned: third party	1	1		
1484	10-7-53	NY, SE to SAC Memo captioned: "MORNING FREIHEIT"	1	1		
1485	10-8-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	2	2		
1486	10-11-53	Newspaper Clipping from the Worker	2	2		
1487	10-12-53	Newspaper Clipping from National Guardian	4	4		
1488	10-13-53	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned: NCSJRC	6	6		
1489	10-14-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	3	3		
1490	10-15-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	2	2		
1491	10-19-53	NY Airtel to HQ, NK & NY	2	-	YES	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1492	10-16-53	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned Semontel	2	2		
1493	10-19-53	NY Memo with attachment	1/21	1/21		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque New York

Kms / jwg

File No: 100-37158

Re:

Morton Sobell

Date:

11-77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1494	10-17-53	third party letter to SAC, NY	3	3		
1495	10-19-53	SAC, NY letter to third party	1	1		
1496	10-23-53	NY report to HQ	14	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1496	10-23-53	copy of NY report to HQ	14	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1496	10-23-53	second copy of NY report to HQ	14	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1497	10-8-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	2	2		
1498	10-19-53	NY SA to SAC Memo captioned: CSJRC.	2	2		
1499	10-29-53	AI airtel to HQ copy to NY	2	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1499	10-29-53	copy of AI airtel to HQ	2	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1500	11-2-53	Newspaper Clipping from National Guardian	1	1		
1501	11-3-53	NY SA to SAC Memo with attachment	7	7		
1502	11-4-53	Type out Copy of NY teletype to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1502	11-4-53	Transmit copy of NY teletype to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1503	11-6-53	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1504	10-15-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	3	3		
1505	10-26-53	photo copy of transcript of record	27			REFERRED TO ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY
1506	11-13-53	NY, SA to SAC memo	1	1		
1507	11-16-53	Newspaper Clipping from National Guardian	1	1		
1508	11-9-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1509	11-11-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1510	11-12-53	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1511	11-19-53	WFO letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1512	11-24-53	CG SA to SAC memo re: CSJRC	3	3		
1513	12-4-53	NY teletype to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483

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File No: 100-37158Re: Morton SobellDate: 11-77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1514	11-23-53	HQ letter to NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1514	11-23-53	Copy of HQ letter to NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1515	11-25-53	PH report to HQ copy to NY	7	—	Yes	2547 P2/286 SEE NY FILE 65-15348
1516	12-9-53	Newspaper clipping, from National Guardian	3	3		
1517	12-3-53	ME report to HQ copy to NY re: NCSJRC	7	7	Yes	Being Processed SEE NY FILE 65-15348
1518	12-10-53	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: M. OIKin	3	3		
1519	12-11-53	NY SA to SAC Memo captioned: Rosenberg - Sobell Committee	2	2		
1520	12-14-53	Newspaper Clipping from National Guardian	1	1		
1521	11-13-53	DE letter to NY captioned: "Glos Ludowy"	1	1		
1522	12-10-53	NY, teletype to HQ	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1523	12-23-53	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: Chait's Farm	3	3		
1524	12-29-53	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned: third party	1	1		

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1525	12-31-53	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: third party	1	1		
1526	1-11-54	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1527	1-12-54	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1528	1-12-54	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: third party	2	2		
1529	12-17-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1530	12-17-53	WFO letter to HQ	1	1	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1530	12-17-53	copy of WFO letter to HQ	1	1	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1531	1-18-54	Newspaper Clipping from National Guardian	1	1		
1532	12-22-53	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1533	1-19-54	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1534	1-20-54	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned: third party	2	2		
1535	1-21-54	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: third party	1	1		

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File No: 100-37158

Re: Marton Sabell

Date:

11-77

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1536	1-27-54	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1537	1-28-54	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1538	1-29-54	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: third party	1	1		
1539	1-29-54	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	2	2		
1540	2-1-54	FD-192 Inventory of property	1	—	YES	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1541	2-1-54	FD-192 Inventory of property	1	—	YES	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1542	2-1-54	NY, SA to SAC memo	1	1		
1543	2-1-54	NY teletype to HQ	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1544	2-1-54	WFO teletype to HQ, NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1544	2-1-54	copy of WFO teletype to HQ, NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1545	2-2-54	Newspaper Clipping from N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1		
1546	2-2-54	Newspaper Clipping from N.Y. News	1	1		

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred. (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1547	2-2-54	Newspaper Clipping from N.Y. Mirror	1	1		
1548	2-2-54	Newspaper Clipping from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		
1549	2-5-54	WFO letter to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1549	2-5-54	copy of WFO letter to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1550	2-12-54	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1551	2-8-54	Newspaper Clipping from National Guardian	2	2		
1552	2-15-54	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned: third party	1	1		
1553	3-1-54	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned: NCSSJRC	2	2		
1554	3-3-54	AL report to HQ copy to NY	9	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 65-58236
1555	2-23-54	HQ letter to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1555	2-23-54	copy of HQ letter to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
	2-24-54	NY, SA to SAC Memo captioned: third party	4	4		

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1556 ^a	3-4-54	NY, SA to SAC memo captioned: third party	2	1		
1557	3-12-54	PH teletype to HQ, NY, CG, SF	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1558	3-15-54	NY FD-122 to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1559	3-15-54	NY letter to HQ,	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1560	3-15-54	NY report to HQ	3	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1560	3-15-54	copy of NY report to HQ	3	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1560	3-15-54	second copy of NY report to HQ	3	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1561	3-15-54	NY letter to HQ	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1562	3-18-54	HQ letter to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1562	3-18-54	copy of HQ letter to NY	1	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1563	3-18-54	AL report to HQ captioned: Julius Rosenberg	22	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 65-58236
1564	3-30-54	NY letter to HQ	4	—	yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483

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File No: 100-37158

Re:

Martin Sobell

Date:

11-77

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1565	3-25-54	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1566	4-8-54	SF letter to HQ copy to NY	2	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1567	4-14-54	HQ letter to NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1567	4-14-54	copy of HQ letter to NY	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1568	4-15-54	NY letter to HQ	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1569	4-16-54	HQ teletype to SF NY, CG	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1569	4-16-54	copy of HQ teletype to SF, NY, CG	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1570	4-22-54	NY, SA to SAC memo	2	1		
1571	4-21-54	NY letter to HQ	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483
1572	4-22-54	NY, SA to SAC memo	2	1		(SAME AS SERIAL 1570 THIS VOLUME)
1573	4-27-54	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1		
1574	4-27-54	NY letter to HQ	1	—	Yes	SEE BUFILE 101-2483

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File No. _____

100-37158

Boi

Morton Sabel

Date:

17-77

(month/year)

[illegible]

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FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
482	10/5/53	No deletions were made.
483	10/7/53	No deletions were made.
484	10/7/53	No deletions were made.
485	10/8/53	No deletions were made.
486	10/10/53	No deletions were made.
487	10/12/53	No deletions were made.
488	10/13/53	(b) (7) (D) - The designation of informant symbols and other identifying information was withheld on pages 1 and 2 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
489	10/14/53	No deletions were made.
490	10/15/53	No deletions were made..
491	10/19/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
492	10/16/53	No deletions were made.
493	10/19/53	(b) (7) (D) - (To facilitate identification of the attachment pages, the attachment page number can be found in the circle at the upper right hand corner.) The designation of informant symbols was withheld on attachment pages 10, 15 and 20 to protect the identity of sources who had been assured of complete confidentiality. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1494	10/17/53	(b) (7) (D) - Identifying information on an informant has been deleted from pages 1 and 2 of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
1495	10/19/53	(b) (7) (D) - The identifying information of a source has been denied inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
1496 with two copies	10/23/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1497	10/8/53	No deletions were made.
1498	10/19/53	(b) (7) (D) - The name, informant symbol number, and other identifying information has been deleted from pages 1 and 2 of this document, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source. This source has been assured of complete confidentiality.
1499 with one copy	10/29/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1500	11/2/53	No deletions were made.
1501	11/3/53	No deletions were made.
1502 with one copy	11/4/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1503	11/6/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1504	10/15/53	No deletions were made.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1505	10/26/53	This serial is a referred document.
1506	11/13/53	No deletions were made.
1507	11/16/53	No deletions were made.
1508	11/9/53	No deletions were made.
1509	11/11/53	No deletions were made.
1510	11/12/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1511	11/19/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1512	11/24/53	(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol and other identifying information was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. In addition, information was deleted on page 3 of this document, inasmuch as this information is singular in nature and the release of it would identify the source.
1513	12/4/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1514 with one copy	11/23/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1515	11/25/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1516	12/9/53	No deletions were made.
1517	12/3/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1518	12/10/53	<p>(b) (7) (C) - The nature of FBI investigative interest in third party individuals has been deleted on page 1, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</p> <p>(b) (7) (D) - An informant symbol number and other identifying information of an informant has been withheld in the text of page 1 of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of this source. In addition, the nature as to how this information was received has been deleted from the second page of this document, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.</p>
1519	12/11/53	<p>(b) (7) (D) - An informant symbol number, identifying information on the informant, and the nature as to how the informant received his information has been deleted, inasmuch as the disclosure of this information would identify the source. The source has been given the promise of confidentiality.</p>
1520	12/14/53	No deletions were made.
1521	11/13/53	<p>(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on this serial, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source. This source has been given the promise of confidentiality.</p>
1522	12/10/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1523	12/23/53	<p>(b) (7) (C) - Deletions were made in the lower left hand corner on page 1 of this document to protect the personal privacy of third parties. Specifically, the nature of FBI investigative interests on these third parties has been withheld, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</p>

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1524	12/29/53	<p>(b) (7) (D) - This exemption was cited on pages 1 through 3 to protect the informant symbol, identifying information, and information supplied by the informant which is singular in nature. This source has been assured of complete confidentiality, and the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.</p> <p>(b) (1) - Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/14/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.</p> <p>(b) (7) (C) - Information of a personal nature was withheld from paragraph 1 lines 3, 5 and 6 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</p> <p>(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this document, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given.</p>
1525	12/31/53	<p>(b) (1) - Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/14/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's 2040.</p> <p>(b) (7) (C) - The character in the caption of this document and deletions made in the dissemination column have been withheld, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy for third parties.</p> <p>(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld from this serial, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of a source. This source has been assured of complete confidentiality.</p>

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1526	1/11/54	No deletions were made.
1527	1/12/54	No deletions were made.
1528	1/12/54	(b) (1) - This deletion is cited on page 2 of this document. Paragraphs 1 and 2 on this page have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/21/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2044. (b) (7) (D) - Information has been withheld on page 1 of this document inasmuch as this information is singular in nature, and the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source. This source has been assured of complete confidentiality.
1529	12/17/53	No deletions were made.
1530 with one copy	12/17/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1531	1/18/54	No deletions were made.
1532	12/22/53	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1533	1/19/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1534	1/20/54	(b) (7) (D) - Deletions were made on this document to protect the identity of the date furnished and the information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1535	1/21/54	(b) (7) (D) - This exemption was cited on page 1 to protect the identity of, the date furnished, and information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
1536	1/27/54	No deletions were made.
1537	1/28/54	No deletions were made.
1538	1/29/54	(b) (7) (D) - Information regarding the date and location of meetings that the informant attended has been withheld inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of the source. The informant symbol number and activities of the informant have been withheld, inasmuch as the informant has been assured of complete confidentiality, and the release of this information would disclose the informant's identity.
1539	1/29/54	No deletions were made.
1540	2/1/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1541	2/1/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1542	2/1/54	No deletions were made.
1543	2/1/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1544 with one copy	2/1/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1545	2/2/54	No deletions were made.

