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July 11, 1956

The Editor
The Washington Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. David Alman's reply of July 5 to my letter of June 14 concerning the Sobell case needs answer. Mr. Alman conceded my letter was thoughtful; if I could in good conscience return the compliment what follows would be unnecessary.

Mr. Alman endeavors anew to cast doubt upon Max Elitcher's testimony against Morton Sobell by implying that Elitcher was motivated to commit perjury by a desire to escape prosecution from his "confessed involvement in a conspiracy to commit espionage." In the first place, Elitcher did not confess to espionage and did not enter into any conspiracy to commit espionage. In the second place, as noted by Judge Kaufman in his exhaustive opinion denying Sobell's most recent appeal:

"... Max Elitcher, a close friend, testified that Sobell had taken an active part in the conspiracy and had attempted to get him to reveal secret information concerning the national defense. This testimony was totally damning and convincing to the jury, and he was subjected to an intensive and exhaustive cross-examination by the attorneys for both defendants. The court charged the jury specifically that they were to acquit Sobell if they did not believe Elitcher. The jury convicted."

It is certainly true that Elitcher's testimony constituted the core of the government's case against Sobell but the fact that "neither the Greenglasses nor Harry Gold nor Elizabeth Bentley ever mentioned Sobell at the trial or claimed even indirect knowledge of his existence" is evidence more suggestive of the careful methods of Communist espionage, than of anything else. The Rosenbergs, of course, knew Sobell.

It is disingenuous to suggest that Elitcher's testimony did not hold water. As Mr. Alman should know, Sobell's lawyers had in their hands and used the most powerful implements yet invented to shatter perjured testimony — the rights of confrontation and of cross-examination. Elitcher appeared and was cross-examined for two days; his cross-examination occupied 121 pages of the printed record. When Mr. Alman goes on to charge there was a complete absence of independent corroborative testimony against Sobell, he also forgets that six disinterested witnesses

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testified that Sobell had gone to Mexico (after the arrest of Julius Rosenberg), had used aliases there, had inquired how to leave Mexico for Europe without papers, and had been involuntarily deported from Mexico into the United States where he was arrested and brought to trial. This evidence was not even disputed by the defense.

There is in Mr. Alman's letter a suggestion that Sobell's conviction has been upheld repeatedly by the courts and defended by persons like myself because of an allegiance to the principle: "Every person in a position of authority is right and pure." If there is a principle less loved by Americans and less impressive to me, I do not know it. The constitutional system of criminal due process which convicted Sobell is permeated by a distinctively American, profound distrust of "authority."

Though Mr. Alman may, I certainly do not, need to see Morton Sobell absolved of his crime before taking "a deserved pleasure in the knowledge that our democracy is strong enough to survive some of the aberrations that are almost inevitable on every level of government." The true aberrations in the Sobell case lie not in Sobell's due process conviction, but in the insistence by people like Mr. Alman that Sobell and his kind are victims of an invisible American despotism, when, in fact, they are victims of a palpable communist despotism.

Sincerely yours,

Edward de Grazia

EdG:ngn

101-2483-1371

Wash. Post 47.4

WAS JUSTICE DONE?

THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

By Malcolm P. Sharp. Introd. by Harold C. Urey
New York, Monthly Review Press, 1956, pp. xxvii, 216, \$3.50

Reviewed by Edward de Grazia

In 1951, Rebecca West advised liberal Americans, alarmed over the Hiss case, that "it is never possible to serve the interests of liberalism by believing that which is false to be true." The advice is relevant to the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and pertinent today, for there are some still who wish a hapless innocence on those people, wanting America to take on more of the world's disproportioned guilt.

Bertrand Russell used the Rosenberg-Sobell case to float abroad the pernicious tale that we are guilty of atrocities comparable to those of the Nazis and Communists. Jean Paul Sartre used the case to loose at us the insinuation that since communist countries are trying to cleanse their hands through "posthumous rehabilitations" of their murdered ones, we have something similar to do for the Rosenbergs and Sobell. The publisher of this book launches it with the cry: "The Rosenberg-Sobell case has shaken the world's confidence in the impartiality and integrity of American justice as nothing else has done since the Sacco-Vanzetti case." While Communists clap their hands and stamp their feet, we have only to remember that the convicted spies received everything that American due process can offer.

This is not to suggest that Professors Sharp and Urey mean to take any part in slandering American justice or succoring a Communist-sponsored cause. Though this book considers the spies innocent, it gives

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no support to reckless attacks like those of Russell and Sartre, and has nothing in common with the publisher's jubilant cry. The book's hard-fought point is that the evidence which persuaded the jury that the accused were guilty as charged, when viewed with evidence subsequently found, does not persuade the authors that the convicted were guilty as charged.

Chemistry Professor Urey had early suspected the convictions, and became their most celebrated critic. Law Professor Sharp was "disquieted" by the extremity of the Rosenbergs' sentences but did not come to think the convicted innocent until he was drawn personally into the case. Seventeen days before the Rosenbergs' execution, he was asked by their attorney to view "newly discovered" evidence said to discredit the testimony of the Rosenbergs' chief accusers. When he went to see the "witnesses" who had discovered the new evidence, he found the brother, sister and aged mother of the doomed Julius Rosenberg.

Thereupon, Professor Sharp joined in the futile last-ditch defense stratagems. He tells us he had come to believe the Rosenbergs innocent and he tells us why. However, he makes no mention of a fact that shouted for recognition -- those eleventh-hour "witnesses" had the most powerful motive imaginable to deceive the professor and perjure themselves in court. Yet he had not failed to doubt the sworn testimony of the Rosenbergs' chief accusers because they had a motive to lie (of which the jury had been warned).

Professor Sharp came to believe the Rosenbergs innocent not because he doubted the essential integrity and impartiality of our system of justice; he did not. Not because he suspected the integrity of the Department of Justice or the FBI; he did not. That he was aware of the fallibility of human justice was basically irrelevant.

What is relevant is that for a great many years large portions of the world have sacrificed countless humans to the politics of violence and the cult of blood. Americans at home have been spared. But in a world fast losing its borders, there are individuals also whose consciences can recognise none. Within them is spawned a need to believe that America too has its deadly political sins; while we can come up with nothing better than due process convictions of Rosenbergs and Sobells.

Until we grow worse or other parts of the world improve, some liberal Americans will continue to dash their hearts against communist stones.

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A TAMIMENT INSTITUTE
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A New Look at

THE

ROSENBERG-SOBELL

CASE

By NATHAN GLAZER

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Editors' Preface

THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL case has been, since the demise of germ-warfare charges, the chief weapon in world Communism's campaign of calumny against the United States. Trading on a good deal of sincere revulsion against the death sentence passed on the convicted espionage agents, the Communists have attempted to picture the initial trial and its subsequent judicial reviews as part of a gigantic frame-up, engineered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to destroy non-conformist opponents of the burgeoning fascist state. According to the Communist legend, the anti-Semitic FBI (in the manner of the *Gestapo*) systematically manufactures evidence, suborns perjury, commands judges and prosecutors to do its bidding, and even rigs juries. This caricature of American society, of course, is and has been of greater moment to world Communism than the question of capital punishment or the specific fate of the Rosenbergs.

A prime weapon in this campaign is a propaganda book by John Wexley, published last year by the pro-Communist firm of Cameron and Kahn, entitled *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. Though almost every page of this tract reveals its Communist bias to those who have studied the record, it has had considerable effect outside the United States.

According to the *Daily Worker* of May 10, it was this book which Morton Sobell's mother and sister, who had themselves refused to answer questions about Sobell's activity on the ground that a truthful answer might tend to incriminate them, left with Bertrand Russell shortly before he blasted the American judicial system in the *Manchester Guardian*. Russell's chief authority for chastising the FBI, "the atrocities of whose techniques we have been made familiar with in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's

Russia," is Corliss Lamont, whom he identifies merely as "of the well-known banking family." (This is about as accurate as identifying the Dean of Canterbury, who vehemently endorsed the germ-warfare hoax, as "the well-known Christian dignitary.")

We are not concerned, here or elsewhere, with defending the FBI, Scotland Yard or any other institution against criticism; we are concerned that the criticism be informed and not an echo of baseless propaganda. Nor do we believe that the espionage networks set up by the Kremlin in other countries establish the guilt of the Rosenbergs; it is the evidence in the case alone which, objectively examined, makes their guilt plain beyond reasonable doubt. Such an objective examination is the aim of this special section, sponsored by the Tamiment Institute. Those who remain unconvinced are invited to read the verbatim trial record.

Nathan Glazer, one of our leading young sociologists, is a former associate editor of *Commentary* and of Doubleday Anchor Books. He is co-author with David Riesman and Reuel Denney of *The Lonely Crowd* and author of a forthcoming book on American Judaism. Currently working under a grant from the Fund for the Republic, he has made a special study of the evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

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WHAT MORE can be said about the Rosenbergs? They were convicted in March 1951 of conspiring with Morton Sobell, who was tried with them, and with Anatoli Yakovlev (then presumed in Russia), David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass, to deliver American military secrets to Russia. David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother and the chief Government witness, reported how, in 1944 and 1945, he had given information on Los Alamos and the atom bomb to Julius Rosenberg. On his furloughs, he reported to Julius directly; on other occasions his wife Ruth and Harry Gold served as couriers. Ruth and Harry Gold corroborated his story, insofar as it related to them, on the witness stand. Harry Gold knew nothing of Julius Rosenberg, but he testified he had been given one-half of a Jello box-side by his Soviet superior, Yakovlev, as a means of recognizing Greenglass—and the other half, the Greenglasses testified, had been given to them by Julius Rosenberg.

Small points in the Greenglass story received independent confirmation. Ruth's sister testified, in support of one detail in Ruth's testimony, that at one time Julius had come to confer privately with Ruth, and had asked her, the younger sister, to go into the bathroom. The Rosenberg doctor testified that Julius had asked him about what inoculations were needed for Mexico. A photographer testified that the Rosenberg family had taken passport photographs. The latter two incidents occurred at the time, just after the arrest of Harry Gold, when—as David testified—he, David, was being encouraged by Julius to flee, and Julius himself was making preparations to flee.

Aside from David and Ruth Greenglass, the only other testimony directly relating Julius to espionage was that of Max Elitcher, a former classmate of Julius's and Morton Sobell's at City College, who reported he had been encouraged by Rosenberg and Sobell to give them secret material for transmission to the Soviet Union.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg took the stand in their own defense, and denied everything in the story of the Greenglasses and Elitcher that concerned espionage. Rosenberg had visited Elitcher, but not to solicit information; Julius had asked Ruth's younger sister to let them speak privately, but only at Ruth's request; he had spoken with his doctor about inoculations, but at David's request; the Rosenbergs might have taken pictures, but not passport pictures. They were, in effect, the only witnesses for the defense, for the other defense witnesses (there were two) testified briefly to inconsequential details.

The jury believed that the Rosenbergs were lying. The trial was appealed again and again, on all kinds of grounds. And to a layman like myself, reading the records of the trial, it is amazing that where so much latitude to challenge is given, some challenge did not stand, and the Rosenbergs were not freed, as Judith Coplon was freed, and so many other people whose guilt, to ordinary common-sense judgment, seems clear. But it seems the district attorneys and the judge had avoided the hundred errors that superior courts, made more than normally assiduous by the sentence of death, would have found. The statute was constitutional, the indictment had been properly drawn, the evidence had been presented without error, the sentence was legal, and 27 months after their trial the Rosenbergs were executed.

WHAT MORE was to be said? As Justice Clark of the U.S. Supreme Court said the day before they were executed, "Seven times now have the defendants been before this court. . . . Beginning with our refusal to review the conviction and sentence in October 1952, each of the Justices has given the most painstaking consideration to the case."

But much more was to be said, because there were in effect two Rosenberg trials, one of which was conducted in the courts and the other outside—one might say, indeed, in the streets, for it was conducted with leaflets and petitions and appeals and protests, and, in this country, rarely broke into the respectable mass media. The first Rosenberg trial came to an end: The Government won its case, every possible legal issue was settled, and the Rosenbergs were executed. But the trial in the streets goes on, and the Rosenbergs do much better there than in the courts. They are so successful in the second trial, not because the evidence on which they were convicted was not good, but because their punishment was so awful.

For the trial in the courts, there was only one issue—had they received justice? No matter what superior judges thought about the death sentence, this was their only consideration in studying the case (though, as Judge Jerome Frank said, in the first—and most important—decision of a higher court, "Since two of the defendants must be put to death if the judgments stand, it goes without saying that we have scrutinized the record with extraordinary care to see whether it contains any of the errors asserted on this appeal."—R*1644).

For the trial in the streets the matter was quite different: There the most powerful issue was that the Rosenbergs were to be—and eventually were—executed. And since so many people (and I was among them) did not believe the Rosenbergs deserved death, it was possible to raise up around the world a deep feeling that something had gone wrong, and it became possible for those fighting the trial in the streets to tap a powerful emotion in support of their cause.

The defenders of the Rosenbergs confused the two trials, and the two issues, and enlisted the strong feeling that existed against the death sentence in support of the claim that the Rosenbergs were innocent. Even if many people who pleaded for mercy for the Rosenbergs did not themselves confuse the two issues—guilt or innocence on the one hand, the death sentence on the other—the defenders of the Rosenbergs, in disregard of the facts, imposed this confusion upon them.

I have recently read the last and presumably most definitive compilation of the case in favor of the Rosenbergs—John Wexley's *The Ordeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. And on the first page we see the confusion clearly in operation. Mr. Wexley writes: ". . . if the Rosenbergs were truly innocent, why had they been put to death? One could not airily dismiss as Communist propagandists men like Dr. Harold Urey, the Nobel Prize winner, or Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. . . ." But Rabbi Silver did not believe the Rosen-

*"R" refers to the published transcript of the Record of the trial.

bergs were innocent. He pleaded for mercy for them, but he wrote: "I have accepted the verdict of the courts in their conviction of the Rosenbergs for violating the espionage laws. . . . The crime of which they have been found guilty is a heinous one, and I have found no sympathy in my heart for men and women who betray their country."

In the courts, the defenders of the Rosenbergs conducted a skillful and tenacious defense, based on the closest analysis of the records and the facts. In the streets, quite a different defense was conducted, and the two defenses were kept rigidly separate. The facts of the courtroom would do no good in the streets; the distortions effective in the streets would do no good in the courts. Only at the very end did the two cases for a moment merge. On June 8, 1953, Emanuel Bloch pleaded before Judge Kaufman for a reduction of the death sentence, in part on the basis of a huge mass of letters assiduously collected by the committee defending the Rosenbergs from all parts of the world. Judge Kaufman had before him, in addition to this impressive mass of correspondence, the Government's analysis of it, which pointed out that the letters submitted show clearly that the writers based their opinion upon falsification of the record. . . . One of the letters came from a sponsor of the committee defending the Rosenbergs (Waldo Frank) who admitted he had not examined the evidence! What could the statements of such people—regardless of their positions and their eloquence—mean to judges and lawyers who had lived with the case for years and who knew every line of the record?

But now, since the first trial is over, even the mild restraint it imposed on the conduct of the second has been lifted. The first trial recedes in memory, its principal facts are forgotten, and even those people who were once most certain that justice had been done—at least to the extent of believing the Rosenbergs were guilty—wonder: What would a reading of the trial record show today? Were there holes? Has new material been brought to light that might, in any way, have served to save the Rosenbergs from the verdict which years of legal struggle could not set aside?

I have just read again through the record of the trial and the numerous appeals and other legal motions that followed it, and I would like, wearying and saddening as such a task is, to review some of the features of the case—the first case, the one in the courts. It will throw an interesting light on the case in the streets that is still being carried on.

IN THE TRIAL of the Rosenbergs, both sides knew that the verdict would depend on whether the jury believed the Greenglasses or the Rosenbergs. The charge was conspiracy to deliver secrets, and by the nature of the charge there was no tangible evidence to be presented. There was no corpse with wounds and gashes that might reveal anything. The "secrets" still lay in their filing cabinets and in the minds of men—the only question was whether they were still secrets, and this could be known only by the report of men who asserted they had indeed passed on these secrets, in one form or another, to a foreign power.

Let us review for a moment how it came to pass that the Rosenbergs were on trial for their lives. In September 1945, Igor Gouzenko had left the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada with an incredible collection of documents—authentic records kept by an official Russian agency on its espionage activities. One of the contacts mentioned in these documents—under a code name—was Alan Nunn May, a British scientist who had worked on atomic-energy problems in Canada and had recently returned to England. Nunn May was arrested and sentenced by a British court to ten years' imprisonment in May 1946.

Another figure mentioned, with a code name, in these documents was a professor of mathematics, Israel Halperin. Halperin's address book contained the names of a number of other people who, it turned out, were involved in some way in the Soviet spy net in Canada. It also contained the name of Klaus Fuchs. But it was three years later that the FBI—acting perhaps on this bit of information, among others, for the basis of their suspicions has never been made clear—informed the British that a leak of secret information on the atom bomb must have occurred. After some discussion with British security officers, Klaus Fuchs confessed to having given the Russians very important secret information while he was working on the atom bomb in the United States, as well as before and after in England. He led American FBI agents to his courier, Harry Gold, who also confessed. Harry Gold then led them to another person from whom he had collected information, but whom he had met just once, and this was David Greenglass. David Greenglass was questioned by FBI agents, and corroborated Gold's story and added yet another link in the chain—Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law. Greenglass reported the main points of his espionage activities and mentioned the name of Julius Rosenberg even before he got in touch with a lawyer.

At Rosenberg the trail stopped. He denied everything. The investigation turned to Rosenberg's friends. Morton Sobell left for Mexico a few days after Greenglass's arrest. Another friend of Julius Rosenberg's, Vivian Glassman, had gone to Cleveland to see an old classmate of his, an important scientist, William Perl. Alfred Sarant, another friend, had decamped—apparently to Mexico. It seemed there was something that could be told by Rosenberg and his friends—if they would tell. But the line of detailed confessions that had begun with Fuchs petered out at Rosenberg and his friends—there one found flight, evasion, and silence on the basis of a plea of possible self-incrimination.

But, of course, little if any of this was known to the jury that tried Rosenberg. In the courtroom, it was his acts, not those of his friends, however suspicious, that were at issue. And to decide who told the truth about these acts, as we have said, the jury could not, by the nature of the case, refer to any tangible evidence. They could only observe the behavior of the Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs on the witness stand, and put it together with small fragments, each by itself—and conceivably all together—meaning nothing or little. I would like now to reprint, from the record of the trial, some of the things they heard and saw. (And one must recall that here is a

dead stenographic report, while the actual jury heard and saw tones of voice and gestures that they could interpret as confidence or confusion, certainty or hesitation—and it is because they could take all this into effect, and we who read the record cannot, that a superior court does not argue with the jury's decision as to what are the facts in a case.)

ETHEL ROSENBERG is being questioned about a console table concerning which Ruth Greenglass had testified that Ethel had told her it was a gift from Julius's "friend" (presumably his Russian espionage contact) and adapted, in some not very clear way, for microfilming:

Q. Did you ever put that table in a closet?

A. I may have.

Q. Did you?

A. I really don't recall whether I did or not.

Q. Did you ever hide the table in the closet?

A. No, that I can answer. I never hid anything in the closet, table or anything else.

Q. I am talking now of the closet opposite the bathroom door?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever put that table in the closet and keep it there?

A. I said I may have.

Q. Well, did you or did you not?

A. I can't recall. Just a moment. There were so many changes that I made in the house, with putting things in closets and taking them out of closets, that it is perfectly true what I say, that I may or may not have put it there, and I cannot recall, because there were any number of things I put into closets and took them.

Q. The console table was practically as wide as the entrance to the closet, was it not?

A. I wouldn't know.

Q. Well, how wide was the console table?

A. Again, I just couldn't say.

Q. If you had put the console table in the closet, when would that have been?

A. I couldn't say when that might have been. (R 1358-9)

And now, Evelyn Cox, who had worked for the Rosenbergs as a domestic, is testifying:

Q. When did you work for them?

A. From September '44 all though [sic] '45.*

Q. Did there come a time when you noticed that the table wasn't where you had last seen it in the apartment?

A. Yes.

Q. And what did you notice about that?

*A line of space indicates the omission of part of the record—generally exchanges on technical legal points of no bearing on the actual testimony.

A. Well, the table wasn't there. It wasn't where it usually stayed and I asked her why she had removed it, and she said she had put it away in the closet because the place was too congested.

Q. Did you ever see the table outside again in the living room—

A. No.

Q. —up to the time when you left working there in December of 1945?

A. No, I never saw it.

Q. Was there any other piece of furniture in that apartment as new or as good looking or as nice as that table?

A. No.

The Court: Was there any other furniture in the closets?

The Witness: No.

Q. Now, how long did the Rosenbergs use this console table before it was put into the closet?

A. Well, that I couldn't say. I don't know; it was outside maybe a month or two months, I couldn't say, I don't know. (R 1407, 1411-12, 1414)

A very small point, of course. Now a slightly larger point. Here Julius is testifying:

Q. Did you, in the month of June 1950, or in the month of May 1950, have any passport photographs taken of yourself?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you go to a photographer's shop at 99 Park Row and have any photographs taken of yourself?

A. I have been in many photographers' shops and had photos taken.

Q. Did you have any taken in May or June of 1950?

A. I don't recall. I might have had some photos taken.

Q. For what purpose might you have had those photographs taken?

A. Well, when I walk with the children, many times with my wife, we would step in; we would have [sic] we would pass a man on the street with one of those box cameras and we would take some pictures. We would step into a place and take some pictures and the pictures we like, we keep.

The Court: He is not asking you that. He is asking you about these particular pictures in June 1950. What was the purpose of these pictures?