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DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Rosenberg Et. Al.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1546	2/2/54	No deletions were made.
1547	2/2/54	No deletions were made.
1548	2/2/54	No deletions were made.
1549 with one copy	2/5/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1550	2/12/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1551	2/8/54	No deletions were made.
1552	2/15/54	(b) (7) (D) - Deletions were made on this serial to protect the identity of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The material that has been deleted is singular in nature, and the release of this information would identify the source.
1553	3/1/54	(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol and other identifying information was withheld from this document to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
1554	3/3/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1555 with one copy	2/23/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1556	2/24/54	(b) (7) (D) - This exemption is cited for all deletions made on this 4 page document. The material that has been denied is singular in nature, inasmuch as it shows association of individuals with the informant. The release of this infor-

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1556a	3/4/54	<p>mation would disclose the identity of a source who has been assured of complete confidentiality.</p> <p>(b) (1) - Page 1 paragraphs 1 and 2 and page 2 in its entirety has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/14/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.</p> <p>(b) (7) (D) - Further deletions on page 1 of this document have been made to withhold the informant symbol number and other identifying information, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of a source. The source has been assured of complete confidentiality.</p>
1557	3/12/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1558	3/15/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1559	3/15/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1560 with two copies	3/15/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1561	3/15/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1562 with one copy	3/18/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1563	3/18/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.

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DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Rosenberg Et. AL

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1564	3/30/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1565	3/25/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1566	4/8/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1567 with one copy	4/14/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1568	4/15/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1569 with one copy	4/16/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1570	4/22/54	<p>(b) (1) - Page 1 paragraph 3 and page 2 in its entirety has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/14/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.</p> <p>(b) (7) (D) - Further deletions were made on page 1 of this serial to withhold the informant symbol and other identifying information that is singular in nature. The disclosure of this information would identify an informant for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given.</p>
1571	4/21/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1572	4/22/54	Deletions were made pursuant to exemptions (b) (1) and (b) (7) (D). Inasmuch as this serial is the same as serial 1570 in this volume, please refer to the above serial for detailed justifications.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
1573	4/27/54	No deletions were made.
1574	4/27/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1575	2/18/54	(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol and other identifying information was withheld on page 1 of this document to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
1576	3/22/54	(b) (7) (D) - Deletions were made on pages 1 and 3 of this serial to protect information that has been given by the informant or information that would identify the informant inasmuch as it is singular in nature. The informant has been assured of complete confidentiality, and the release of this information would disclose the identity of this informant.
1577	4/26/54	This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
1578	6/29/54	(b) (7) (D) - Deletions were made on this 3 page document to protect the identity of a source. This information is singular in nature, inasmuch as it shows informant symbol and references to the informant's associations. To release this information would identify the source. The source has been promised complete confidentiality.

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

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See also Nos. _____

100-391578
1952
100-1577
100-297

Handwritten:
Pending
in 214

Handwritten:
J. Harrington

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERN.

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL;
ESP. R.

DATE: 10/5/53

SAC
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SEC.10
SEC.11
SEC.12
SEC.13
SEC.14
SEC.15
SEC.16

I telephonically contacted Mr. William Cleveland, Bureau, in the absence of Inspector Carl Hennrich and advised him that MORTON SOBELL's attorneys presented a motion before the Circuit Court of Appeals in NY, asking for a stay of time to file an appeal until December, 1953. I told Mr. Cleveland that HUSA Kilsheimer, SDNY, had filed a motion asking for the defendant's motion to be set aside inasmuch as this appeal has already been argued in the ROSENBERG case and was turned down on appeal to the Supreme Court. The court reserved judgment on both motions.

TJM:MFD

1482

100-37158

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FBI - NEW YORK	

John King

SAC, NY

October 7, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-7786)

IRVING GREENBERG
SECURITY MATTER - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of September 13, 1953, on page 7, columns 1-5, contained an article by 'Beg Green' (IRVING GREENBERG), entitled: "The Astounding Facts About The Conspiracy Against Morton Sobell, A Friend Of The Rosenbergs". This article stated, in part:

"In this country, and throughout the world there is a broad mass-movement to rehabilitate the names of the two Jewish martyrs Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, victims of a frightful false accusation and of the war hysteria. At the same time there is now going on a campaign to free the third victim of the same frame-up, Morton Sobell, from jail, and this campaign should be intensified.....

"Sobell, a Jewish engineer, from New York, now 36 years old, father of two children, is incarcerated in the worst jail in the country - in that 'Devil's Island' Alcatraz, near San Francisco. Although innocent, he was sent to that jail for 30 years (actually for life) because he refused to be a stool pigeon: he refused to help the F.B.I. in its false charges against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Just like the Rosenbergs, all along he insisted that he was absolutely innocent....

"It seemed impossible that the jury would find him guilty, when there was no proof against him, and when the only witness against him was a creature who had admitted that he was a liar. But the atmosphere was full of war hysteria, and Sobell was found guilty only on the basis that the prosecution had indicted him - so the jury found him guilty...

"Sobell's case will be presented to the Supreme Court. Sobell can be saved. He should be saved. All fighters for justice should fight for the liberation of this innocent victim of war hysteria and witch-hunts."

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

37158 (Morton Sobell)
(Morning Freiheit)

100-37158-1483

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SAC, NY

October 7, 1953

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-21)

"MORNING FREIHEIT"
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of September 15, 1953, on page 1, columns 4-5:

The Mass Meeting Tomorrow At Randalls Island

Tomorrow evening, Wednesday, at 7:30 P.M., at the Randalls Island Stadium, in New York City, there will be an unusually important meeting which the Rosenberg Committee called in order to renew and intensify the fight to cleanse the name of the two killed martyrs, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and for rehabilitating and freeing the remaining victim of the atom-spy frame up, Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, who was stuck on to the Rosenberg trial without any basis, only in order to increase the number of victims of the frame up, - AND ALL OF THEM JEWISH VICTIMS - was, as you know, sentenced to 30 years at hard labor, and is being kept at Alcatraz, in the hardest and worst jail, and in which are kept only the most brutal, inhuman criminals. Morton Sobell's great 'crime' was the same as the Rosenbergs: he refused, and continues to refuse to be a false witness against himself, and to aid the espionage false charge against others.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, the courageous wife of Morton Sobell, will be among the prominent speakers who will relate the stunning background of the trial against the Rosenberg martyrs and against Morton Sobell, which is not known to the public.

Everyone who was upset by the tragic execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg must attend, and bring with him as many of his friends and acquaintances as possible. Today's meeting is a holy one and a dual one: to cleanse the names of the Rosenberg martyrs, and to save Morton Sobell, so long as that is still possible. Do your holy duty and come to today's meeting at Randalls Island.

Admission \$1.00. People under 16 free.

Translated by SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

- 1 - NY 100-37158 (Morton Sobell) /
- 1 - NY 100-107111 (National Committee To Secure Justice
In The Rosenberg Case)

100-37158-1484

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Morton Sobell's Affidavit from Alcatraz Filed in Appeals Court

Morton Sobell, defendant in the Rosenberg Case, has submitted an affidavit to the Circuit Court of Appeals in connection with his plea for a new trial. Sobell, condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz, reiterated his innocence, and said he did not testify at the trial because his lawyers thought his innocence had been clearly established.

The affidavit, which Sobell made in Alcatraz, was submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York last Monday in connection with Sobell's appeal on the basis of new evidence, and the text was made known yesterday. The Rosenbergs went to their death without this evidence being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

"I am impelled to submit this affidavit," Sobell said, "because at every stage of this proceeding, since the trial, the U. S. attorney has stressed in oral argument and affidavit the fact that I did not take the stand in my own behalf, at the trial. It is highly inappropriate in this case that this fact be given any significance whatsoever, for the following reasons, which I owe it to myself and my family to bring to the Court's attention.

"I want to testify on my own behalf at my trial. I did not do so because my trial attorneys insisted that I should not because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that my innocence was

clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (as Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing me) that it would necessarily follow that I would be freed."

Sobell also asserted:

"I am completely innocent of the charges made against me. The fantastic tale Max Elitcher told about

a wild midnight ride to Julius Rosenberg's apartment is untrue, and I had thought this to be plain, particularly since he admitted at the trial that he did not concoct it until after several interviews with FBI agents, several months after he was first 'persuaded' to cooperate with them. The balance of his testimony against me, which consisted in not

(Continued on Page 6)

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

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Sobell

(Continued from Page 3)

a scintilla more than the insinuation by him of a reference to 'espionage' in innocent and routine conversations I had had with him, is likewise untrue."

Sobell's appeal was based on new evidence uncovered in the attempt to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. By the conspiracy law, all of this evidence applied to the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell's attorney, Howard N. Meyer, charged that the evidence had never been given proper consideration in the courts, but had been hastily brushed aside because of the rush to execute the Rosenbergs.

A national conference on the

Rosenberg-Sobell case is being held in Chicago this weekend.

Sessions will be on Saturday and Sunday at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Ave. A public session will be held Saturday night.

Among those participating will be Prof. Malcom Sharp of Chicago University, Prof. Stephen S. Love of Chicago, and Anton J. Carlson, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago.

Helen Sobell, who has been speaking throughout the United States in behalf of her husband, will address the public session of the conference.

Innocent, He Fights for Freedom from Alcatraz

THE FIGHT to get a new trial for Morton Sobell, one of the victims in the Rosenberg frame-up, will be a highlight of the Chicago conference this weekend, Oct. 10-11, at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue.

Sobell, rushed to the grim Alcatraz Prison on a 30-year jail term, started the new stage in his fight for vindication by presenting a motion to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York Monday.

Sobell wants the court to grant him the right to appeal for a new trial on the basis of new evidence which punctures the official lie about "spy rings" on which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed.

In his plea, Sobell's lawyer, Howard N. Meyer, showed that Judge Kaufman, executioner of the Rosenbergs, refused to consider on its merits the new evidence offered by the Rosenberg defense on June 8. This evidence was the console table which Government witness David Greenglass said was given to the Rosenbergs

by "the Soviet government" for "espionage" purposes. The Rosenberg defense traced this table to Macy's department store, where Julius said he had bought it. It was not "hollowed out" for camera work as the stoolpigeon claimed.

★

OTHER EVIDENCE was the affidavit of Greenglass's brother who swore that David Greenglass had told him that he had been stealing uranium at Los Alamos. Julius swore that it was this which he suspected was the cause of Greenglass' "trouble" with the authorities and the hold which they had over him.

Sobell, in a brief submitted to the three judges of the Circuit Court, said that he had made a mistake in not testifying at the Rosenberg trial. It had been felt that the complete absence of any evidence against him—even Judge Kaufman admitted that there was nothing connecting him with espionage—would result in his automatic acquittal. Sobell now wants to take the stand in his own behalf.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED *October 11, 1953*

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9/22



HELEN AND MORTON SOBELL, husband and wife, are shown in the photograph taken before his arrest. Sobell, who swears he is innocent, was condemned to the living death of 30 years in Alcatraz following his conviction as a co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

WHY THE ROSENBERGS' CO-DEFENDANT DID NOT TAKE THE STAND

Morton Sobell tells his own story

JUDGES Charles E. Clark, Harrie B. Chase and Jerome N. Frank of the U.S. Court of Appeals last week had under advisement an appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz prison as a "co-conspirator" in the Rosenberg case. An early decision was expected; if a new trial is denied by the Circuit Court, an appeal will be made to the U.S. Supreme Court. U.S. Atty. James B. Kilshelmer III argued for summary dismissal of the appeal.

Howard N. Meyer, attorney for Sobell, argued that no real consideration had been given by the courts to new evidence in the case because of the haste with which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were rushed to their executions last June 19. Sobell himself, in an affidavit submitted by his lawyer, pointed out that he had joined in the last appeal in June "without being able to submit an affidavit of my own in support of the motion." His sudden transfer at that time to Alcatraz, 3,000 miles away, had made it impossible for him to file a statement in his own behalf.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE: The court action came on the eve of a national conference in Chicago to plan new steps in a campaign to win a new trial and eventual freedom for Sobell.

In his affidavit, Sobell reiterated that "I am completely innocent of the charges made against me" and called the testimony of Max Elitcher, sole witness against him, "fantastic" and "untrue." Noting that the prosecution has emphasized in all proceedings the fact that Sobell did not take the stand in

his own behalf, Sobell explained:

"I wanted to testify on my own behalf at my trial. I did not do so because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that my innocence was clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (as Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing

me) that it would necessarily follow that I would be freed."

THE FULL STORY: The bulk of Sobell's affidavit consists of a complete explanation of his vacation trip to Mexico, where he was kidnaped and forcibly returned in an effort by the government to make him appear a "fugitive." This is his story:

ALCATRAZ FEDL. PENITENTIARY: THE ONLY other testimony concerning me at the trial related to a trip to Mexico which I made with my family, which had nothing to do with espionage, and which only after the trial did I realize was given significance by court and jury out of all proportion to what the facts actually showed. It was only after the trial that I realized how this testimony was misconstrued and misused, and to make the record clear, I want to tell the whole story now.

My wife, daughter, infant son and I left New York in late June, 1950, for Mexico City. This was no suddenly developed plan. I had become dissatisfied with my work in the summer of 1949, but I couldn't very well leave then because I was in the middle of a big project at the Reeves Instrument Co., where I worked. I was in charge of the design and manufacture of a special radar computer known as a Plotting Board, and to have deserted it in mid-stream would naturally have prejudiced opportunities for future employment. During the following year I investigated several positions but couldn't find anything like what I wanted. I was really interested in getting into more basic research or an academic position.

My project was completed by June, 1950. At about the same time my

(Continued on Page 3)



HELEN and MORTON SOBELL

There was a happier time

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ROSENBERGS' CO-DEFENDANT SPEAKS

The truth about Morton Sobell in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

daughter's school term ended, my wife's graduate physics course at Columbia wound up, and my own course I was teaching at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, a graduate course on "Feed-back amplifiers," came to its summer recess. None of us had any special ties keeping us in the city, so we decided to go to Mexico. As my attorney showed, on his motion for reduction of my sentence, we had been planning and dreaming of such a trip for several years, and had documentary evidence to prove it.

Although we naturally made no public announcement of our plans, there was no secret about it either. I wrote



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG
Their silence became thunder



my employer for an indefinite leave of absence, applied for and obtained necessary visas from the Mexican consul in New York, and bought round-trip tickets at the American Airlines ticket office. On the way, I had the customs officials at Dallas examine and make a record of my foreign-made cameras, so I wouldn't have to pay duty on them when bringing them back into the country. In Mexico City, we rented an apartment for a month or two, where the family stayed all the time we were there.

THERE WAS one aspect to the trip, however, which differentiated it

Convenient 'link'

On the eve of the Chicago conference to plan for a new trial for radar engineer Morton Sobell, the Army announced that "several" Signal Corps radar workers at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., had been suspended as security risks. The Washington Times-Herald, Chicago Tribune and Hearst papers promptly ballooned the story into a new spy scare, "linked" it with the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

from a routine vacation. I was not alone. In mid-1950, in having become apprehensive over signs of political intimidation and repression in this country—the inquisitions, purges and political prosecutions—which were products largely of the cold war. Although a scientist, I was not oblivious to political developments, and in fact, in common with many other scientists, saw a danger to my future in the oppressive atmosphere in which we had to work. My wife and I talked about saving our children from the terrible things the world had seen occur in Nazi Germany, and had at least half an idea we could escape its threatened repetition here. We had both engaged in left of center political activities in college days and every day saw people, including distinguished scientists like Dr. Condon, harassed and persecuted for no more than their opinions. All this, coupled with my dissatisfaction with my job anyway, and the fact that we had saved up a little money meant that when we left, we just didn't know whether we would come back or not. I recall thinking that Mexico might offer me a real challenge and opportunity—a country that, in my technical, engineering field, was really in its pioneer days.

In Mexico, there were more typical examples of our indecision. On one occasion, in Mexico City, I talked to a travel agency about an Italian Line ship due to sail from Vera Cruz to Havana, and how much it would cost to fly from there back to the U.S.—and made no reservation for anywhere. Again, we cashed in our adult American Airlines return trip tickets that were good only for only 60 days, but kept the one for our daughter that was good for six months.

THEN, in the midst of our uncertainties, the newspapers suddenly published the news of Julius Rosenberg's arrest as an alleged "atom-spy." To me, the charge was absurd, but nonetheless frightening in what it meant. I had known Julius in City College years before; we had been together in a number of progressive student organizations during our college days, and had seen each other infrequently since then. I felt that he was being persecuted for political reasons and that the charge was calculated to intimidate and silence political dissent in the U.S. I reasoned that anybody who opposed the then new Korean war, or otherwise dared to speak up and oppose any American policies he disagreed with, would be slapped into jail on one pretext or another. But this led me to make the mistake of feeling that a dictatorship was already taking over my country.

Then, and only then, was it that I left the family in the Mexico City apartment and traveled around Mexico—to Vera Cruz and Tampico—even using false names, and inquiring about passage to Europe or South America for all of us. It is hard to understand how I might have been led to do such a stupid thing, but it didn't take long for me to recognize how inept and pointless it was. Of course, I had no idea how it could be misinterpreted, and how dangerous it would turn out to be.

So I went back to Mexico City, and my wife and I talked it over once again. We realized that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return and help to combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and "sitting it out." I know now how right this last decision was, and how wrong I was to think I could isolate myself from others who had the same problem.

SO MY WIFE and I decided to come back to New York, take up our lives, and join in whatever way we could in resisting the attacks on the liberties of people that were being made in the United States. We made plans for our return. There is tangible, documentary proof of this, too, for we then secured vaccinations in Mexico City—which we had not needed to get there, but which we did need to return to the U.S.

But then came the unheard-of attack which deprived us of the chance to return voluntarily. My apartment was invaded by armed men who represented themselves as Mexican police, but refused when I requested it, to take me to the American Embassy. This fact, and the rest of this incident, was set

forth in my uncontradicted affidavit in support of my trial counsel's motion to arrest judgment. The U.S. Attorney at my trial as much as admitted that the FBI had engineered the whole affair. I cannot understand to this day how this lawless act, apparently calculated to prevent me from returning voluntarily—for I was never informed of so much as even that I was wanted for questioning—has remained unrebuked.

(signed) Morton Sobell
Sworn to before me this
23rd day of September, 1953
(signed) R. Delmore, Jr., Asst. Warden

SAC, New York

10/13/53

JOHN W. DCOLEY, SA (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report of [REDACTED] of known reliability, report was furnished to SA JOHN W. DCOLEY on 10/1/53.

In this report informant gave an account of the ROSENBERG Rally held at Randall's Island, NYC, on 9/16/53.

The original report is filed as serial 249 of [REDACTED]

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-37158 (MORTON & HELEN SOBELL)
- 1 - 100-65576 (DAVID ALMAN)
- 1 - 100-111625 (EPHRAIM CROSS)
- 1 - 100-110125 (DON ROTHENBERG)
- 1 - 100-66772 (EMILY ALMAN)

JWD:BA

100-37158-1488

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J. Hapington

Report

Sept. 18, 1953
New York

National Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
Activities

Re: Rosenberg-Sobell dedication rally

The "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" held a "Rosenberg-Sobell Dedication Rally" at Randall's Island Stadium in New York on Sept. 16th, 1953.

The aim of this mass meeting was to start "a new fight for justice for Morton Sobell" and for the "clearing of the name of the Rosenbergs." Over 5,000 people came to this rally. The meeting was scheduled to start at 7:30 PM but did not start until shortly after 9 PM. At about 8:30 PM less than 2,000 people were in the stadium. An announcement over the loudspeakers stated that hundreds of people are waiting for transportation; (by bus from 125th St.) that the buses are running at the rate of 1 bus every 35 minutes. The announcer asked that all those who have cars should volunteer to bring the people to the stadium. [REDACTED] about 25 cars were bringing in the people from the 125th St. waiting point. Some cars made 4-5 trips.

The audience consisted mostly of middle age people. Mostly Jews. There were a few Irish, some negroes and a few latins. About 1/2 of audience consisted of youth - mostly females. Before darkness cam I saw many Bronx Communists. The audience as a whole could be described as the regular one that could be seen at Communist-progressive mass meetings.

The chairman of this meeting was David Alman, national secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case.

The meeting started with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner sung by a group of 14 singers.

David Alman made a short speech in which he stated that "this magnificent (?) gathering that the government

did not win its point by executing Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." He said that "We live in a time when Presidents and Judges become murderers." He kept on asking the audience: "Why did you come here tonight?" and he answered: "You came here tonight for the freedom of Morton Sobell because we know that Sobell is innocent; to fight the clearing of the name of the Rosenbergs because they became the first innocent victims of atomic madness." He concluded his speech with: "The fight for the freedom of Sobell means to fight for our own freedom." The audience was standing when Cantor Richard Fulton (of Mt. Vernon, N.Y.) sang a Hebrew prayer for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Prof. Ephraim Cross called upon the people "to fight for the truth." He said that "nothing is more important than the truth and the truth is that the Rosenbergs died and they were innocent. Morton Sobell is innocent but he was condemned to serve 30 years in prison. We must expose the big lie about the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell and in this way we will clear not the name of the Rosenbergs and Sobell - we know that they are innocent - but we will clear our name and the name of America before the world. Let's all fight for the truth. This is my message to you tonight."

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and Mrs. Sobell (mother of Morton Sobell) appeared on the speakers platform and they received a standing ovation from the audience. The chairman introduced Don Rothenberg, "who became to be known in Washington as the Rosenberg man."

Rothenberg "reported" to the meeting that "75 legislators in Washington knew many details of the Rosenberg case. Many of them believed that the Rosenbergs were innocent. Even those who believed them to be guilty were against their execution. But no one dared to speak up "and one important senator told me: 'It is a frame case. 12 legislators contacted the Department of Justice asking to recommend clemency for the Rosenbergs.'" He said that on the day when Justice Douglas ordered a stay of the execution of the Rosenbergs "important newspapermen shook my hand and congratulated me. Some had tears in their eyes. Later, when it became obvious that the Rosenbergs will be executed I saw again the same newspaper reporters were ashamed to look in my face." He said that "the American people were against the execution of the Rosenbergs. The fact is that over 3 million Americans

communicated with the White House asking the President to spare their lives."

Rothenberg told the meeting that a large group of churchmen were at the gates of the White House asking for an audience with the President. This, he said, was on the day the Rosenbergs were to die. "After many arguments and talks the President received them and do you know what the President told these religious leaders who came to him to ask clemency for the Rosenbergs? The President told them: 'In my long experience in the Army I found out that sometime an execution is necessary for the morale of the Army.' The Rosenbergs were killed for the morale of the American people." (There was an uneasiness in the audience at this point of his "report".) He said that the government had "its hands full" with the Rosenberg case. "When the Voice of America explained the Rosenberg case to the people of the world - the world intervened on behalf of the Rosenbergs. When the State Department ordered the distribution of its pamphlet on the Rosenberg case in every country in Europe - the Pope asked for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs are dead but their name will be cleared and now we must fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell."

Helen Sobell (received a standing ovation) started her speech with: "You who love life must set Morton Sobell free. When you fight for Morton Sobell you fight for your own freedom; for the life and freedom of your own children. Morton Sobell who is facing 10,000 days and 10,000 nights on the Alcatraz hell-rock can hear you now. Listen what Morton writes to me." She reads a letter sent to her by Morton Sobell. The letter in parts reads: "Ten months on Alcatraz, more than 3 years in prisons has not broken me, nor will it ever...." He speaks of his children, that he is innocent, etc. "I'm not brave, or heroic, but with every barb they aim at me I can feel my inner strength grow..." etc.

Helen Sobell also reads from the (enclosed) book "Never losing Faith" a message from Morton Sobell about the execution of the Rosenbergs. She asks the audience to "buy this book of life. Take many copies of this book and distribute them everywhere." She bought two copies and presented them to the mothers of Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. She asked to buy this book instead of giving donations. She said that this money will not be used to pay wages, nor

rent, nor electricity bills. "This money will be used in the fight for Morton Sobell's freedom, so he will be reunited with his children, his family and walk as a free man again."

Pete Seegar sang.

David Alman introduced Emily Alman as "My own beloved."

Before Emily Alman started her speech which lasted over 1 hour the ushers and captains were selling the book "Never Loosing Faith." Hundreds of them were sold in the section where I was sitting. People gave \$5, \$10 and received 5, 10 and more copies of this book.