The Witness: Just—if you take pictures, you just go in, take some pictures, snapshots.

Q. What did you tell the man when you asked him to take those pictures in May or June 1950?

A. I didn't tell the man anything.

Q. Are you sure of that?

A. I don't recall telling the man anything.

Q. See if you can't recall. Try hard. May or June 1950, at 99 Park Row.

A. I don't recall telling the man anything.

Q. What did you tell him—

A. I didn't tell him anything.
 Q. —at the time that you had the pictures taken?
 A. What pictures are you talking about?
 Q. In May.
 The Court: The pictures at 99 Park Row.
 The Witness: I don't know if it was 99 Park Row that I took the pictures.
 Q. Where was it, if you don't know it was 99 Park Row?
 A. I don't know. I have taken many snapshots.
 Q. Passport pictures?
 A. Not passport pictures.
 Q. Did you ever tell anybody that you wanted pictures in order to go to France to settle an estate?
 A. I didn't tell that to anybody.
 Q. You don't recall it, or are you sure you never said that?
 A. I am sure I never said that.
 Q. Now, do you recall, or are you sure now that you didn't have any passport pictures taken in 99 Park Row, in May or June 1950?
 A. I may have taken pictures, not—I didn't take any passport pictures.
 Q. May or June 1950?
 A. I might have taken pictures. (R 1277-9)
 And now Ethel:
 Q. Did you ever go with your husband to have any passport photographs taken?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you ever go to a photographer's place at 99 Park Row in May or June of 1950 with your husband and with your two children to have passport photographs made?
 A. No, I never went to have any passport photos made.
 Q. Did you ever go to a commercial photographer at any time in the last two years to have any pictures made of you or your family or your husband or all of you?
 A. Yes, we did.
 Q. When?
 A. From time to time.
 The Court: When was the last?
 Q. When in the last two years?
 A. Well, it is hard to say exactly when in those two years.
 Q. How often did you go to have photographs made with your family?
 A. Well, we never went as a prearranged thing to go and have photos taken.
 Q. When did you go on the spur or the inspiration of the moment?
 A. I really can't say when.
 By the Court:
 Q. Well now, you remember the month of May very well, don't you?
 A. Yes.
 Q. You remember the month of June 1950 very well?

A. Yes.
 Q. You remember all the incidents that have occurred?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you have any pictures taken for any purpose whatsoever in May or June 1950?
 A. We may have; we may have.
 Q. Do you remember where?
 A. No, all I remember was some commercial photographer.
 By U. S. Attorney Saypol:
 Q. Do you remember posing with your family before the camera of that commercial photographer?
 A. Yes.
 By the Court:
 Q. How did you happen to go to that particular commercial photographer?
 A. Well, I didn't say I went to any particular commercial photographer.
 Q. Well, you just remembered posing before a camera?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Then you remember, you say, having had some photographs taken in May or in June?
 A. It may have been at that time. I am really not sure. There were so many frequent occasions when we dropped into these places.
 Q. I am talking about the very last ones that you had taken.
 A. Well, I can't say what I don't recall and I really don't recall specifically.
 By Mr. Saypol:
 Q. Well, we have it now at least that the photographer, the commercial photographer, was within walking distance of your home at 10 Monroe Street; is that right?
 A. Well, there were times we took walks and took photographs elsewhere.
 Q. We are now talking about the time that you last remember; within the two years, when you went with your family to a commercial photographer to have a picture taken or pictures?
 A. But I didn't say that we took a walk this particular time to this particular place.
 Q. Where was it?
 A. I wouldn't know. (R 1361-2, 1363-4)
 And now Ben Schneider, whose place of business is at 99 Park Row, and who does "passport and identification photographs," is testifying:
 Q. Last May or June or some time in the spring or summer, were you visited by a family consisting of a husband and wife and two children, at your place of business?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. About how old were the children, do you remember?
 A. At that time they appeared to me about six and four.
 Q. Do you remember on what day of the week it was?

A. On a Saturday.
 Q. Is that a day that you usually worked?
 A. No.
 Q. Is that how you remember this visit?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Do you see the two adults here who visited you at that time?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Will you point them out, please. Where is the man and where is the woman?
 A. (Pointing) There is the man.
 Q. You mean the man standing up?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Is that the woman [indicating defendant Ethel Rosenberg] standing?
 A. That is the woman.
 Q. Did they have some talk with you?
 A. The man did.
 Q. Did they order some pictures taken?
 A. Yes, they had some pictures taken.
 Q. What do you charge for pictures, passport pictures?
 A. Well, I charge three for a dollar, sir.
 Q. Did you do some work for them as a result of their coming there that morning?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What kind of work did you do?
 A. They ordered three dozen photographs, passport size.
 Q. Do you get an order like that every day?
 A. No, I do not.
 Q. How much was the price?
 A. About nine dollars.
 Q. Did they pay you?
 A. Yes, they did.
 Q. Did you take pictures of the children, too?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you take passport pictures?
 A. Yes, passport size.
 Q. Did you have any conversation with the man or the woman, that you have just identified, regarding the use to which they wanted to put the photographs?
 A. Yes. As he was leaving he was telling me they were going to France; there was some property left; they were going to take care of it; the wife—that is, his wife was left some property. (R 1427-9)
Once again, Ethel Rosenberg is testifying:
By Mr. Saypol:
 Q. At that time, when you were before the grand jury, had you discussed this case with your brother, David Greenglass?
 A. No.

Q. Not at all?
 A. Not at all.
 Q. That is, from the time when you first heard that he was being investigated for the theft of atomic secrets, up to the time when he was arrested?
 A. That's right.
 Q. You never talked to him about it at all?
 A. No, I did not. I didn't see him.
 Q. Do you remember having been asked this question before the grand jury and giving this answer:
 "Q. Did you discuss this case with your brother, David Greenglass?"
 "A. I refuse to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me."
 Was that question asked and did you give that answer?
 A. Yes.

The Court: . . . If you had answered at that time that you had not spoken to David, for reasons best known to you, you felt that that would incriminate you?

The Witness: Well, if I used the privilege of self-incrimination at that time, I must have felt that perhaps there might be something that might incriminate me in answering.

Q. Were you asked this question and did you give this answer:
 "Q. Do I understand that you are going to decline to answer all questions that I ask you?"
 "A. No, no, I won't decline to answer all questions. It depends on the questions."
 Did you say that?
 A. Yes, I did.
 Q. When you said it depends on the questions, you meant it depends on whether or not the question and the answer that you gave would tend to incriminate you, is that right?
 A. That is right.
 Q. You testified here today in response to questions from your counsel that the first time you saw Harry Gold was in this courtroom, is that so?
 A. That is right.
 Q. Do you remember having been asked this question and giving this answer: "Q. Have you ever met Harry Gold?" "A. I decline to answer on the ground that this might intimidate me, incriminate me, I mean."
 Did you give that testimony at the time?
 A. I gave that testimony.

Q. Do you remember being asked this question and giving this answer:
 "Q. You don't deny that you met Harry Gold?"
 "A. I gave my answer. I decline to answer on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me. That was my answer."
 Do you remember that question and answer?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. The next question was:

"Q. That was your answer to the first question, and the second question was, you don't deny that you met Harry Gold?"

"A. I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me."

Is that the testimony you gave at the time?

A. Yes, I gave that testimony.

By the Court:

Q. But you did answer it here in court, isn't that true?

A. That is right.

Q. And your answer here was that you never met him until he took the witness stand?

A. That is correct.

Q. So that you didn't assert any privilege with respect to that here in this courtroom?

A.

By Mr. Saypol:

Q. Were you asked this question and did you give this answer:

"Q. Have you ever talked with your brother David about his activities at Los Alamos?"

"A. I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me."

Was that testimony given by you?

A. Yes.

Q. "Q. Have you ever seen any sketches that he made while he was working at Los Alamos?" "A. I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me." Was that testimony given at the time by you?

A. Yes.

Q. "Q. Were you present when he gave information to your husband, that is, when David Greenglass gave information to your husband which he had obtained from Los Alamos?" "A. I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me." Did you give that testimony at the time?

A. Yes, I gave that testimony.

Q. Now, you came back before the grand jury on August 11, didn't you?

A. Some time after the first time.

Q. Did you talk to your lawyer between August 8 and August 11?

A. I must have.

Q. Do you remember having been asked this question and giving this answer:

"Q. I believe you had counsel?"

"A. Yes."

"Q. And you had been advised by your counsel as to your rights?"

"A. Yes."

"Q. That counsel is Emanuel Bloch, is that correct?"

"A. Yes."

Do you remember that testimony?

A. Yes.

Q. You denied here that you knew Anatoli Yakovlev, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you asked that question before the grand jury?

A. I don't recall.

Q. "Q. Do you know Anatoli Yakovlev?" "A. I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me." Were you asked that question and did you give that answer?

A. Now that you read it, I suppose they did ask me that, and I did answer that.

Q. And yet you had never met Yakovlev in your life?

A. That is right.

Q. Would you care to explain how you might be incriminated on the basis of that question and answer?

A. It is not necessary to explain the use of self-incrimination.

Q. Do you recall having been asked this question and giving this answer:

"Q. Would you care to attempt to identify his picture?"

"A. I would not care to attempt."

Is that your testimony?

A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't you want to care to attempt to identify Yakovlev if you never saw him before or had never seen him before?

Mr. E. H. Bloch: I object to the question on the ground that if the witness purported to answer this question it would vitiate her privilege.

The Court: Well, you refuse to answer because of your privilege?

The Witness: Yes.

The Court: I want the jury to understand that I am permitting this question, as I said before in answer to counsel's objection, on the question of the credibility of the witness. The witness has answered the question here in court and on previous occasion had asserted privilege. As I said before, there is no interest to be drawn from the assertion of privilege against self-incrimination, but it is something the jury may weight [sic] and consider on the question of the truthfulness of the witness and on credibility, and in the charge proper, my main charge, I will have more to say about how you judge the credibility of witnesses. . . . (R 1375-95)

IT WAS on the basis of exchanges like this that the jury must have decided that the Rosenbergs were not telling the truth, that they had much to hide, and that the story David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass and Max Elitcher

had to tell was indeed true. The fate of the Rosenbergs was sealed by this testimony, and the numerous appeals their lawyers made, on all sorts of grounds—the constitutionality of the statute, the conduct of the judge, the environment created by press reports, the charge that the Government used false testimony (we will go into this in a moment)—all this could not stand against the impression Julius and Ethel Rosenberg made on the jury in the courtroom.

And about exchanges such as these, what could the defense say? In the courts, nothing. But in the streets—as we may see from Mr. Wexley's book—the matter is much simpler. The testimony about the console table that we have here given is ignored. Nor is there any reference to that long stretch of testimony in the trial in which Ethel's answers to the questions about espionage before the grand jury were read to the jury. (Mr. Wexley becomes very eloquent in defense of the use of the Fifth Amendment when one is asked about political activities. But how could he explain the Fifth Amendment in answers to such questions as: Do you know Harry Gold? On such matters, he simply suppresses the testimony.) The testimony about the photographs is indeed discussed, but only to argue at great length that Schneider committed "perjury." Here is one of those cases of "perjury" that the defense later "discovered" and of which it has made great capital—among people who have not read the record. Let us consider it.