Emily Alman stated that "We know now that loyalty oaths, political trials, star-chamber investigations, irresponsible denunciations and hysteria lead inevitably to public executions." She reviewed the case of Morton Sobell. Told the story of how "he was kidnapped in Mexico. Yes, Morton Sobell was kidnapped." She underlined that "The entire case against Morton Sobell was an FBI frame-up." She said that there was only one witness against Sobell, Max Glitcher. She characterized him as "a liar and perjurer." She underlined that as a result of his testimony against Morton Sobell he was promised to be forgiven for having committed perjury when he signed a non-communist loyalty oath. She stated that the Rosenbergs and Sobell "were arrested on the words of witnesses who bought for themselves clemency at the expense of the lives and freedom of others." She stated that "the time has come to take a stand in the fight for democracy in our beloved America." She comraded the execution of Christ, Socrates and Joan of Arc -- "and the Rosenbergs in America in the year of 1953." She called upon the people to demand the transferring of Sobell to the East where he will be able to see his children and confer with his lawyers. "We shall return to the courts to fight for a new trial for Sobell and will appeal to the Attorney General to transfer him from Alcatraz to the East." She stated that 10,000 leaflets on the Sobell case will probably be distributed in New York and that many thousands more will be distributed

over the country. She concluded her speech with: "If, as we said before, the death chamber is the last stop on the road strewn with victims of loyalty oaths, purges and hysteria, then we have no choice but to take our stand here and now and put our country on another road." The meeting came to an end with the singing of Martha Schlamme. The chairman announced that a national conference of all Rosenbergs Committees will take place in Chicago on October 10-11 at which details of the fight for Morton Sobell will be worked out and that a Youth Conference on the same case will be held on October 19-20. "Information on this conference will be given at the national office of the Rosenberg Committee, to all youth organizations which are interested in this youth conference."

When the meeting ended thousands of people had to walk from the Randall's Island Stadium to 125th St., Manhattan (N.Y.) to get transportation from there. Some had taxis waiting for them at appointed places.

Lack of Evidence Against Morton Sobell Exposed by Prominent Law Professor

The following are substantiated excerpts from the analysis made by Professor Stephen S. Love, noted Illinois attorney, of the case against Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was delivered at the recent Chicago conference of the Rosenberg-Sobell conference where plans were made to fight for a new trial for Sobell, now in Alcatraz on a 30-year jail sentence.

THE 30-YEAR SENTENCE imposed upon Morton Sobell is a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence. It is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned con-

clusion. It has aroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

Despite the characterization of Morton Sobell as a "traitor" or as an "atomic spy," the record in his case is entirely devoid of any evidence which would justify either appellation. Sobell was neither indicted nor tried for treason.

The Federal Constitution requires that treason be proven by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. Since no one—not a single person—testified that Sobell gave any information to any representative of any foreign power, the charge of treason was out of the question.

The defendant was indicted under a fairly recent Federal statute; the indictment upon which he was tried jointly with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—which indictment was filed Jan. 31, 1951—charged them with having conspired with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, David Greenglass, Ruth Greenglass and Harry Gold (the last two of whom

were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1945, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

Upon motion of counsel for Sobell, the United States was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable against Sobell, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between Sobell and Julius Rosenberg between January, 1946 and May, 1948.

At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor

was there a scrap of paper, to the effect that Sobell had delivered anything to anybody at any time relating to our national defense. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the witnesses who testified to Sobell's alleged flight to Mexico, there were but two witnesses who even mentioned the name of Sobell, namely, Max Elitcher and William Danziger.

DESPITE THE FACT that the defendants were not indicted on the charge of being Communists, nor on the charge of treason, the United States Attorney, in his very opening statement (p. 182) introduced the charge that the loyalty and allegiance of the defendants "were not to our country, but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world," and referred to them as "traitorous Americans" (p. 182), guilty of "traitorous activities" and "treasonable acts." Remember, please, that none of

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SOBELL

the defendants had been indicted on the charge of treason.

When the defendants objected to the introduction of the element of communism, upon the ground that the defendants were not on trial for being communists the trial judge held that that inquiry was proper as going to the motive of the defendants to commit the acts charged against them; the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was correct in that ruling. The trial judge went on to caution the jurors that they were "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist."

I submit that such a performance by a trial judge may be legally sound but in the long run is one of those amiable hypocrisies of the law. It represents one of those rules which the law feels necessary but which the seeker for justice finds practical rather than just.

In these days, repeatedly to call a defendant in a criminal case a Communist and then expect him to get a fair trial before a jury simply because the trial judge directs the jury to disregard that charge is naive, if not directly insincere.

The warning to the jury to disregard a particular charge is, as stated by no less a personage than Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, in *Krulwitch vs. United States*, 336 U. S. 440 (1950) but "an empty ritual without any practical effect on the jurors." It is largely on the basis of such repeated

"empty rituals" that the defendants faced the chair.

The trial proceeded in the atmosphere generated by those charges and by the evident conviction of the trial judge that the defendants were guilty, a conviction which he did little to conceal from the jury. I have made notations, in the record, of over a hundred points at which the trial judge aided the government and its witnesses or showed hostility to the defendants or their counsel, or minimized their evidence.

The only other witness against Sobell, namely, Max Elitcher, likewise attended high school and then college with Sobell up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and Sobell had a conversation in regard to the Communist Party, and that ultimately he joined a cell of the Communist Party in Washington at Sobell's suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after

March 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist Party until 1948, one group of the party being known as the Navy Branch.

He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist Party, but said that he met Sobell again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where Sobell asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material.

The witness further testified that during the week preceding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with Sobell, and that Sobell was angry when he heard that Rosenberg had mentioned his name.

The witness further testified that Sobell was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that Sobell suggested or "implied" that the witness was to see Rosenberg about espionage business in 1946; that in 1947, when he met Sobell at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let Sobell know of any engineering students who were "progressive"; that in June, 1948, he told Sobell that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that Sobell asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen Sobell and Rosenberg, subsequently to which Sobell arranged a meeting between the witness and Rosenberg; that at that meeting Sobell and Rosenberg both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because Rosenberg needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington.

The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from Washington to Sobell's home in New York he was followed by two cars and that when he told Sobell this the latter was angry; that Sobell asked him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to Rosenberg and that they drove to the neighborhood

of the Journal American Building, where Sobell got out of the car; that when Sobell returned he told him that Rosenberg was not concerned about Sobell's having been followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to Elizabeth Bentley but said that she had not recognized his voice; the last time the witness talked to Sobell was in June, 1950.

The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against Sobell; it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence. It was not corroborated by another witness. It came only from the lips of Elitcher who readily admitted that he knew that he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a Communist. When he was interrogated about this case by the FBI in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Com-



PROF. LOVE

munist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States Government for perjury.

In view of the weakness of the evidence against Sobell, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that.

(Continue tomorrow)

Law Professor Shows How Sobell Was Denied Fair Trial

How could a jury convict Morton Sobell, co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, without the slightest basis of evidence? This is the question asked in yesterday's installment of Professor Stephen Love's analysis of the case, released to the press, which was presented to the Oct. 10 conference of the Rosenberg-Sobell committee. Sobell is now in Alcatraz on a 30-year jail term. In this installment, Professor Love, one of Illinois' leading lawyers, gives his answer.

II

FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their conviction that there was not enough evidence to justify a conviction, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take the stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears;

SECOND: The government introduced evidence to show that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico and stayed in a number of places under variations of the name "SOBELL": since he did not take the stand, SOBELL gave no explanation of his flight, and that undoubtedly prejudiced him before the jury. Worse than that, the jury was not given any evidence as to the manner in which he had been kidnaped by the Mexican police, without process, and had been turned over to the FBI at the border. Although, the government must have known that it was false, it introduced a card made by an immigration inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly returned to the United States, which card read "Deported from Mexico"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that he had been kidnaped from Mexico rather than being deported;

THIRD: The government was allowed to introduce evidence as to the activities of the Communists in the United States upon the theory that such activities would show the motives of these defendants as Communists; once that door was opened, the cause of the defendants, including SOBELL, was sunk. The first witness on the Communist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serving a thirty year sentence, who would some day be applying for parole. He had a Roman holiday on the witness stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew SOBELL or the ROSENBERGS; that this created an atmosphere and a prejudice against the defendants which they could not possibly overcome is undeniable.

Another witness presented in connection with the Communist picturization of the case was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Since she has made a career of professing to be a reformed Communist, and has made a living off writing books, presenting lectures, and testifying in practically every case and every Congressional hearing involving Communism, directly or indirectly, it was to be expected that sooner or later the charming Elizabeth would appear here, too.

She was subpoenaed from a hard-earned vacation in Puerto Rico, for the ostensible purpose of establishing the relationship between the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist International. She was allowed, however, to give an extensive history of what she characterized her activities as a secret courier among many named and unnamed alleged Communists, which testimony consisted of many generalities, much hearsay, etc. The testimony certainly was calculated to give the jury a picture of very widely-spread and sinister activities of the Communists in this country. That it was very prejudicial to the defendant, it

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the eyes of the jury cannot be doubted, even though she did not profess even to know the defendant!

WELL, YOU ASK ME—and your friends ask you—if this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based upon that evidence? Even lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practice in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals that is the court of review, "is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province." (Mr. Justice Frank's opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals: p. 1648).

Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Courts is hard to say. Time and again, a trial judge upsets a verdict of "guilty," or criticizes an acquittal as a miscarriage of justice. Time and again, a state reviewing or appeals court reverses a judgment upon a verdict of guilty, sometimes without even sending it back for a new trial. History, too, has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal Judicial system, the verdict of a jury, however induced by fear, or hysteria, or prejudice, if approved by the very trial judge who probably impelled that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony. Why must the defendants, why must the defendants, why must we all, accept irrevocably the views of Judge Kaufman and of the jury so exposed to the influence of his attitude and his rulings? Why may not a higher court review the reliability of the testimony, particularly when the very lives of people depend upon that testimony? . . .

IN VIEW OF the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge Kaufman is almost incredible.

Jointly with the Rosenbergs he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed the judgment of Judge Kaufman, although Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies:

(a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG AND SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER'S aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy none, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely. Judge

Frank held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendants charged with another conspiracy with which he had no connection was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him.

The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jurisdiction of the case.

SOBELL faces thirty years in jail because one judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by JUDGE FRANK.

THAT IS ONE of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impartial, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, refuses even to consider the full record.

And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and fair consideration by the Supreme Court!

We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated, understandably, on the ROSENBERG case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong!

When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witchhunt is over when normalcy returns, America will thank us for our efforts, I am certain.

TO: SAC, New York

DATE:

FROM: THOMAS G. SPENCER, SA 100-37158

OCT 16 1953

SUBJECT: SEMONTEL
ESPIONAGE - R
(NY 65-16382)

In connection with the Semontel Project, the Bureau has issued instructions that the Newark Office was to submit blind memos on all persons brought to their attention by CIC. In turn, these were forwarded to the NYO where blind memos were prepared setting forth all derogatory information on the individuals named in the Newark blind memos. Subsequently, these memoranda were sent to the Bureau where Bureau files were reviewed, and then transmitted to the Newark Office, which office in turn had the responsibility of recommending whether or not a case should be opened and the type of case that should be opened. At the present time, the Newark Office is forwarding these recommendations to the NYO.

In view of the fact that practically all of the cases opened to date have been in the Security Matter - C category, the writer on 10/13/53 telephonically communicated with Inspector HENNRICH to obtain a clarification as to what material should be reported in these SM-C cases. It was pointed out to Mr. HENNRICH that the file reviews conducted by the NYO and the Newark Office and the Bureau had turned up information on relatives and associates and other individuals that would normally not be reported in a regular SM - C report.

Mr. HENNRICH stated that in view of the current status of the Senator McCarthy probe into individuals formerly or presently employed at Fort Monmouth, the Bureau was going to follow very closely any cases opened as a result of the Semontel review. He stated that one Bureau supervisor would be responsible for reviewing and following all cases opened as a result of the Semontel Project. He requested that in writing reports on these individuals that all information obtained as a result of the file review should be reported and that these cases should be given a very high priority as he felt that the Bureau would probably within the next few days, issue instructions that all cases opened as a result of the Semontel review would have to be completed within a period of thirty days.

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Of the original five cases that were opened as a result of Newark's recommendations, this office was in possession of closed case files on these individuals. These have been reopened.

With each case file the agent to whom this case is assigned will receive (1) a copy of the New York blind memo incorporating a summary of the derogatory information in the CIC file as well as derogatory information obtained from the Newark office; (2) a copy of a blind memo prepared by the NYO setting forth all derogatory information found in the NY files that had not been previously reported in the Newark memo; (3) a blind memo from the Bureau; (4) all of the indices search slips that were utilized in checking names of the subject and his associates, relatives, and references. All of the above should be made a part of the reopened file.

Particular care should be taken to attribute derogatory information to the necessary T symbols when this information has been set forth in report form. The blind memo contains all of the informants who should be referred to as T symbols. Particular emphasis should be placed on having these reports completed as expeditiously as possible.

In the event that any question arises concerning the contents of the blind memos prepared in the Semontel investigation, inquiries should be made of SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKETT and the writer who are familiar with all of the ramifications of this project.

When any of these investigations originating out of a Newark recommendation in the Semontel investigation is completed, a brief memo should be directed to the Semontel file. It is not necessary that a copy of a report be designated for this file. If such copies are designated, they will be returned to the main case file.

DATE:

NAME:

MORTON SOBELL

CHARACTER:

Exp - R

-P- 100-37158

Ref - 70*

663

Reference is made to the case entitled, "SEMONTEL;
ESPIONAGE - R", New York file 65-16382, Bufile 65-61685,
Newark file 100-34455.

As a result of the investigation conducted in the
SEMONTEL case, the Newark office, in accordance with Bureau in-
structions, has recommended that a case be opened on the above
captioned individual.

There is attached, the Newark blind memorandum, the
New York blind memorandum, the Bureau blind memorandum, and
indices search slips which were correlated as a result of the
SEMONTEL project. In view of the fact that there is, at the
present time, an inquiry being made by Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY'S
Committee into the activities at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, this
case should be afforded priority and expeditious attention.

J. Harrington
Sec 6
Airtel to SAC
10-19-53
JGH

See NY airtel
10-19-53
JGH

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N. Y. 6
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Bureau File 101-2483
New York File 100-37158
Newark File 65-4108
Newark Control File 100-34455-949

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL, was.
Never employed at Ft. Monmouth or FTL.

ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY INFORMATION IN NEWARK FILES

On Associates

JULIUS ROSENBERG - JULIUS ROSENBERG was a member of a Soviet espionage apparatus. Following trial and conviction, he was executed in 1953.

BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN - This individual was very friendly with MORTON SOBELL (Rosenberg Espionage Ring). He was denied clearance for employment at Fort Monmouth in January 1951 on the above basis. ZUCKERMAN is alleged to have associated with other known and suspected Communists at Fort Monmouth.

JOEL BARR - BARR was a member of the Soviet espionage apparatus in which JULIUS ROSENBERG functioned.

MAX ELITCHER - He is an admitted former member of the YCL and CP, and a close acquaintance of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL. He admitted having been approached by ROSENBERG and SOBELL to enter espionage conspiracy, but he has advised that he never furnished them any unauthorized information. He was a Government witness against the ROSENBERGs and SOBELL.

AARON H. COLEMAN - A CCNY classmate of ROSENBERG and SOBELL, and he admitted having attended a YCL meeting while in school. During World War II he was stationed in the Pacific, at which time FRED J. KITTY and JACK OKUN, Fort Monmouth employees, sent him classified information, to which he was not entitled. He is known to have breached security regulations at Fort Monmouth on two different occasions.

ALFRED SARANT - Alleged member of Rosenberg espionage apparatus; associate and friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM PERL, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, JOEL BARR. After being questioned regarding his alleged espionage activities, he fled U. S. Attended Coop Union, NYC, and was employed at Fort Monmouth and later at Western Electric Company.

attachment no 1
for 100-37158, 1492
1493

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2

WILLIAM PERL - PERL was an associate and acquaintance of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who was tried, convicted, and executed for espionage. He has been involved with and associated with many of the persons included in the Rosenberg espionage apparatus. PERL was indicted for perjury in connection with the Rosenberg case, and he is presently serving five years for perjury.

RECOMMENDATION

No action recommended because SOBELL is the subject of an Espionage - R investigation of which New York is origin.

Bureau File 101-2483
New York File 100-37158
Newark File 65-4108
Newark Control File 100-34455-949

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL, was.
Never employed at Ft. Monmouth or FTL.

ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY INFORMATION IN NEWARK FILES

On Associates

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all information
in file 100-37158
NY 2
6-11-53

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RECOMMENDATION

No action recommended because SOBELL is the subject of an Espionage - R investigation of which New York is origin.

663

5

October 7, 1953

BUREAU FILE REVIEW

MORTON SOBELL

The Newark memorandum contains a summary of the pertinent information on the subject.

Note for Remarks:

Correlate information from summaries on below listed associates on whom separate memoranda have been prepared:

Julius Rosenberg
Benjamin Zuckerman
Joel Barr
Max Elitcher
Aaron H. Coleman
Alfred Sarant
William Perl

The pertinent information on Helen Sobell and Morris Pasternak is contained in the Newark memorandum.

65-61685
cc - 101-2489

F. B. I.
OCT 19 1953
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO <i>[initials]</i>

attachment
2 for
100-37158-5 1492
5 1493

100-37158

(6)

October 7, 1953

BUREAU FILE REVIEW

MORTON SOBELL

The Newark memorandum contains a summary of the pertinent information on the subject.

Note for Remarks

Correlate information from summaries on below listed associates on whom separate memoranda have been prepared:

Julius Rosenberg
Benjamin Zuckerman
Joel Barr
Max Elitcher
Aaron H. Coleman
Alfred Sarant
William Perl

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65-61683
cc - 100-2489

*Attachment
#2 for 100-37158
3:1492
3:1493*

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OCT 19 1953	
N. Y. C.	
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100-37158

Bureau Control File - 65-61171-
NY Control File - 65-1632-
NK Control File - 100-3455-949

Bufile - 101-2483
NY file - 100-37158
NK file - 65-4108

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL
ALIASES: HARVIN SOLT, MORRIS SAND, MORRIS SANDS, MORTON SOBELL,
MORTON SOLT, MORTON ZOBELL, MORTY SOBELL, MORTY LEVITOV
DOB: 4/11/17
POB: New York City, N. Y.
MARITAL STATUS: Married
WIFE'S NAME: HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ, nee LEVITOV
NEVER EMPLOYED FT. MONMOUTH, N.J. OF PTL

DEROGATORY INFORMATION IN CIC FILES

1. ON SUBJECT

CIC file refers to SOBELL as "the convicted espionage agent", states he visited AARON COLEMAN, employee of Evans Signal Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, NJ, on 6/26/47; sets out fact that SOBELL was classmate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, JOEL HARR, and MAX ELITCHER at College of the City of NY; states SOBELL found guilty of espionage before Federal Jury, SDNY, 4/29/51, sentenced to 30 years in prison. File quotes U.S. Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL (New York) as having identified SOBELL "as a classmate at City College and a close personal friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Mr. SAYPOL said that SOBELL had many dealings with ROSENBERG in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets. ROSENBERG, it is believed, recruited SOBELL as a member of the ring".

2. ON ASSOCIATES

CIC file reflects AARON H. COLEMAN (Monmouth employee) attended CCNY with SOBELL and attended several YCL meetings; frequently expressed opinions alleged to be Communist in nature; was visited at Evans Signal Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, by SOBELL; on two occasions was caught leaving the Fort with classified documents concealed in clothing, and search of residence revealed 48 classified documents there.

attachment #2
for 100-37158
5-1492
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663 (5)

See NY letter to
Bureau 10/1/53
65-1632
100-37158

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(8)

CIC file reflects BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN refused position at Evans Signal Laboratory because he had been very friendly with SOBELL.

File reflects JOEL BARR in class (at CCNY) with ROSENBERG and SOBELL and was discharged from Ft. Monmouth on 2/23/42 after it was ascertained that he was active member of CP.

EXROGATORY INFORMATION IN NEWARK FILES

1. ON SUBJECT

MAX ELITCHER, a self-admitted CP member and associate of both JULIUS ROSENBERG and SOBELL, stated that he was recruited into the CP by SOBELL. ELITCHER advised that ROSENBERG informed him that SOBELL was aiding ROSENBERG in espionage work. ELITCHER further stated that SOBELL had attempted to enlist him in espionage work by turning over information to SOBELL obtained by ELITCHER in the course of his employment with the Navy Dept., Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. ELITCHER stated that SOBELL requested him to furnish the names of possible recruits for purposes of engaging in espionage work. SOBELL was an associate of BERNICE LEVIN (E), Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C., who was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, NY informant, as an individual who had furnished information to Soviet espionage networks. Various classmates of SOBELL at CCNY identified him as "liberal" and "leftwinger" while attending the college. SOBELL fled to Mexico in 6/50 after the arrest of HARRY GOLD, one of the participants of the ROSENBERG espionage apparatus in 5/50. SOBELL was arrested by bureau agents on 8/18/50 at Laredo, Texas. On 10/10/50, the Grand Jury, SDNY, returned a true bill charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage. SOBELL was tried and convicted and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on 3/29/51.

2. ON ASSOCIATES

AARON HYMAN COLEMAN

Subject was a classmate of and knew JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL. He attended YCL meeting while attending CCNY. Subject breached security regulations

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twice while employed at Ft. Monmouth. When barred from access to Classified material at Ft. Monmouth, some of the material classified SECRET which was charged out to him was found in his home; some items were never found. He has associated with fellow workers whose loyalty has been questioned, one of whom is a CP member, according to an anonymous source.

JOEL BARR

JOEL BARR was a member of the Soviet espionage apparatus in which JULIUS ROSENBERG functioned.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG was a member of a Russian espionage apparatus and was convicted of Conspiracy to commit espionage against the U. S. He was convicted and sentenced to death and was electrocuted on 6/19/53.

BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN

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Subject admitted to FBI agents membership in YCL and the CP. He attended CCNY with JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, and after leaving school and going to work for the Navy Dept., was in Washington, D.C., SOBELL persuaded the subject to join the CP. Subject admitted that JULIUS ROSENBERG asked him to furnish information for the Russians, and at this same time stated that SOBELL was helping him. As a member of the Navy cell CP, he was very active and attended meetings along with his wife, who was also a CP member. Subject stated ROSENBERG and SOBELL had solicited information from him re classified Navy projects, and stated he had told them nothing.

(10)

MAX ELITCHER admitted association with WILLIAM PERL, ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR. ELITCHER was a Government witness in the trial against JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL.

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11

INFORMATION DISSEMINATED TO THE ARMY AND DATE OF DISSEMINATION

None known.

(NOTE: It is noted that the NY Division is office of origin in case of subject. NY should incorporate in blind memoranda pertinent derogatory information not set forth in instant memorandum.)

Bureau Control File - 65-61685
NY Control File - 65-16382-
NK Control File - 100-34455-949

BUfile - 101-2483
NY file - 100-37158
NK file - 65-4108

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL

ALIASES: MARVIN SOLT, MORRIS SAND, MORRIS SANDS, MORTON SOBELL, MORTON SOLT,
MORTON ZOBELL, MORTY SOWELL, MORTY LEVITOV

DOB: 4/11/17

POB: New York City, N. Y.

MARITAL STATUS: Married

WIFE'S NAME: HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ, nee LEVITOV

NEVER EMPLOYED FT. MONMOUTH, N.J. OR FTL

DEROGATORY INFORMATION IN CIC FILES

1. ON SUBJECT

CIC file refers to SOBELL as "the convicted espionage agent", states he visited AARON COLEMAN, employee of Evans Signal Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, NJ, on 6/26/47; sets out fact that SOBELL was classmate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, JOEL BARR, and MAX ELITCHER at College of the City of NY; states SOBELL found guilty of espionage before Federal Jury, SDNY, 4/29/51, sentenced to 30 years in prison. File quotes U.S. Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL (New York) as having identified SOBELL "as a classmate at City College and a close personal friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Mr. SAYPOL said that SOBELL had many dealings with ROSENBERG in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets. ROSENBERG, it is believed, recruited SOBELL as a member of the ring".

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CIC file reflects AARON H. COLEMAN (Monmouth employee) attended CCNY with SOBELL and attended several YCL meetings; frequently expressed opinions alleged to be Communistic in nature; was visited at Evans Signal Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, by SOBELL; on two occasions was caught leaving the Fort with classified documents concealed in clothing, and search of residence revealed 48 classified documents there.