At one point in his examination by the Government attorney, Schneider was asked, "And is that the last time you saw him [Julius Rosenberg] before today," and he answered, "That's right." Now in fact Schneider had been brought to the courtroom the day before to identify the Rosenbergs. This was to become one of the bases for a formal request to set aside the conviction, but it was obvious to the courts—as it would be to anyone reading through the testimony—that Schneider had taken the question to mean, "Have you seen him between the time he came in to take pictures and this trial?" As the Court of Appeals, dismissing this point, said, "Counsel lays stress upon the word 'today' [in the question and answer above] to prove the testimony perjurious, but on cross-examination both court and counsel [that is, defense counsel] treated the question as meaning 'before the trial.'" While this dismissal was binding on Mr. Bloch, and he had to seek new grounds for further appeals, it is of course not binding on Mr. Wexley, who denounces Schneider as a perjurer, the FBI agents for soliciting this perjury, the Government attorneys for knowingly using it, etc.

But even though much has been made by the defense of Schneider's perjury, it was clear that the main problem, at the trial and after, was to shake the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass.

Once again, it was easy to shout perjury in the streets, impossible to demonstrate it—or even make a good case suggesting it—in the courts. The Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs lived on the Lower East Side, surrounded by many relatives and friends. One might have expected to find—if the Greenglass story was not true—someone who would contradict one or another point. After all, their story was long and circumstantial, while the

Rosenberg story was, on the whole, limited to simple denial. The Greenglass story thus offered more points for investigation and contradiction. The defense, however, did not find a single witness who could refute any point in their account, no matter how insignificant.

Then again, another opening offered itself in the fact that David Greenglass had given many statements, over a period of nine months, to the FBI and to his lawyers, the firm of O. John Rogge. Conceivably one could have found contradictions between the story he told the first day to the FBI, the story he told to his lawyer, the story he later told to the FBI, the story he told on the stand. Had the defense seen any ground for hope that the examination of these statements might show some contradiction, they could have obtained them—as they had, earlier in the trial, obtained the FBI statements and grand-jury testimony of Max Elitcher (the defense found nothing in these statements on which to cross-examine Mr. Elitcher). They did not make any efforts to get Greenglass's FBI statements—and this, too, must have weighed heavily with the jury. But, as we were to learn two years later from an affidavit from O. John Rogge, Mr. Bloch did try to find out what David Greenglass was going to do:

"Within a week or ten days of the arrest of David Greenglass, in June 1950, I had [a] conference with Mr. Bloch. . . . Mr. Bloch stated to me that Julius Rosenberg was not going to talk and was interested in finding out what David Greenglass was going to do. I did not indicate to him the course David Greenglass would take." (Affidavit of O. John Rogge, June 8, 1953, supported by another affidavit by Herbert J. Fabricant, present at the conference.) It was unnecessary for Mr. Rogge to find out what Julius Rosenberg was going to do—at any rate, among the many affidavits of Mr. Bloch in the record there is none that so charges.

Two years after the trial, someone managed to steal the memoranda of the first meetings between David and Ruth Greenglass and their lawyers from Mr. Rogge's office. These only showed what Mr. Bloch had known at the trial—that David Greenglass had told the same story from the beginning. By that time, however, the trial in the courts and the trial in the streets had merged—and poor Mr. Bloch had to make a great show of these documents as proof of "perjury." The courts had O. John Rogge's affidavit to help them in considering these claims:

" . . . Mr. Bloch stated [in a conference in Mr. Rogge's office on May 4, 1953] that the handwritten memorandum of David Greenglass . . . contained less material than he himself had brought out on cross-examination of Mr. Greenglass but that if he did not use the statement he would be accused by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case of throwing the case. He further stated that this memo undermined one of his basic positions, in that it showed that in the original statement that David Greenglass had made to the FBI he brought in Julius Rosenberg, whereas it had been his, Mr. Bloch's, position that the FBI had induced David Greenglass at a later time to bring in the name of Julius Rosenberg." (Mr. Wexley, as we might expect, does not tell his readers about this affidavit.)

So David Greenglass, these statements showed, had told the same story from the beginning. But the defense tried a more roundabout way of suggesting perjury. It argued: David Greenglass was a simple machinist; the sketches he produced at the trial—and which he testified were copies of sketches he had given to Julius Rosenberg and Harry Gold—could have been made only by a person of considerable scientific training; therefore, he could not have produced them and must have been coached in producing them. In two and a half years, the defense was not able to come up with a shred of evidence about this presumed coaching. But a year and a half after the trial the defense counsel produced, in one of his briefs, affidavits from scientists in France and England asserting that it was “improbable” or “impossible” that David Greenglass, whom they did not know, could have produced these sketches, which they had not seen. While such testimony may carry great weight with some of Mr. Wexley’s readers, it obviously could not be taken very seriously by the appeals court.

As a matter of fact, the defense was willing to admit that Greenglass could have drawn three of the four sketches in question—those bearing on his own work as a machinist. But they argued these were not very important and could not really be considered secret. At the trial the testimony was quite otherwise—and devastating.

Here is some of the testimony of Dr. Walter Koski of Johns Hopkins University, who had been engaged in implosion research at Los Alamos, and who had brought work to the Theta machine shop in which Greenglass was a machinist:

Q. I show you Government Exhibit 2. . . . Will you examine that, please? Do you recognize that exhibit as substantially [sic] representation—as a substantially accurate replica of a sketch that you made at or about the time which you have testified to at Los Alamos in connection with your experimentation?

A. I do.

Q. Is that a reasonably accurate portrayal of a sketch of a type of lens, mold or lens that you required in the course of your experimental work at the . . . ?

A. It is.

Q. Would you recognize it as a reasonably accurate replica of the one you submitted to the Theta machine shop?

A. Yes.

Q. For processing?

A. Yes.

Q. I show you Government’s Exhibit 6, as to which you have heard Mr. Greenglass testify, and I ask you whether your answers are the same in respect to that exhibit after you have examined it?

A. They are.

Q. Now, in respect to Government’s Exhibit 7, will you examine that,

please, Dr. Koski? Having examined it, having heard Greenglass’s testimony as to what it depicts, will you tell us whether it is familiar to you?

A. It is.

Q. What does it portray to you?

A. It is essentially—it is a sketch, a rough sketch of our experimental set-up for studying cylindrical implosion.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Greenglass testify as to the description, written description of that experiment that he delivered to one Harry Gold in June 1945?

A. I did.

Q. Is Government’s Exhibit 7 and the details of the information as testified to by Mr. Greenglass that he said he imparted to Gold in June 1945 a reasonably accurate—are they reasonably accurate descriptions of the experiments and their details as you knew them at the time? . . .

A. They are.

Q. That is the experiment that you yourself were conducting in conjunction with the development of the atomic bomb?

A. They are.

Q. In your special field as you knew it at the time, 1944 and 1945, did you have knowledge that the experiments which you were conducting and the effects as they were observed by you could have been of advantage to a foreign nation?

A. To the best of my knowledge and all of my colleagues who were involved in this field, there was no information in text books or technical journals on this particular subject.

Q. In other words, you were engaged in a new and [sic] original field?

A. Correct.

Q. And up to that point and continuing right up until this trial, has the information relating to the lens mold and the lens and the experimentation to which you have testified continued to be secret information?

A. It still is.

Q. Except as divulged at this trial?

A. Correct.

Q. . . . is it not a fact that one expert could ascertain at that time, if shown Exhibits 2, 6 and 7, the nature and the object of the activity that was under way at Los Alamos in relation to the production of the atom bomb?

A. He could. (R 473-4, 478-9, 484)

THIS testimony, of course, is not to be found in Mr. Wexley’s book. Mr. Wexley has no difficulty in proving the Greenglasses are perjurers by suppressing some evidence, doctoring the rest, and, where necessary, inventing some. We have given enough examples of suppression. Consider this particularly ingenious example of doctoring:

ward the enclosures and I will explain when I get back." Two weeks after that, Danziger received another letter, this time with the return address "M. Levitov" and further enclosures. At the trial, Mexican witnesses testified—and documents were introduced—to the effect that he had registered in a Vera Cruz hotel under the name of "Morris Sand," giving a Philadelphia address; in a Tampico hotel under the name of "Marvin Salt," giving a different Philadelphia address; and had traveled on the Mexican airlines under the names "N. Sand" and "Morton Solt." A neighbor of his in Mexico City testified Sobell had asked about ways of getting out of Mexico without papers.

This strange behavior, taken together with Elitcher's testimony, obviously pointed to flight. At this point, there was a simple way of proving this was not flight. Sobell could have taken the stand to explain that this was a vacation; his wife and his relatives and friends and employers and co-employees could have been called to corroborate him. But Sobell did not take the stand himself and no one was put on the stand in his defense.

He now argues, in a long affidavit written two-and-a-half years after the trial, that this was just a vacation trip, and since he was frightened by the arrest of his friend Julius Rosenberg—which occurred three weeks after his arrival in Mexico—he began to use aliases. "... it is hard to understand how I might have been led to do such a stupid thing. ..." It is harder to understand why it took him two-and-a-half years to explain why he had done it. For as late as January 8, 1953 he had not yet thought of an explanation. On that date, his lawyer was arguing for a reduction of sentence before Judge Kaufman, and the following exchange occurred:

"The Court: What about the aliases?"

"Mr. Meyer: As to that, I am not in a position to state. I could probably make an explanation after consulting with Mr. Sobell about it." (page 33 of the stenographic transcript of the hearing of this date)

Sobell's wife and mother have been heroic in their efforts in his behalf, but their efforts have come at the wrong time and the wrong place. They were called before the grand jury investigating the matter in 1950. At that time, they pleaded the Fifth Amendment (pages 19-20 of the same hearing).

Sobell's successes in the streets, we can be sure, will mean nothing in the courts; for the courts know how late Sobell's explanation is, and they know that Sobell's wife and mother have not told what they know about his activities under the protection of the Fifth Amendment. This is their right, but they cannot expect to be believed when they tell in public a story of innocent activities which would in no way—had they told it before the grand jury under oath—have incriminated them or Morton Sobell.

The defenders of the Rosenbergs and Sobell believe the whole story has not been told. They are quite right. *But the story that has not been told is of espionage more extensive than we now know.* When Rosenberg was implicated, the FBI had never heard his name before. Greenglass had never heard of Sobell or Elitcher. What then happened is that the FBI began to approach Rosenberg's friends—a group of men who had studied engineering together at City College, graduated before the war, and who had all been involved,

directly or indirectly, in the activities of the Young Communist League—and began to question them on what they knew of Rosenberg. Three of these men were out of the country—Joel Barr, Alfred Sarant and Morton Sobell—and the latter two had left so recently as to suggest flight. Sobell was returned to this country—the FBI has not been able to locate the whereabouts of Barr or Sarant. A fourth, Elitcher, as we know, gave testimony against Rosenberg and Sobell.

A fifth, William Perl, the most important scientist among them, took a middle course—and ruined his life as a result. He would not plead the Fifth Amendment. At the same time, it was clear he knew more about the case than he would tell. He was questioned by the grand jury investigating the case on August 18, September 11 and October 4, 1950. He denied he knew Rosenberg or Sobell on his first appearance before the grand jury, but later admitted he knew Sobell. He admitted he knew Barr and Sarant, but testified, when first questioned by the FBI, that he had "minimized his connection with them." In time, his denial of friendship with Rosenberg and Sobell was to lead to a trial for perjury and a sentence of five years.

But Perl did not deny everything, and he told one story to the grand jury that suggests the wide extent of Rosenberg's activities. (The Government asserted at his trial that he told as much as he did because he suspected, at the time of Vivian Glassman's visit, that he was under surveillance.) He testified before the grand jury that late in July—just after Rosenberg was arrested—Vivian Glassman suddenly materialized in his apartment in Cleveland.

"I recognized her as a friend of Joel Barr's. . . . She acted somewhat mysteriously. She proceeded to take some paper which I had lying around and started writing on it and motioning me to read what she had written, and, well, she wrote to the effect that she had instructions from a person unknown to her, in New York, to travel to Cleveland and get in touch with an aeronautical engineer [Perl was one] and give him money and instructions to leave the country, and I believe she mentioned Mexico in that connection."

More than that Perl would not say, except that the name "Julius Rosenberg" came up in the subsequent discussion with Vivian Glassman. He would not say that Rosenberg had sent her, nor would he definitely indeed say anything—as to who the aeronautical engineer was, as to why Vivian Glassman was doing this, as to why anyone wanted him to leave the country. He said he simply did not know.

But the record made clear that Perl, for reasons of his own and to his own undoing, had decided to tell only part of what he knew. The other part we do not know—Julius Rosenberg certainly knew it, Vivian Glassman could also tell us, and so could, very likely, Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant. But the names of Barr, Sarant and Glassman do not appear in Mr. Wexley's book. The defenders of the Rosenbergs have not brought them forward to plead the innocence of their friends—or to clear their own names of the strong suspicion of Soviet espionage that now is attached to them.

The story is not yet completely unfolded. When it is, it will not clear the names of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, or free Morton Sobell from jail.

~~SECRET~~

hm

Date: July 27, 1956
To: Director, FBI (101-2483)
From: Legat, Mexico (65-268)
Subject: MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
Re Legat letter 4-30-56.

[REDACTED]

Mrs. C. CAREY WHITE, Embassy officer, Mexico.
D. F. advised she was informed by

[REDACTED]

RECORDED-68

101-2483-1312

179
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MAR 3 1 38 PM '56

NEW YORK FOREIGN DIVISION

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

cc: MG file 105-258

179
AUG 22 1956

8-14-56 JSC

Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 PWT/lpk
Declassify on: OADR

8-12-56

Letter to Director, 7-27-56
Re: Morton Sobell, was.
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] Legat indices
are negative on both of these individuals. ~~SECRET~~ b1

It would be appreciated if this office were
advised of any information which would lead to the identity
of the individual named [REDACTED] (S) b1

Extra copies of this communication are being
forwarded to the Bureau for the attention of the New York
Office.

13032
- 2 ~~SECRET~~

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 — Mr. Boardman, 5736
 — Mr. Belmont, 1742
 — Mr. Mason, 5256
 — Mr. Mohr, 5517
 — Mr. Parsons, 7621
 — Mr. Rosen, 5706
 — Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
 — Mr. Sizoo, 1742

— Mr. Nichols, 5640
 — Mr. McGuire, 5642
 — Mr. Wick, 5634
 — Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 — Mr. Morgan, 5226

— Mr. Jones, 4236
 — Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
 — Mr. Waikart, 7204
 — Mr. Eames, 7206
 — Mr. Wherry, 5537

— See Me
 — For Your Info

— For appropriate
 action

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 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Boardman
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 Mr. Mason
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Parsons
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tamm

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— Miss Lurz
 — Miss Mathers
 — Miss Carter
 — Mrs. Faber
 — Miss McCord
 — Miss Loper
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L. B. Nichols
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INVESTIGATION

, 1956

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Pages 1 + 4

Pages 1 and 4

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L. B. Nichols
 Room 5640, Ext. 691

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TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was.		REPORT MADE BY MORTIMER C. WATSON	TYPED BY deb
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Unable to establish that PAUL and PAULA ZIMMERING uncle and aunt of MERIDEL LE SUEUR. Information on relatives set out. MERIDEL LE SUEUR and ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG reportedly had a daughter who in 1942 was of high school age and lived with an unidentified doctor in New York.

- RUC - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DETAILS:

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WAB/DUN
10-11-75

On July 30, 1956, EDWARD OTT, Subversive Detail, Minneapolis Police Department, at the request of SA MORTIMER C. WATSON checked their records for information on MERIDEL LE SUEUR and located report number 59, dated April 23, 1942, by FRED M. AHR, which set out that MERIDEL LE SUEUR's aunt and uncle were Mr. and Mrs. PAUL ZIMMERING, 3225 Ollinville Avenue, Bronx, New York City. Mr. OTT stated that there was no further information in the file regarding this specific report or way of determining how this information was obtained. Mr. OTT stated that Sheriff EDWARD RYAN, Hennepin County Sheriff's Department, and H. H. MC GIRR, Wayzata, Minnesota, also worked on the Subversive Detail in 1942.

On July 31, 1956, Sheriff EDWARD RYAN, Hennepin County Sheriff, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and H. H. MC GIRR, Wayzata, Minnesota, advised SA WATSON that they could recall nothing regarding instant report of the Police Department, nor do they recall ever investigating MERIDEL LE SUEUR.

On June 27, 1956, Miss LILA RUSTAN, Secretary to the Dean of Admissions, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised SA WATSON that their records show that PAUL ZIMMERING was admitted to the university in 1928 and gave a local address of 327 19th Avenue S. E. These records show that he had a statement of credits from the New York University, Washington Square College, 32 Waverley Place, New York City and that he had been admitted from Seward Park High School, which he attended from June, 1923 to June, 1926. He was placed on probation in June, 1928.

The University of Minnesota records also showed that ZIMMERING took a Science, Literature and Arts course and was a remedial. The records also showed that he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1930 and that subsequently his diploma was sent to 1475 Jessup Avenue, New York City. The record also reflected that on July 21, 1930, a transcript of his record was sent to the Scottish University Entrance Board, St. Andrews, Scotland.

On June 28, 1956, Miss RUSTAN located a record for PAULINE ETHEL RUBEN, showing her entrance on September 24, 1928. Her residence was given as 1216 James Avenue North. Her father was listed as ISRAEL RUBEN of the same address. She graduated from North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota on June 13, 1928. These records showed only one year attendance at the university.

MP 65-858

On June 29, 1956, HAZEL CORRIGAN, Credit Clerk, North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, furnished SA WATSON with the records of PAULINE RUBENS, which reflected that she was born June 22, 1910 in Sweden. Her home residence was 1216 James Avenue North. Her parent was given as ISRAEL RUBENS, 1216 James Avenue North, Minneapolis. She graduated June 13, 1928. Her credits were sent to the University of Minnesota, September, 1928 and to the Columbia University, New York City, in August, 1947. There is a notation in this file, which according to Mrs. CORRIGAN, reflected that PAULINE RUBENS was now Mrs. PAUL ZEMMERING, B (3) 225 Olinville Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Mrs. CORRIGAN also made available a record for BERTRAM RUBENS, who was born February 17, 1908 in Guthenberg, Sweden. This record listed his residence as 1012 Newton No., and his father as being ISRAEL RUBENS, manager of a wholesale tailoring concern. He graduated in June, 1926. MIN

The records of the Clerk of the Hennepin County District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota, were checked on June 27, 1956 by SA WATSON and reflected a certificate of arrival dated December 13, 1920 for ISRAEL RUBENOWITZ. This certificate of arrival reflected that he entered New York City on May 2, 1915 aboard the Philadelphia.

The file also showed a declaration of intention number 13833, dated March 8, 1917 which reflected that ISRAEL RUBENOWITZ was born November 15, 1888 in Russian Poland. His occupation was given as a peddler and he resided at 1419 8th Avenue North, Minneapolis. His last foreign residence, was given as Gottenborg, Sweden; wife ANNA RUBENOWITZ was born in Sweden. MIN

The records also showed a petition number 9411 dated December 24, 1920 for ISRAEL RUBENS, 1023 James North, Minneapolis, Minnesota. His occupation was given as merchant. This file reflected that he was born November 15, 1885 in Poland. His children were listed as BERTHOLD RUBENS, born February 17, 1908 at Gottenborg and PAULINE born June 22, 1910, same city. ISRAEL RUBENS was naturalized July 14, 1921.

On June 27, 1956 PATRICIA SZEDANT, Minneapolis Credit Bureau, Minneapolis, Minnesota, furnished SA WATSON the file on ISRAEL RUBEN. This file reflected that in April,

1932, he resided at 1216 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was employed as a salesman for the Nash Tailoring Company. In 1935 he resided at 2730 Portland Avenue South, Minneapolis. In 1937 he resided at 2811 Xerxes South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1955 he resided at 2812 Xerxes, Apartment 103, Minneapolis, Minnesota. His wife was given as ANNA, and in 1955 he was owner of the Ruben Tailoring Company, 1010 Marquette, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The indices of the Minneapolis Office contained no reference to PAULA, PAULINE, or PAUL ZIMMERING; no record of ISRAEL, ANNA, BERTRAM, BERTHOLD, PAULA, or PAULINE RUBEN.

The pertinent record of one FRANK RICE reflected a petition for naturalization, number 1312, on July 23, 1912 at St. Paul, Minnesota. He listed his occupation as peddler and his address as 199 States Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. This record revealed that FRANK RICE was born December 10, 1864 at Padagl, Russia and immigrated to the United States from Hamburg June 1, 1905. The records reflect that HARRY RICE, born Russia, May 15, 1893, was one of FRANK RICE's children. These records did not indicate a name ROBONOFF nor any relation to the RUBEN family.

On August 7, 1956, Mrs. JUSTAD, Personnel, Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minnesota, reflected that MERIDEL LE SUEUR was employed as an extra teacher under Works Progress Administration from November 16, 1936 to July 1, 1939. Their files contained no background information on MERIDEL LE SUEUR.

MP 65-858

Miss RUTH ERICKSON, Secretary to the Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised SA WATSON on August 7, 1956 that their files reflected that ARTHUR LE SUEUR had been elected to the Minneapolis School Board in 1935. However, their records contained no background information on him.

On August 8, 1956, a check was made by SA WATSON of the City Clerk's Office, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for background on ARTHUR LE SUEUR as an elected official of the city; however, no background is maintained of elected people.