*attachment #3
for 100-37158
3-1492
1493*

12

F. B. I.
APR 11 1953
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE
100-37158

CIC file reflects BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN refused position at Evans Signal Laboratory because he had been very friendly with SOBELL. (13)

File reflects JOEL BARR in class (at CCNY) with ROSENBERG and SOBELL and was discharged from Ft. Monmouth on 2/23/42 after it was ascertained that he was active member of CP.

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(14)

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INFORMATION DISSEMINATED TO THE ARMY AND DATE OF DISSEMINATION

16

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5-1492
1493*

C. 10-53	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

100-37158

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(21)

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New York 25, N.Y.
October 17, 1953.

Federal Bureau of Investigations
290 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

100-37158-1494
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 19 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Dear Sirs:

I have hesitated to write you about this because I do not want to be one of those bugaboo chasers who sees threats from communism on every hand. However no doubt you have a capacious waste basket and are quite accustomed to evaluating such questions as I am about to raise.

The recent disappearance of that British woman whose husband, the scientist, vanished a couple of years ago has made me wonder what sort of checks we in this country were keeping on the activities and contacts of those closely related to the people in the Rosenberg circle. The only one of them I know is Mrs. Morton Sobell whose little son is cared for in the day nursery which

She works for the Rosenberg committee which, as you know, goes on pressing for appeals for Mr. Sobell, and so forth. Just what she does I would not know except that it is a full time job involving considerable travelling. We are quite

100-37158-1494

conscious of that because when she is out of town she takes her little son to stay with relatives.

[REDACTED]

I do not know that the activities of Mrs. Sobell and her associates are anything beyond efforts to use the proper safeguards of our legal system. Her loyalty to her husband may be purely personal and quite unrelated to his political views or actions. I don't quite know how one could feel that way but human nature has strange possibilities. I only feel that if it should develop later that some subversive activities had been going on unwatched I should feel that I had been remiss in not raising a question.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



BUILD YOUR
WISELY. S
U.S. SAVINGS



#6
The Federal Bureau of Investigations
290 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

100 37158-1494

290 Broadway
New York 7, New York

October 19, 1953

[REDACTED]
New York 25, N.Y.

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of October 17, 1953.

Your interest in forwarding me this information contained in your letter is indeed appreciated. You may be assured that it will receive appropriate attention. In the event you are in receipt of additional information we shall be pleased to receive same.

Very truly yours,

100-37158
JAH:IM

LELAND V. BOARDMAN *RLH J*
Special Agent in Charge

100-37158-1495

Morton Sobell's Affidavit from Alcatraz Filed in Appeals Court

Morton Sobell, defendant in the Rosenberg Case, has submitted an affidavit to the Circuit Court of Appeals in connection with his plea for a new trial. Sobell, condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz, reiterated his innocence, and said he did not testify at the trial because his lawyers thought his innocence had been clearly established.

The affidavit, which Sobell made in Alcatraz, was submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York last Monday in connection with Sobell's appeal on the basis of new evidence, and the text was made known yesterday. The Rosenbergs went to their death without this evidence being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

"I am impelled to submit this affidavit," Sobell said, "because at every stage of this proceeding, since the trial, the U. S. attorney has stressed in oral argument and affidavit the fact that I did not take the stand in my own behalf, at the trial. It is highly inappropriate in this case that this fact be given any significance whatsoever, for the following reasons, which I owe it to myself and my family to bring to the Court's attention.

"I wanted to testify on my own behalf at my trial. I did not do so because my trial attorneys insisted that I should not because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was

clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (as Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing me) that it would necessarily follow that I would be freed."

Sobell also asserted:

"I am completely innocent of the charges made against me. The fantastic tale Max Elitcher told about

a wild midnight ride to Julius Rosenberg's apartment is untrue, and I had thought this to be plain, particularly since he admitted at the trial that he did not concoct it until after several interviews with FBI agents, several months after he was first 'persuaded' to cooperate with them. The balance of his testimony against me, which consisted in not

(Continued on Page 6)

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Oct. 8, 1953

Pg. 3 Col. 1

100-37158-1497

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 - 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

John Harrington

Sobell

(Continued from Page 3)

scintilla more than the insinuation by him of a reference to 'espionage' in innocent and routine conversations I had had with him, is likewise untrue."

Sobell's appeal was based on new evidence uncovered in the attempt to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. By the conspiracy law, all of this evidence applied to the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell's attorney, Howard N. Meyer, charged that the evidence had never been given proper consideration in the courts, but had been hastily brushed aside because of the rush to execute the Rosenbergs.

A national conference on the

Rosenberg-Sobell case is being held in Chicago this weekend.

Sessions will be on Saturday and Sunday at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Ave. A public session will be held Saturday night.

Among those participating will be Prof. Malcom Sharp of Chicago University, Prof. Stephen S. Love of Chicago, and Anton J. Carlson, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago.

Helen Sobell, who has been speaking throughout the United States in behalf of her husband, will address the public session of the conference.

SAC, New York

10/19/53

HERBERT K. STALLINGS, SA (100-107111)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

On 10/9/53 [redacted] furnished the writer with the attached report concerning a rally in memory of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG held at Triborough Stadium, Randells Island, New York on 9/16/53.

The original copy of the informant's report is maintained as serial 102 of [redacted] (P & C).

- 1 - 100-NCF (CANTOR RICHARD)
- 1 - 100-NCF (HELEN SOBELL)
- ① - 100-37158 (MORTON SOBELL)
- 1 - 100-NCF (WILLIAM CROSS)
- 1 - [redacted] (P & C)

100-37158-1498

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Harley [signature]

Page 1

September 18, 1953

A rally was held at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, New York, on the 16th of September. The rally started at 8:45 P.M. There were better than 3,000 people present. The crowd took up almost the entire north end of the stadium. The following people spoke:

Mrs. HELEN SOBELL

CANTOR RICHARD of Mt. Vernon, New York

WILLIAM CROSS of CCNY

A woman speaker

A man, formerly in charge of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. SOPHIE ROSENBERG was present but did not speak.

Mrs. SOBELL spoke on the selling of books, "Never Lose Faith". It sold for fifty cents a piece. She also spoke in behalf of her husband. The woman who spoke the longest quoted from the trial records of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and on up to MORTON SOBELL. The main purpose of the rally was to raise money to get MORTON SOBELL another trial and to bring him to a prison here in the East. There were several statements against the Justice Department made by Mr. CROSS who stated that he went to see about a letter written to the President and found that it had been passed from the White House to the Justice Department and no record was kept of these letters. He also blamed the Justice Department for the ROSENBERGS' death.

I have read the above report consisting of two pages. I have signed each page. The report is true and correct.

/s/

Sobell asks rehearing in Appeals Court

ATTORNEYS for Morton Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz as a "co-conspirator" with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, moved last week for a re-hearing by the U.S. Appeals Court of Sobell's plea for a new trial. The court tersely rejected the new-trial plea last month.

In their new petition, attorneys Howard N. Meyer, Harold M. Phillips and Edward Kuntz cited the case of "Griffin v. U.S." in which a motion for a new trial was granted by the Supreme Court. Convicted of murder, Griffin won a new trial on the basis of the newly-produced fact that the dead man (unknown to Griffin) had an opened penknife in his pocket when slain; he did not produce anything bearing directly on the testimony of five government witnesses who denied Griffin's claim of self-defense. But in his brief on the Griffin case, presented to the Supreme Court, the Atty. General had stated that "... where the offense is of a serious type, and particularly in a capital case ... the proper rule [for granting a new trial] should be that the newly discovered evidence relied on must be such that there is a reasonable possibility that its consideration by a jury at a new trial would result in the return of a different verdict."

THE 5 POINTS: Sobell's attorneys pointed out, that the government's entire case against him "rested on the testimony of a single 'accomplice' as compared with five government witnesses against Griffin; and that the Griffin precedent "would seem to indicate that a single item of tangible evidence, corroborating a defendant's story, is enough in a case where the crime is so heinous and the punishment so severe." As against the "knife" evidence in the Griffin case, the new evidence in the Sobell case showed that:

(1) The Rosenbergs never did have any such console table as described at the trial (GUARDIAN, 4/13);

(2) David Greenglass had stolen uranium;

(3) Greenglass' own wife had called him a habitual liar;

(4) Greenglass had made prior inconsistent statements;

(5) There was evidence of a "deal."

It was further pointed out that the trial court, on the new-trial motion, made no findings on any of the new evidence but merely dismissed it as "flimsy ... nothing of significance." But the questions raised were "more in both quantity and quality" than in the Griffin case, "and there is likewise exposure of fabrication by government witnesses, and suppression of evidence by government counsel." In light of these questions the attorney submitted to the court "the propriety of going forward with a fully briefed and argued appeal."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

National Guardian

DATED

Nov. 3, 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

101-37118-1500

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 3 - 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Conference Headquarters
Room 534
410 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
Phone: WEBSTER 9-5992

October 10, 1953

Note to Editors:

Enclosed is a detailed legal analysis of the case of Morton Sobell made by Prof. Stephen S. Love. Professor Love, who was to have delivered the analysis in person at the National Rosenberg-Sobell conference, was called out of town unexpectedly. According to his request, the analysis was read for him at today's (Saturday) session of the conference.

Theodore Jacobs
Public Relations Director

ANALYSIS OF CASE AGAINST MORTON SOBELL

MADE BY PROFESSOR STEPHEN S. LOVE AND READ AT THE

NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL CONFERENCE, CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10TH

The thirty year sentence imposed upon Morton Sobell is a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence; it is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned conclusion; it has aroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

Despite the characterization of MORTON SOBELL as a "traitor" or as an "atomic spy," the record in his case is entirely devoid of any evidence which would justify either appellation. SOBELL was neither indicted or tried for treason. The Federal Constitution requires that reason be proven by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. Since no one - not a single person - testified that SOBELL gave any information to any representative of any foreign power, the charge of treason was out of the question.

The defendant was indicted under a fairly recent Federal statute; the indictment upon which he was tried jointly with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG - which indictment was filed January 31, 1951, - charged them with having conspired with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD (the last two of whom were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1955, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

Upon motion of counsel for SOBELL, the United States was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable against SOBELL, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG between January, 1946, and May, 1948.

At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor was there a scrap of paper, to the effect that SOBELL had delivered anything to anybody at any time relating to our national defense. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the witnesses who testified to SOBELL's alleged flight to Mexico, there were but two witnesses who even mentioned the name of SOBELL, namely, MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER.

However, even the characterization of DANZIGER as a witness against Sobell is an act of supererogation, since his only testimony was that he and SOBELL had attended highschool together, had graduated from the same class of the College of the City of New York in June, 1938, had thereafter also worked together for some years at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington; that DANZIGER visited SOBELL at his home in Flushing, Long Island, in May, 1950, when he told SOBELL that he was in the electrical business and had asked SOBELL for the address of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who, as Sobell told him, was in the machine shop business, it being the witness' idea that he might give ROSENBERG some machine shop work. The witness also testified that SOBELL told him that he was leaving for a vacation in Mexico in June, 1950, and when the witness came to his home, the SOBELL family was packing to leave and were going to Mexico City. He also testified that some time later, he received a letter from SOBELL from Mexico City, the return address on which was M. SOBELL, the letter containing a letter to be forwarded to his sister-in-law and to his parents. The return address on this letter being that of M. LEVITOV.

Despite the fact that the defendants were not indicted on the charge of being Communists, nor on the charge of treason, the United States Attorney, in his very opening statement (p. 182) introduced the charge that the loyalty and allegiance of the defendants "were not to our country, but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world," and referred to them as "traitorous Americans" (p. 182), guilty of "traitorous activities" and "treasonable acts". Remember, please, that none of the defendants had been indicted on the charge of treason.