On June 27, 1956, PATRICIA SZEDANT, Minneapolis Credit Bureau, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that MERIDEL LE SUEUR's file contained only recent information regarding her and no background information on her life.

On June 6, 1956, EDWARD YOUNGREN, 2522 Harriet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised SA WATSON that MERIDEL LE SUEUR had been a neighbor of his for a number of years in the 1940's. He asserted that he knew nothing regarding her relations and that although they were very noisy people, neither he nor anyone else in the neighborhood would associate with them.

In 1945, inquiries at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, Carnegie Hall, New York City, New York, reflected that MERIDEL LE SUEUR entered the junior class October 26, 1917 and left December 19, 1917. She re-entered the school January 16, 1918 and left December 19, 1918.

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in 1942 to the effect that he was unable to definitely state whether MERIDEL LE SUEUR was previously the wife of ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG. He stated, however, that from general conversations between LE SUEUR and TRACHTENBERG, he inferred that a young girl, who was at that time in grade school or junior high school, was the daughter of LE SUEUR and TRACHTENBERG. Informant advised that LE SUEUR spent considerable time with TRACHTENBERG insofar as social meetings were concerned. It was also noted that the young girl does not live with TRACHTENBERG but resides with an unidentified doctor in New York City.

MP 65-858

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 11, 1955 that ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG attended a National Communist Party Conference ✓ on August 2 and 3, 1955.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 22, 1944 that ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG, then Director of the Publications of the Communist Political Association and co-owner of International Publishers, Inc., 381 4th Avenue, New York City, had in his possession a letter from MERIDEL which contained a paragraph regarding RACHEL and DEBORAH's personal life. Another paragraph of this letter read as follows: "I had a letter from PAUL the other day, who thinks also that I am coming to New York and urges me to stay with her. She says PAUL is in the south seas."

T-4, who was furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 17, 1943 that ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG ✓ had in his possession from M. LE SUEUR, 710 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, a letter in which she thanked him for remembering the "kids" by sending birthday dresses. She also mentioned several personal items regarding RACHEL and DEBORAH.

T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that on November 30, 1947 ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG ✓ had in his possession a letter from D. B. STOFFER, postmarked St. Paul, January 27, 1947, which was signed DEBBY and BERNIE. The letter stated, "but I have thought of you often and all the swell times we had in New York. One of my realest memories I have is sitting on your lap in your office and talking, and also one time when you needed a shove - remember? I believe RACHEL was there then too." The letter contained another paragraph which read as follows: "Oh! I don't know if mom told you or not, but I am married now to BERNIE STOFFER." ✓

T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 22, 1945 that MERIDEL LE SUEUR was going to New York on March 8, 1945 where she would be met by ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG "her godfather," who would take her to ✓

MP 65-858

the doctor. This informant advised on March 7, 1945 that MERIDEL's address in New York would be 119 Washington Place, New York 14, New York.

On August 13, 1956, MILLICENT ROSS, Clerk, Minneapolis Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minnesota, furnished SA WATSON the record of RACHEL LE SUEUR, born May 2, 1928 at Minneapolis. This record gave her mother's name as MERIDEL, born in Iowa. The family status was divorced. Her mother's occupation was given as an author. It was noted that all RACHEL LE SUEUR's education took place at schools in the vicinity of Minneapolis except one notation dated February 13, 1942 which had the comment "New York." The entry which followed was dated April 20, 1942 and gave the address as 2521 Harriet, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MINN
NN
The Board of Education records for DEBORAH LE SUEUR showed that she was born August 2, 1929 at Minneapolis. All of DEBORAH's education was in Minneapolis schools with the exception of the period from September 1, 1937 to October 25, 1937, when she was enrolled at the public school in Hudson, Wisconsin and the period from September, 1941 to April 20, 1942 when she was also enrolled at the public school in Hudson, Wisconsin.

DEBBY LE SUEUR STOFFER

MRS. ELEANOR X STOFFER

D. B. STOFFER

- RUC -

MP 65-858

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

Reference is made to report of SA JEROME M. GARLAND dated December 21, 1942 at New York, entitled "MERIDEL LE SUEUR," which possibly contains pertinent information of value but is unidentified as to source.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information Furnished	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Where Located
--------------------	---	-------------------------------	--------------------------

T-1 is [REDACTED]

T-2 is [REDACTED] Identification ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG

T-3 is anonymous

T-4 is anonymous

T-5 is anonymous

T-6 is [REDACTED]

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK:

1. Will attempt to determine through confidential informants and neighborhood investigations whether Dr. PAUL and PAULA ZEMMERING were the

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MP 65-858

individuals who took care of one of MERIDEL LE SUEUR's children and whether this child addressed them as aunt and uncle.

2. Will inform Minneapolis of any information developed on the subjects.

Rev-1378

REFERENCES:

Rev 1301

Report dated June 18, 1956 by SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY at New York City.

Report dated December 21, 1942 by JEROME M. GARLAND, New York City, entitled "MERIDEL LE SUEUR."

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

tickler

SECRET

(original and one)
SAC, Minneapolis (65-858)

August 31, 1956

Director, FBI (101-2483) - 1313

RECORDED-56

EX - 134

MORTON SOBELL, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by SP6BJP/MP
Declassify on: OADR

C.N. 251138
3042 PWT/MP 4/21/87

Rerep SA Mortimer C. Watson made at Minneapolis 8-15-56. A review of rerep reflects the name Dr. Paul Zimmering is spelled Lemmering on pages 2, 3, and 4. You should advise if this is a typographical error or if this is the spelling in official records reported in rerep. It is also noted the name Trachtenberg as set forth in the synopsis and on pages 5 and 6 of rerep is misspelled as the H has been omitted. You should make appropriate corrections in the copies of rerep in your Office. Bufiles have been corrected. SA Watson and the supervisory official who approved this report should be charged with a form error.

A review of rerep setting forth the background of Meridel Le Sueur and other investigation conducted relative to Dr. and Mrs. Paul Zimmering fails to reflect any relationship between these two families. The possibility exists that Zimmering knew Le Sueur during 1928-1930 when Zimmering attended the University of Minnesota, and the term uncle may be used by the Le Sueur children without necessarily indicating a blood relationship.

Further investigation of Le Sueur and Zimmering should be reported in the case captioned "Meridel Le Sueur, was., Internal Security - C," in which Minneapolis is office of origin. A review of Bufiles fails to reflect any connection between the subject of the instant case and Dr. Paul Zimmering other than the fact that Zimmering and Sobell have a mutual aunt and uncle. In view of this, further investigation should be reported in the Le Sueur file, and any information pertinent to instant case which is developed should also be reported in this case.

cc - 2 - New York (100-37158)

cc - 1 - 100-105909 (Meridel Le Sueur)

JPL/aeh

(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

3 SEP 1956 PAGE 2

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Letter to SAC, Minneapolis

NOTE:

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b1

[REDACTED]

Investigation shows Zimmering and Morton Sobell (S) have a mutual aunt and uncle; namely Morris and Florence Pasternak. Morton Pasternak is a brother of Sobell's mother; Florence Pasternak is a sister of Zimmering's mother. Bufiles reflect one Meridel Le Sueur, leading CP figure in Minnesota, had, according to the Minneapolis Police Department in 1942, an aunt and uncle in New York named Mr. and Mrs. Paul Zimmering. Investigation failed to reflect a relationship between Zimmering and Le Sueur although other information received in 1942 indicated that Le Sueur had a daughter in New York living with an unidentified doctor, and further that the father of this daughter might be Alexander Trachtenberg, prominent CP member. It is felt further investigation concerning Le Sueur should be reported in her case file. ~~SECRET~~

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Restrip
4 (8-18-54)

Date Sept. 5, 1956

☒ Director

FILE # Bufile 101-2483

Att.

Title MORTON SOBELL, was

☐ SAC

Espionage - R

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

Rerep of SA M.C. Watson,
dated 8-15-56 at MPLS

☐ SE

☐ CC

cc: New York (100-37158)

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Reassign to

☐ Initial & return

☐ Open Case

☐ Send Serials

☐ Search & return

☐ Expedite

☐ Submit report by

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Correct

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return serials

☐ See me

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Type

☐ Bring file

☐ File

☐ Delinquent

The spelling of the Name of Dr. Paul Zimmerin
as Zommering on pages 2, 3, 4, & 8 was a
typographical error and should be corrected.

The synopsis, pages 5 & 6¹⁸ of rerep has
been corrected to spell the name of
Tractenberg.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/24/87 BY 3042 PWT/

SAC C.B. Howard

Office MPLS

CONSOLIDATED COPY (when consolidated when not)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office WASHINGTON FIELD	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 8/16/56	Investigative Period 6/28; 7/5,6,17,20; 8/7/56
TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was.		Report made by HOWARD FLETCHER, JR.	Typed By dcv
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

Synopsis:

Central Office of INS, Washington, D. C., reflects ROSE ZIMMERING, born in Bodla, Poland, 9/17/87; entered U. S., at Philadelphia, Pa., 9/28/14; was naturalized before U. S. District Court at New York, N. Y., on 4/20/36. This file did not contain ROSE ZIMMERING's maiden name or her mother's. Central Office, INS, Washington, D. C., reflects PAUL ZIMMERING, born 4/7/09, in Mikitich, Poland, arrived in the U. S., at New York, N. Y., on 7/20/37; naturalized before District Court at New York, N. Y., on 6/8/42. Central Office of INS reflects PAULA ZIMMERING, born 6/22/10, Gotenborg, Sweden; received her U. S. citizenship through her father, ISRAEL RUBEN, who was naturalized 7/14/21, before District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

- RUC -

*No dissemination necessary -
same info put out in 4/1 rept
serial 1301*

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

SE JOHN W. SULLIVAN caused a check to be made on July 5, 1956, of the indices of the Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., against the name RAPHAEL ZIMMERING, also known as, JACOB ZIMMERING. As a result of this check it was determined that the file pertaining to RAPHAEL ZIMMERING, Number A-4232465, was sent to INS District Office, at New York, N. Y., on February 23, 1951.

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: ⑤ - Bureau (101-2483) 3 - New York (100-37158) 1 - Washington Field (101-2316)		101-2483-1314	RECORDED - 60 INDEXED - 60
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DATE 4/21/87 BY 30420WT/14

WAB/dv 10-14-75

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SE SULLIVAN caused a check to be made on July 6, 1956, of the indices of the Central Office of INS, Washington, D. C., against the name ROSE ZIMMERING who was born September 17, 1887.

SE SULLIVAN was advised that the Central Files of INS, Washington, D. C. contained the following information regarding ROSE ZIMMERING;

~~MRS. RAPHAEL ZIMMERING~~

JACOB
ZIMMERING
ZIMMERING
She was born at Bodla, Poland, September 17, 1887, and entered the United States on September 28, 1914, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the name of REISE ZIMMERING. On January 14, 1936, she filed a petition for naturalization, Number P-257616. She was naturalized on April 20, 1936, before the United States District Court at New York, New York. She was issued Certificate Number 4024064. At the time of her naturalization, she resided at 1475 Jessup Avenue, Bronx, New York. Her husband, RAPHAEL ZIMMERING, was born in Poland on June 22, 1884, and was residing in Bronx, New York. They had the following children: PAUL, born in Poland on April 12, 1909, and was residing in Bristol, England; LEO, born on April 15, 1916, at New York, New York, and was residing in Bronx, New York, and ISRAEL, born July 12, 1920, in New York, New York, and was residing in the Bronx, New York. ROSE ZIMMERING was described as follows:

~~ZIMMERING~~

Sex: Female
Complexion: Fair
Eyes: Gray
Hair: Brown
Height: 5'2"
Weight: 155 pounds.

On August 7, 1956, SE LEO M. MURPHY rechecked the file pertaining to ROSE ZIMMERING at the Central Office of INS and determined that ROSE ZIMMERING's maiden name, her mother's maiden name, or the names of any of her sisters did not appear in this file.

On June 28, 1956, SE SULLIVAN requested a check to be made of the indices of the Central Office of INS against the name of PAUL ZIMMERING who was born April 7, 1909, at Mikitish, Poland. On July 17, 1956, SE SULLIVAN was advised that PAUL ZIMMERING filed a petition for naturalization on February 2, 1942, petition Number 396696. He was naturalized a citizen of the United States before the District Court of United States at New York, New York, on June 8, 1942. Certificate of Naturalization Number 513316 was issued to him. This file reflected PAUL ZIMMERING arrived in the

WFO 101-2316

United States on July 20, 1937, at New York, New York, on the SS "Berengaria," from Bristol, England. At the time of his naturalization, he resided at 3225 Olinville Avenue, Bronx, New York. His occupation was physician. He was described as follows:

Sex: Male
Complexion: Fair
Eyes: Blue
Hair: Brown
Height: 5'5"
Weight: 140 pounds.

The only relative listed was his wife, PAULA.

MRS. PAUL ZIMMERLING
On July 6, 1956, SE SULLIVAN requested a check to be made of the indices of the Central Office of INS against the name PAULA RUBENOWITZ, also known as PAULA ZIMMERLING, born June 22, 1910, Gotenborg, Sweden, whose father was ISRAEL RUBENOWITZ. On July 20, 1956, SE SULLIVAN was advised the Central Files of INS reflected PAULA RUBENOWITZ received her United States citizenship through her father, who was naturalized on July 14, 1921, before the District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the name of ISRAEL RUBEN. The file pertaining to ISRAEL reflected he arrived in the United States from Gotenborg, Sweden, at New York, New York, on the SS "Philadelphia," on May 2, 1915. He gave as his residence 1023 James Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minnesota. He listed ANNA RUBEN, born *MRS. ISRAEL RUBENOWITZ* November 7, 1888, in Sweden, as his wife. He listed two children, *ISRAEL RUBENOWITZ* BERTHOLD, born February 17, 1908, in Sweden, and PAULA, June 22, 1910, in Sweden. He was issued Naturalization Certificate Number 1572351. *NY*

- RUC -

WFO 101-2316

REFERENCE

Report of SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY made at New York,
dated June 18, 1956.

per 1301

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/20/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/9;7/26,27,31;8/3,8-10/56
TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was. <i>ny fall 10-3-56 JH 2</i> <i>Rpt submitted 10-5</i>		REPORT MADE BY RICHARD T. HRADESKY	TYPED BY gpl
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Investigation to verify that FLORENCE (GELLER) PASTERNAK and ROSE ZIMMERING were sisters reflects that ROSE ZIMMERING was ROSA GELLER before her marriage. LEO ZIMMERING, son of ROSE ZIMMERING, reported a change of address from Brooklyn, New York, to c/o SOBELL, 5618 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, subsequent to October 16, 1940. This address was residence of MORTON SOBELL'S mother and father, LOUIS and ROSE SOBELL. Birth certificate of LEO ZIMMERING reflects his mother's name as ROSA GELLER ZIMMERING and his father as JAKE ZIMMERING (only one "m" used in spelling ZIMMERING on birth records.). New York County Clerk's Office records reflect that firm of Plotkin and Zimmering consisted of FRANK PLOTKIN and JACOB ZIMMERING, who were authorized to conduct a chicken market under that firm name.

- P -

APPROVED <i>JFK ec</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 7 - Bureau (101-2483) (RM) 3 - New York (100-37158)		101-2483-1315 RECORDED-74 INDEXED-74 Classified by 3000001 Declassify on: OADR 25 AUG 23 1956
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BYClassified by **3055 JAB/DVN**
Exempt from GDS, Category **1, 3**
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-14-75~~TOP SECRET~~

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DETAILS:

T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised

under date of [REDACTED]

SECRET

The individuals mentioned by T-1 as
[REDACTED]
MORRIS PASTERNAK and his wife FLORENCE PASTERNAK.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mrs. JOHN J. WALSH, 3948 50th Street, Long Island City, New York, owner of the two story house at that address, advised that MORRIS and FLORENCE PASTERNAK and Mr. and Mrs. JACOB ZIMMERING leased the upstairs apartment in December 1942 and that Mrs. MORRIS PASTERNAK and Mrs. JACOB ZIMMERING were sisters.

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

The records of HARRY PEARSON, 4348 46th Street, Long Island City, New York, a real estate agent, reflect that he arranged a lease for MORRIS PASTERNAK, 47-25 48th Street, Long Island City, New York, and JACOB ZIMMERING, 1475 Jessup Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on December 15, 1942, for the second floor apartment at 3948 50th Street, Long Island City, New York.

The New York City Street Directory reflects that Jessup Avenue is in the Bronx.

On May 31, 1956, T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JACOB ZIMMERING, residing at 973 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, registered at Local Board 148 Brooklyn, New York, on April 27, 1942.

The informant stated that JACOB ZIMMERING subsequently moved to 3948 50th Street, Woodside, New York; that he stated his birth date was July 12, 1886, in Poland, and that Mrs. ROSE ZIMMERING, 973 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, would always know his address.

At the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York, New York, Polks New York City Directory, 1933-1934, Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee Edition, R. L. POLK and Company, Publishers, page 3567, reflects a listing as follows:

ZIMMERING, JACOB (ROSE; PLOTKIN and ZIMMERING)
H. 1475 Jesup Avenue, Apartment 4B.

X ZIMMERING, PAUL R., 1475 Jesup Avenue,
Apartment 4B.

Naturalization records of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflect a Petition for Naturalization filed by ROSE ZIMMERING, 1475 Jessup Avenue, Bronx, New York, which reflected her occupation as housewife and her birth at Rodla, Poland on September 17, 1887.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

~~ZIMMERING~~

The petition reflects that she was married to RAPHAEL on August 15, 1904, at Buczyn, Poland. He was born on June 22, 1884, entered the United States at New York, New York, on December 29, 1908, for permanent residence and resided at 1475 Jessup Avenue, Bronx, New York.

The petitioner had three children, PAUL, born April 12, 1909, in Poland and residing temporarily in Bristol, England; LEO, born April 15, 1916, New York City, and ISRAEL, born July 12, 1920, New York City.

Records of the Medical Association of the State of New York, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, reflect that Dr. PAUL ZIMMERING was born April 7, 1909, Poland; received his Bachelor of Arts Degree at the University of Minnesota, 1930, and his medical education at the University of Bristol, England, graduating in April, 1937.

He was licensed in the State of New York, June 30, 1938, and was naturalized a United States citizen on June 8, 1942.

INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN MAIDEN NAME OF
ROSE ZIMMERING AND DETERMINE IF CHRISTIAN
NAME OF ROSE ZIMMERING'S HUSBAND WAS
JACOB OR RAPHAEL

Investigation was conducted to ascertain if the maiden name of ROSE ZIMMERING was ROSE GELLER to verify information that FLORENCE PASTERNAK and ROSE ZIMMERING were sisters.

A search to locate a birth record for ROSE ZIMMERING'S sons, LEO and ISRAEL, which would reflect the mother's maiden name, was made on July 31, 1956, at the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York, New York.

Records of births in New York City for April 15, 1916, and July 12, 1920, were checked by SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY for the birth of LEO and ISRAEL ZIMMERING, but no record was located.

BORN 7-12-1920

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

The years of 1915 and 1917 were also checked for the birth, month and day, of LEO ZIMMERING, and the years 1919 and 1921 for the birth, month and day of ISRAEL ZIMMERING, but no record was noted which could be identified with LEO or ISRAEL ZIMMERING.

The Board of Elections records, Bronx, New York, for the year 1939, checked by SA THEODORE A. KORONTZIS on August 8, 1956, reflected that LEO ZIMMERING, 1475 Jessup Avenue, Bronx, New York, registered for the first time in the 104th Election District, Second Assembly District, Bronx, New York, in 1939.

He indicated his age as 22, single, 22 years in New York State, 13 years in Bronx, New York, and the election district, born in the United States and employed as a laborer at Lehman, 197 Grand. He registered as a voter of the American Labor Party.

T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force within the American Labor Party in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the Communist Party was able to capture the American Labor Party in Brooklyn. T-3 knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The American Labor Party never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1956, that the Communist Party today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the American Labor Party, constitutes the force that controls it.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

BIRTH DATE OF LEO ZIMMERING
REFLECTED AS 3/7/17,
AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ACCORDING TO T-2

On August 10, 1956, T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that ~~LEO ZIMMERING~~, 973 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940; that he furnished his birth date as March 7, 1917, at Brooklyn, New York, and that the person who would always know his address was Mrs. IRENE ZIMMERING, his wife, 973 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

~~LEO ZIMMERING~~ advised that he was self employed at 338 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, telephone number EV 4-7337.

T-2 advised that on an unknown date subsequent to October 16, 1940, LEO ZIMMERING filed a notice of removal from 973 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, c/o SOBELL, 5618 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and subsequent thereto c/o KAPLAN, 1259 Alden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

No record of ISRAEL ZIMMERING could be located by T-2.

Indices of the New York Office reflect that in July 1950 SA WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE checked the employment application of MORTON SOBELL dated June 4, 1942, at the Schenectady Works, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, which reflected that MORTON SOBELL furnished his permanent address as 5618 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents LOUIS and ROSE SOBELL, and sister, BEVERLY SOBELL, resided.

The Brooklyn Telephone Directory, August 1941 issue, checked by SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY at the New York Telephone Company, 140 West Street, New York City, on May 9, 1956, reflected a listing for one JACOB ZIMMERING, 338 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, telephone number EV 4-7337.

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

NY 100-37158

INFORMATION FROM BIRTH RECORDS
OF LEO ZIMMERING

At the Board of Health, Brooklyn, New York, Birth Certificate Number 10498, checked by SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY on August 10, 1956, reflected that LEO ZIMMERING, (spelled with one "m") a white male, was born on March 6, 1917, at 26 Montieith Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The certificate reflected the following information concerning his father and mother:

Father - JAKE ZIMMERING, 99 Avenue D, New York, born in Russia, age 33, occupation laborer.