When the defendants objected to the introduction of the element of Communism, upon the ground that the defendants were not on trial for being Communists, the

trial judge held that the inquiry was proper as going to the motive of the defendants to commit the acts charged against them; the United Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was correct in that ruling. The trial judge went on to caution the jurors that they were "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist". I submit that such a performance by a trial judge may be legally sound but in the long run is one of those amiable hypocrisies of the law. It represents one of those rules which the law feels necessary but which the seeker for justice finds practical rather than just. In these days, repeatedly to call a defendant in a criminal case a Communist and then expect him to get a fair trial before a jury simply because the trial judge directs the jury to disregard that charge is naive, if not directly insincere. The warning to the jury to disregard a particular charge is, as stated by no less a personage than Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, in *Krulwitch v. United States*, 336 U.S. 440, (1950) but "an empty ritual without any practical effect on the jurors". It is largely on the basis of such repeated "empty rituals" that the defendants now face the chair.

The trial proceeded in the atmosphere generated by those charges and by the evident conviction of the trial judge that the defendants were guilty, a conviction which he did little to conceal from the jury. I have made notations, in the record, of over a hundred points at which the trial judge aided the government and its witnesses or showed hostility to the defendants or their counsel, or minimized their evidence.

The court's attitude toward counsel for Sobell was well shown by such observations as the following: (p. 202)

"Let me ask you this, Mr. Phillips: have you tried any criminal cases? I know your specialty is in the real estate field."

Or this choice bit, before the jury (p. 606):

"Mr. Kuntz: May I finish my argument?

The Court: Mr. Kuntz, no, you may not. It is a lot of gibberish.

"Mr. Kuntz: May I --

The Court: No, the Court put that question, Mr. Kuntz, and don't give me any course of instruction as to what is usually done in a courtroom. This is the way I am running this courtroom, Mr. Kuntz, and I think I understand the way a courtroom should be run. I don't care to hear anything further from you. Your objection is noted."

It does not take a veteran trial lawyer to understand what this sort of an attitude on the part of the presiding judge does to the attitude of the lawyer thus humiliated.

The only other witness against SOBELL, namely, MAX FLITCHER, likewise attended high school and then college with SOBELL up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and SOBELL had a conversation in regard to the Communist Party, and that ultimately he joined a cell of the Communist Party in Washington at SOBELL'S suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after May, 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist Party until 1948, one group of the party being known as the Navy Branch. He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist Party, but said that he met SOBELL again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where SOBELL asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material.

The witness further testified that during the week preceding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with SOBELL, and that SOBELL was angry when he heard that ROSENBERG had mentioned his name.

The witness further testified that SOBELL was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that SOBELL suggested

or "implied" that the witness was to see ROSENBERG about espionage business in 1948; that in 1947, when he met SOBELL at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let SOBELL know of any engineering students who were "progressive;" that in June, 1948, he told SOBELL that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that SOBELL asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen SOBELL and ROSENBERG, subsequently to which SOBELL arranged a meeting between the witness and ROSENBERG; that at that meeting SOBELL and ROSENBERG both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because ROSENBERG needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington.

The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from Washington to SOBELL'S home in New York he was followed by two cars and that when he told SOBELL this the latter was angry; that SOBELL asked him to go with him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG and that they drove to the neighborhood of the Journal American Building, where SOBELL got out of the car; that when SOBELL returned he told him that ROSENBERG was not concerned about SOBELL'S having been followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to ELIZABETH BENTLEY but said that she had not recognised his voice; the last time the witness talked to SOBELL was in June, 1950.

The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against SOBELL; it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence; it was not corroborated by another witness; it came only from the lips of ELITCHER who readily admitted that he knew that he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a Communist; when he was interrogated about this case by the F.B.I. in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Communist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States government for perjury.

In view of the weakness of the evidence against SOBELL, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that:

FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their conviction that there was not enough evidence to justify a conviction, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take the stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears;

SECOND: The government introduced evidence to show that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico and stayed in a number of places under variations of the name "SOBELL"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL gave no explanation of his flight, and that undoubtedly prejudiced him before the jury; worse than that, the jury was not given any evidence as to the manner in which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, without process, and had been turned over to the F.B.I. at the border; although the government must have known that it was false, it introduced a card made by an Immigration Inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly returned to the United States, which card read "Deported from Mexico;" since he did not take the stand, SOBELL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that he had been kidnapped from Mexico rather than being deported;

THIRD: The government was allowed to introduce evidence as to the activities of the Communists in the United States upon the theory that such activities would show the motives of these defendants as Communists; once that door was opened, the case of the defendants, including SOBELL, was sunk. The first witness on the Communist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serving a thirty year sentence, who would some day be applying for parole. He had a Roman holiday on the witness stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew either SOBELL or the ROSENBERGS; that this created an atmosphere and a prejudice against the defendants which they could not possibly overcome is undeniable.

Another witness presented in connection with the Communist picturization of the case was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Since she has made a career of professing to be a reformed Communist, and has made a living off writing books, presenting lectures, and testifying in practically every case and every Congressional hearing involving Communism, directly or indirectly, it was to be expected that sooner or later the charming Elizabeth would appear here, too. She was subpoenaed from a hard-earned vacation in Puerto Rico, for the ostensible purpose of establishing the relationship between the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist International. She has arrived,

however, to give an extensive history of what she characterized her activities as a secret courier among many named and unnamed alleged Communists, which testimony consisted of many generalities, much hearsay, etc. The testimony certainly was calculated to give the jury a picture of very widely-spread and sinister activities of the Communists in this country. That it was very prejudicial to the defendant, in the eyes of the jury, cannot be doubted, even though she did not profess even to know the defendant.

Well, you ask me -- and your friends ask you -- if this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based upon that evidence? Even lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practice in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals that is the court of review, "is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province." Mr. Justice Frank's opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals: (p.1648).

Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Courts is hard to say. Time and time again, a trial judge upsets a verdict of "guilty," or criticizes an acquittal as a miscarriage of justice. Time and time again, a state reviewing or appeals court reverses a judgment upon a verdict of guilty, sometimes without even sending it back for a new trial. History, too, has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal Judicial system, the verdict of a jury, however induced by fear, or hysteria or prejudice, if approved by the very trial judge who probably impelled that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony. Why must the defendants, why must the defendants, why must we all, accept irrevocably the view of a Judge Kaufman and of the jury so exposed to the influence of his attitude and his rulings? Why may not a higher court review the reliability of the testimony, particularly when the very lives of people depend upon that testimony? I should think that every lawyer, every judge, anxious to vindicate the processes of law and to administer justice, as far as that is humanly possible, would demand that some higher court, in the fair and detached atmosphere of a court of review, free from hysteria and devoid of the spirit of "we'll show these Communists," review the evidence, every bit of it, and direct the acquittal of the defendants, if the evidence did not warrant their conviction. That is what we have a right to expect of our courts; that is what courts are for!

In view of the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge Kaufman is almost incredible. Jointly with the ROSENBERGS he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed the judgment of Judge Kaufman, although Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies: (a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG AND SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER'S aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy no one, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely; Judge Frank held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendants charged with another conspiracy with which he had no connection was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him. The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jurisdiction of the case. SOBELL faces thirty years in jail because one judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by JUDGE FRANK.

That is one of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impaired, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, refuses even to consider the full record. And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and fair consideration by the Supreme Court!

We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated, understandably, on the ROSENBERG case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of

an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, America will thank us for our efforts, I am certain.

Law Professor Shows How Sobell Was Denied Fair Trial

How could a jury convict Morton Sobell, co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, without the slightest basis of evidence? This is the question asked in yesterday's installment of Professor Stephen Love's analysis of the case, released to the press, which was presented to the Oct. 10 conference of the Rosenberg-Sobell committee. Sobell is now in Alcatraz on a 30-year jail term. In this installment, Professor Love, one of Illinois' leading lawyers, gives his answer.

II

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J. H. Wadsworth

CHECKED BY: [illegible]

DATE: 10/15/53

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : SA M. J. BARRETT
SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 13, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject; obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received November 4, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit
SA M. J. BARRETT AND SE V. H. MC PEAK

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XI) Placed in NY file 100-37158 Serial 10209
Exhibit # 10209

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: A copy of the audit of the books and records of the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case for the period from November 1951 to August 31, 1953.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040/EFCL
ON 12-14-77

100-37158

100-37158-1506

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FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

**Sobell Committee holds
Open House in B'klyn**

The Rosenberg-Sobell Committee of Boro Park and Bensonhurst in Brooklyn is launching its campaign to bring the facts in the Sobell Case to the community. It will hold an Open House Saturday eve., Nov. 14, at 2075 86th St., Brooklyn (West End express to 20th Av.), to receive people interested in spreading the facts. There will be a refreshment table, entertainment, dancing and games. Admission is \$1.50, the proceeds going to help the committee in its work.

CLIPPING FROM THE

National Guardian

DATED *Nov. 14, 1953*

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

100-37158-1507

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Edith Segal's Poem for Sobell Freedom Issued

"I Call to You Across the Continent," a new collection of poems and songs by Edith Segal for the freedom of Morton Sobell, convicted co-defendant of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, has just been published by People's Artists, Inc.

This sequel to Miss Segal's earlier volume, "Give Us Your Hand," is introduced with a foreword by Helen Sobell, wife of the framed scientist who is currently serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

The 24-page collection retails for 25 cents and may be ordered directly from the publishers, People's Artists, Inc., 799 Broadway, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

100-37158-1508

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NEW YORK	

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I Call To You Across The Continent — Morton Sobell

"If you do not believe Max Elitcher,
you must acquit Morton Sobell."

Judge Kaufman

On the wave-swept rock that is Alcatraz,
grave of the branded, forgotten,

I stand chained
by the word of one creature (once man)

Sped across the continent in darkness
Torn from the eyes of my children.

I look back beyond the Rockies, the Mississippi,
the Ohio, the Alleghenies, the Hudson—

(What does the Hudson mean to you?)

To me it once meant Palisades—
an all day ride on the River Line

now it means The Rosenbergs—
Death House on the Hudson)

I look back—

I see fields and factories
adorned with the harvest of labor

I see mansions
I see windowless slacks

I see the engineers of destruction
hurriedly scanning maps

From Boyle Heights in Los Angeles
to New York's lower East Side
(where the Rosenbergs lived)

I see the tenement sleepers

dreaming simple dreams
Peace for their babies

dreaming as I dreamed
Peace for my babies

dreaming as the Rosenbergs dreamed
Peace for their babies

The Pacific it not calm tonight
and has not been for many a hundred nights

By the word of one creature
I stand chained

tossed by the icy waters of loneliness

harassed by tales of adultery
(Private Vintage F. B. I.)

taunted by memories of family laughter—

the baby is saying his first word
which only we could understand

I lift my eyes to the slowly rising sun
and reach out to touch my loved ones

Thirty years to stand on this rock

Thirty years to be taunted and tossed
Thirty years to reach out and not touch

How long will you kiss your baby good-night?

How long will he smile in his sleep?

How long will your home be a castle of dreams?

Do you hear a strange knock at your door?

From the rock that is Alcatraz

I call to you as you read your morning paper

(mine has been halted
and there are no newsboys here
yet I remember the turbulent morning paper)

I CALL TO YOU

across the roaring waves of hysteria
through the blinding fog of fear
through the lightning that killed the
Rosenbergs

DO YOU HEAR ME?

DOES THE ENGINEERED STORM
HIDE THE VULTURES
CARVING AMERICA'S HEART?
WILL THEY BLEED HER COLD AS
ALCATRAZ,
BRAND HER A DREAMER'S GRAVE?

As you bless your sleeping child, O friend,
with peace and a parent's kiss,

remember mine
and the Rosenberg boys,

Lift your eyes towards Alcatraz.

Will the word of one creature
chain you

to reach for thirty years?
for thirty years not to touch?
forgotten for thirty years?

DO YOU HEAR ME, AMERICA, THE
BEAUTIFUL, AMERICA, THE PEOPLE
OF PEACE,

LET OUR SEARCHING EYES MEET
LET OUR REACHING HANDS TOUCH
ACROSS THE CONTINENT

I CALL TO YOU!

—EDITH SEGAL

(Reprinted from "I Call to You Across the Continent"
—Poems and Songs by Edith Segal. Published by People's Artists, 799 Broadway, N. Y. 3.
Twenty-five cents.)

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100-37158-1509

DATE 11/11/53

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Chicago (100-25530)

FROM : SA WILLIAM J. B. DALTON

SUBJECT: CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

DATE: 11/24/53

On October 22, 1953, [REDACTED] of known reliability, made available to SA WILLIAM J. B. DALTON a hand-written report pertaining to the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case meeting held on October 10, 1953, at 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The original of the above mentioned report is located in [REDACTED]-247.

JO GRANAT chaired this meeting which was only part of a three day conference for the Rosenberg and Morton Sobell Committee.

MALCOLM SHARP did not condemn the ROSENBERGS as spies, but he used the word a great deal and blamed GREENGLASS for all transactions. SHARP covered the entire trial stating that GREENGLASS was a technician for the Los Alamos Plant and had ample opportunity to get the reports. He also mentioned GOLD and FUCHS and their deals with GREENGLASS. SHARP continued that he had talked with the lawyers and counselors of both sides and that he was not convinced of the ROSENBERGS' innocence until he had talked to Dr. UREY.

WJBD:MCG

cc: 4-New York (Registered Mail)
(100- Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case
100- HELEN SOBELL
100- MORTON SOBELL
100- DAVID ALMAN)
1-Minneapolis (Registered Mail)
(100- [REDACTED])

100-37158-1512

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CG 100-25530

SHARP stated that he thought the trial was a long, drawn-out affair with many loop holes in it. He advised that for those who still think the ROSENBERGS innocent, there is still work to be done and many lines to follow. He stated that they could not bring the ROSENBERGS back, but that they could work to free MORTON SOBELL who has been jailed for thirty years.

SHARP mentioned that he hoped that this meeting would launch a campaign to free SOBELL and concluded that he was certain that SOBELL had nothing to do with the ROSENBERG case.

The informant advised that Professor SHARP was a poor speaker and hard to hear.

JO GRANAT introduced HELEN SOBELL as a very courageous, wonderful wife and mother.

HELEN SOBELL spoke of her husband as a martyr who had been kidnapped in Mexico and railroaded into prison. She stated he wasn't allowed to testify on his behalf and that GREENGLASS and his wife are actually the guilty people. She stated further that the ROSENBERGS were innocent and were murdered by the Government. She stated that the Government now desires to murder her husband.

She read a paper explaining the movements of SOBELL up to the time of his arrest in Mexico. According to HELEN SOBELL this defense, which was read from the paper, MORTON SOBELL was not allowed to take, but is now expected to come up to court. She continued that new evidence, originally prepared for the ROSENBERGS, which was never used for their defense, will be used for the defense of her husband. She concluded that MORTON SOBELL must not die; he must live; he must come home to her and her children.

According to the informant, a person named ALAN (believed to be DAVID ALMAN of New York) made the collection speech, and stated that the ROSENBERGS were murdered by the murderers in the White House and until we make a change, there are going to be additional murders.

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He referred to the Wisconsin Election and stated that times are pointing to a change. ALMAN added that in the mean time the ROSENBERG case is not closed inasmuch as we are now fighting for SOBELL and the fight must continue.

JO GRANAT also made a collection speech.

According to the informant, approximately \$1,000 in cash and pledges was collected.

Among those in attendance were:

[REDACTED]

"HE IS INNOCENT . . . HE MUST NOT BE DESTROYED . . ."

[The Sobells remember Thanksgiving, 1952

By Helen Sobell

THIS YEAR I KEEP REMEMBERING last Thanksgiving. On Thanksgiving Day they sent my husband 3,000 miles away from me and the children, to Alcatraz. I even remember the two marshals they took from their families to hurry him away. Each visit had been so precious, and was so doubly precious now that the threat of Alcatraz haunted our every minute. We had planned for the extra visit which would come with Thanksgiving Day. This, at least, we were sure we would have.

I remember there had been the decision of the Supreme Court refusing to hear our case, and I had gone to West St. jail to try to see my husband. I had to see him, to talk to him, if only for a minute. I had sat waiting to ask permission, for what seemed hours. As I sat, waiting, Mr. John A. Harrington of the FBI hurried past me, throwing a casually insulting, "Hello, Helen." Finally I was permitted to enter the locked door to see the parole officer, and there saw my Mort.

100-37158-1516

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We sat and took our hands together. Our eyes and answered all the questions. "Are you strong, are you well, how shall we protect our love, and our innocence, from this horror?" Meanwhile, the parole officer's voice washed over us with words that said we had played a long shot and lost, that he was sorry for us both, that things need not have come to such a pass, that we were not helping ourselves, etc. Mort rose and told him: "My wife doesn't have to listen to this." The parole officer said: "Your wife asked to see me, if you don't want to stay you may leave." I quickly answered that I had only wanted to ask permission to see my husband, and might I be permitted such a visit? "Ten minutes," he said, and sent us to the regular visiting room to look at each other through the separating glass, and to talk to each other through telephones.

A YEAR BEFORE they had started the breaking process on Mort. "You are living in a world of illusion," they had said to him. "You must learn reality." So they had taken his work from him. "Tell a story," he had been urged. "It doesn't have to be a true story. You got a rough deal, you could do better for yourself. You must co-operate." When Mort didn't "co-operate," the next step was to show him anonymous letters. A federal prisoner may only receive letters from a restricted list; other letters are returned to the senders. But somehow there must have been a special dispensation which permitted them to show my husband anonymous letters. The letters were attempts to have him discourage me from working with the Committee to spread the truth of his innocence.

And then there was the question, relayed to him by stool pigeons and guards: "Is it true that your wife is going to leave you?"

All this was preliminary to the final threat: "You're going to be sent to Alcatraz. You will not see your children until they are 16 years old. When your wife comes to visit you, if she comes so far, she will see you through a small pane of glass and you will hear each other's voices only through a telephone. You will never touch each other's hands all the long years in Alcatraz. Remember what Judge Kaufman said, 'I note my recommendation against parole.' You have 30 years to spend in Alcatraz."

There was a telegram, "Sobell to be transferred to Alcatraz." There was the hurried legal action for a stay of carrying out the order; the lies of the prosecuting attorney to the judge; the move by the Atty. General's office to complete the transfer immediately. We felt that it was coming, and on Thanksgiving Day somehow I knew, and dashed madly to prison. They owed me 15 minutes with my husband. I could not, would not ask favors from our

unending misery to have set foot upon institutions for the damned; innocence was no protection in that world.

There was Laredo, the first prison I had been aware of, the first prison bars through which Mort had ever looked. Then it was the New York City Tombs. I went there each day for ten months, learned where to stand in line, how to ask for booths which had the telephones, (6 booths there which had the telephones, and 64 "visitors" with hands outstretched). I learned how to talk through the "talking holes" when I failed to get a telephone. I brought a little box along, after the first few days, so that, standing upon it, I could see my husband's face through the small glass opening. A person must be tall to see an "inmate's" face in the Tombs, at least, taller than I am.

I cried when they sent my husband to Atlanta. Cried with the rage and desperation of one who has seen beasts put men in cages. Why must there be the need to break and tear apart the courage and the integrity of a Morton Sobell who knew the truth and would not depart from it? I cried for all of the beautiful work which Mort would not be able to do, for all of the wonderful studies which could not be mastered. I cried for a father who would not know his children, his baby, for the children who would not know their father. For Mort himself I cried, and for myself. I cried for a world where such things are permitted to happen. Now I have no more tears left for crying.

LAREDO, the Tombs, Atlanta, West St., and now Alcatraz. San Francisco is a long way from New York.

The day of New Year's Eve I took the boat, the "Warden Johnson," with my husband's mother, and we rode across the Bay to "the Rock." Alcatraz is an island, its tall watch towers guard the prisoners and the Bay in unceasing wind and fog. At night the yellow signal light sweeps the sky unrelentingly. One huge sign warns, "Do not anchor, Cable crossing," and the other, "Warning, anyone assisting the escape of a prisoner is liable to imprisonment." In the boat the guard who checks your name upon his list asks ever so politely, "Any firearms?" Almost an unnecessary question one might suppose because after you have signed the book, you must

Quar, the parole officer, but this 15 minutes was rightfully mine. I'm sorry, when an inmate is in transit the rules do not permit visitors. . ."

The world of unending misery

I don't know where I went, or what I did, I knew my children needed me. I worked, and slept, and ate, and laughed, and planned to see Mort in Alcatraz.

So many prisons, such a world of



HELEN AND MORTON SOBELL
Their eyes spoke for them

walk through a metal detector. This would seem to be an encouraging kind of thing. Perhaps with precautions such as these we might be permitted to sit side by side, or at least across a table? But Mort had written that the visiting here was like the Tombs. And so it is. Except that here we may sit to speak to each other, except that here we need not worry about not getting a telephone. We have chairs and telephones and a wall of steel and a small pane of glass.

They took the most talented, the most sensitive and the most alive young scientist, and they sent him to Alcatraz. Alcatraz, for the most desperate and uncontrollable offenders against society, never for a man like Morton Sobell. He doesn't belong in any prison, certainly not in Alcatraz.

ALCATRAZ IS MEANT to break the heart and mind of man. Last year Mort wrote to me:

Most beloved Helen: Was lying down, trying to think of what and how I'd write you. I guess I'll just write. Any comments on the ethics of the transfer on Thanksgiving Eve would be superfluous. I guess you were sort of ready for it, darling. Wondering what kind of a day you had today. When I was in the plane at LaGuardia I looked for you at the visitor's pavilion, thought maybe a miracle might make you appear, also kept calling for my Helen, softly, maybe she even heard me.

What a contrast, winging my way across the sky, sort of the acme of freedom, physical, flight is, only to lead into this 4x8 cell on a barren isle. Had two wonderful meals, good coffee and fruit. It was really the first time I was in "normal" surroundings since I was originally kidnapped, and it was easy for me to perceive that this short time has warped my senses, how seriously is the open question. Stretched at Chicago, and on to San Francisco. The contrast of all that I saw in that brief half-day, with all I will see for the next long period—

Went to bed as soon as I got here. minimum of red tape since it's a small institution. I thought of my sweetheart and then fell asleep, but, alas

I awoke in the middle of the night and couldn't fall asleep again. So I thought and waited for the morning, to see what it would unfold. It took such a long time in coming. No commissary here so I was supplied with toothbrush and soap. No daily newspapers are permitted (except the sport sheet). Textbooks I believe I be able to get, the library is quite poor (the catalogue is in book form and one orders from the catalogue). So this is what it looks like to me when I've been here less than 24 hours.

How do I feel? I don't know, I mean it. I guess it would be much akin to a state of shock. One can't react to all this immediately, takes a little while for the pendulum to start swinging, but through all of it one thought keeps running through my mind, "Mort you musn't begin to live all your life in here, for that's certain death, of the mind". . .

It won't be easy Helen, not like when we could see each other every week, but we'll always have to remember our oneness, how close it is. It's difficult, at the moment, sweetness and light, for me to remove myself out of this cell and beyond these walls to our apartment. The time here is three hours later—the distance—I guess that doesn't matter, but it's the mood. I can't place myself into anything that will stop this whirling that seems to be taking place around me. I experienced much the same when I left you last time, after the Tombs, but now it's so different, isn't it? So much more we have gone through, so much more we know and understand and feel.

HE used to hurry home each day and tell me how his work was going. He didn't stop to rest or to read, but rushed to bathe the baby, or help with dinner, or plant the garden or to study, to teach, to live. Each omelet, each tulip, each baby food prepared was an adventure in living, to be handled carefully, thoughtfully, to be done well. Even prison could not make of him a destroyer; he is a builder, a creative worker still.

Two years in prison, a year in Alcatraz have not broken Morton Sobell's spirit; he understands. He is innocent, he is courageous, he must not be destroyed. He must, and will walk free.

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CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) (RM)

DATE: DEC 3 1953

FROM : [REDACTED] b1

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] b1
Informant advised that the main topics of discussion at instant conference were as follows:

JDH:dea

CC: Cleveland (4) (Info) (RM)

Denver (2) (Info) (RM)

Detroit (2) (Info) (RM)

Los Angeles (2) (Info) (100-41648) (RM)

New York (5) (100-107111) (Enc. 10) (RM) ✓

Washington Field Office (2) (Info) (RM)

Chicago (2) (Info) (RM)

(u)
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) 100-387835-1517
DATE 12/6/78

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
509/L 10/4/78

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