Mother - ROSA ZIMMERING, 99 Avenue D, New York, name before marriage: ROSA GELLER, born in Russia, age 29, occupation wife.

The number of children born to this mother as of March 6, 1917, was three. The number of children living as of that date was two.

CHECK FOR IDENTITY OF
PLOTKIN AND ZIMMERING

On June 7, 1956, at the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York, New York, SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY checked Polks New York City Directory, 1933-1934, Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee edition, R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers, page 3567, which reflected an employment listing for JACOB ZIMMERING as follows:

ZIMMERING, JACOB (ROSE; PLOTKIN and ZIMMERING)H
1475 Jesup Avenue, Apartment 4B

T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 27, 1956, that he had no record of the firm PLOTKIN and ZIMMERING.

At the New York County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York, New York, SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY on August 10, 1956, checked the Business Certificate Register, which reflected that Business Certificate

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

Number 10442 filed October 30, 1926, authorized FRANK PLOTKIN and JACOB ZIMMERING to conduct a business under the name of PLOTKIN and ZIMMERING.

The residence addresses were as follows:

FRANK PLOTKIN, 848 59th Street, Brooklyn,
New York.

JACOB ZIMMERING, 625 East 15th Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

The business to be conducted was that of a
chicken market.

The indices of the New York Office reflect
no reference to FRANK PLOTKIN or PLOTKIN and ZIMMERING.

The Communist Party, mentioned above, has been designated
by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

- P -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 8 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/ or description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File where located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Bureau 61	100-37158 - 1702
T-2 Selective Service Records, Local Board 148, Brooklyn, New York	Selective Service Registration Card of JACOB ZIMMERING	5/31/56	RICHARD T. HRADSKY	100- 37158- 1749
"	Selective Service Registration Card of LEO ZIMMERING	8/10/56	"	Instant Report
T-3 [REDACTED] (By Request)	Used to document the American Labor Party b2 b20			
T-4 [REDACTED]	Used to document the American Labor Party			
T-5 [REDACTED]	No record of PLOTKIN and ZIMMERING	7/27/56	SA RICHARD JOHN KMIECIK	Instant Report

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

(S)(u) This report is classified Top Secret because British Intelligence advised the information furnished the Bureau was received from a secret and most delicate source which should not be compromised and which was classified Top Secret.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

~~TOP SECRET~~

LEADS

NEW YORK

*Covered
1333*

At New York, New York

* Will report results of review of New York files to determine if a close relationship exists between the PASTERNAK and JOHN WILLIAMSON families.

* Will report recent court action taken in subject's behalf by his attorneys in New York City.

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to New York, 4/19/56.
Report of SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY, 6/18/56,
at New York.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE - (CONT'D)

- 10 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

Lee
Belmont

SECRET

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

August 24, 1956

(orig. & 1)

Director, FBI

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
7-14-78

NORTON SOBELL, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to our letter dated August 15, 1956, captioned "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950" advising that [REDACTED]

Information has been received from a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that [REDACTED]

Matter - C, IS - C. **SECRET**

Information has been received from the same source that in [REDACTED]

Information has been received from the same source that [REDACTED]

For your additional information, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past [REDACTED]

2 AUG 30 1956

SECRET

SEE NOTE PAGE 26

JPL:jdb (6)
cc-100-387835 (Nat'l. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case)

4/21/87
Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Declassify on: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

MAILED 5
AUG 25 1956
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

(17K10)
(C.)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

~~SECRET~~

has given information concerning [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ (S)

Due to the sensitive nature of our informant (S) who furnished the information pertaining to [REDACTED] it is requested this information be handled on a need-to-know basis.

NOTE (S) The informant referred to in the last paragraph is [REDACTED] a highly placed informant who has access to info of a delicate nature. 61

130912
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Date: August 10, 1956
To: Director, FBI (101-2483)
From: [Legat, Mexico] (65-268)
Subject: MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Legat letter, July 27, 1956.

Mrs. C. CAREY WHITE, Consul, American Embassy
Mexico, D. F. advised that she was advised by

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Information has been received by this office

that

Declassify on: OADR

JTH:pak
(5)

RECORDED
INDEXED
REC'D - FOREIGN DIVISION

Classified by 2355 WAB/pva
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-14-75

~~SECRET~~

ed To Tempkins
22/8/24/56 JPL

Let To Mexico City
cc my JPL
8/24/56

ESP REC

~~SECRET~~

MC 65-268

Mex

[REDACTED]

ke

~~SECRET~~ (X)

Information has been received from a highly confidential source made available by [REDACTED]

USP

[REDACTED]

*Refer
CTA*

Legat indices reflect that [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MC 65-268

b1
If the Bureau so desires, this office will attempt to arrange with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Bureau is respectfully requested to advise whether it desires this investigation conducted by [REDACTED]

covered per 1326
This office will also attempt to identify the material being worked on by Attorney SANCHEZ PONTON and CARMEN MOLINA DE CARRASCO. ~~SECRET~~ (X) (U)

It is requested that the Bureau review its indices on DON ROTHENBERG and that if a photograph of him is available that same be transmitted to this office. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Extra copies of this communication are being forwarded to the Bureau for the attention of the New York Office.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

August 27, 1956

RECORDED - 118

Legat, Mexico City (65-268) (orig. & 1)
Director, FBI (101-2483)

MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

o-1 to Legat. may 10-12
cc: sub. to Legat para
pgs.

100-124
letter submitted 4/5
10/15/50

Burlet 8-10-56 advising that

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

You are authorized to arrange with

[REDACTED]

to determine if they have been contacted
and to identify the persons who contacted them. It
should also be determined, if possible, the type of questions
asked and if any suggestion was made to these persons
that they alter or change their testimony.

~~SECRET~~

It is also noted relet advised that Mrs. C. Carey
White, Consul, American Embassy, stated that she was
advised by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Relet requested information concerning
Rothenberg. For your information, there are attached
the following reports in the case captioned "Donald Rothenberg,
Security Matter - C, Internal Security - C":

~~SECRET~~

LEGAT
16 AUG 27
COMM - FBI

1. Summary Report of SA Robert E. Jones
made at Cleveland dated 5-7-52

2. Summary Report of SA William J. Power
made at Cleveland dated 4-28-54

3. Report of SA James J. Gaffney
made at Cleveland dated 2-2-56

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: [signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-12-80 BY 1042

Relet also requested that a photograph of Rothenberg be
forwarded. By letter dated 8-14-56 captioned "National
Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case,
Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950"
you were furnished with a photograph of Rothenberg.

WAD
10-12-80

9/1

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

cc - 2 - New York (100-97158) (Enclosure - one copy of Legat,
Mexico City, letter to Director 8-10-56)

~~SECRET~~

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
6 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

100-387835
UNRECORDED COPY

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Legat, Mexico City

100-1326

[REDACTED]

b1

Forwarded
Ser 1330
"Restricted"

You should advise the Bureau whether the information furnished by CIA set forth in Relet had any restrictions placed upon its dissemination since consideration will be given to disseminating this information to the Department when your investigation to identify the material is completed. ~~SECRET~~

NOTE: Relet contains information which was furnished by a highly confidential source of [REDACTED]

b1

Refer
CIA

[REDACTED] (S) This might refer to material concerning the instant case. Relet contained no restriction on dissemination of this information. However, information received from this source in the past has had such restrictions placed upon it.

~~SECRET~~

100-1326

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Lee
Boardman
Belmont

August 30, 1956

12067

Re: **MORTON SOBELL, with aliases**
ESPIONAGE - R

(15) (orig. & 2)

Reference is made to your letter dated April 13, 1956, and your letter dated May 29, 1956, and our memoranda of April 18, June 6 and June 26, 1956. You requested information on Dr. Paul and Paula Zimmering who were believed related to the family of Morton Sobell.

Classified by 3042 PWT/1

Information furnished to you previously reflected that Jacob and Rose Zimmering, parents of Dr. Paul Zimmering, were the parents of two other children, Leo and Israel, both born in the United States. Leo Zimmering was born March 6, 1917, at Brooklyn, New York. Official records of the Board of Health, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that at the time of the birth of Leo Zimmering, his mother's name was furnished as Rosa Zimmering nee Rosa Geller. The maiden name of Florence Pasternak was Geller which would indicate a relationship existing between Rose Zimmering and Florence Pasternak and, according to information obtained previously, they are alleged to be sisters. The husband of Florence Pasternak is Morris Pasternak who in turn is the brother of Rose Sobell, mother of the subject. Thus, while Paul Zimmering is not a blood relative of Morton Sobell, both he and Sobell have a mutual aunt and uncle.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

The attached diagram may be of assistance in explaining the relationship mentioned above.

Efforts are being made at this time to develop information to determine if any contact existed between the Pasternak and John Williamson families. You will be advised of the results of that investigation.

Enclosure

101-2483
cc - 2 - London (Enclosure)
cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SEE NOTE PAGE 2 SEP - 5 1956

JPL:jdb
(11)

RECORDED - 73

101-2483-134
AUG 31 1956

Classified by 2355/WAD
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

Μένο

NOTE:

was furnished with info from Bufile and results of investigation by NYO in previous memoranda.

This classified Top Secret at request of
due to extremely delicate nature of its source.

- 2 -

TOP SECRET

Letter Robert M. Jones Postmaster-alias of Morris Postmark M. Frances Geller-alias of from Geller M. Jacob Zimmerman

Robert Robert

possibly

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042PWR/MS/2
ON 4/21/87

Paul
Leo

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____

101-2483-13/8

XXXXXX
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- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg
65-58236-2285

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483-NR 9/6/56

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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg
65-58236-2290

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483-NR 9/11/52

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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2

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition of Documenter J. Rosenberg
65-58236-2286

- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: _____

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Disposition of Document in J. Rosenberg
65-58236 - NR after 2289

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483-NR 9/11/56

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Routing Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)

Date 9-18-56

To BUREAU (RM)

FILE # BUFILE 101-2483

☐ Director

Att.

Title MORTON SOBELL, was

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

ESPIONAGE - R

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

*photo sent by Mexico City 9-16-56
re 0-25*

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Reassign to

☐ Initial & return

☐ Open Case

☐ Send Serials

☐ Search & return

☐ Expedite

☐ Submit report by

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Correct

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return serials

☐ See me

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Type

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Bring file

☐ File

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Delinquent

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

REBULET TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY DATED 8-24-56 AND
ENCLOSURE OF MEXICO CITY LT. TO BUREAU DATED 8-10-56.

MEXICO CITY LETTER REQUESTS MY FORWARD PHOTO IF
AVAILABLE, OF MARSHALL PERLIN. ATTACHED HERETO IS
A PHOTO OF MARSHALL PERLIN TAKEN IN 1951 WHICH
THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH TO LEGAT.
NOT RECORDED
6 SEP 21 1956

MEXICO CITY.

File

101-2483

SAC JAMES J. KELLY

Office NEW YORK *EC*

61 SEP 24 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/89 BY 3042 PWT/vf

Boardman
Belmont
Lee

~~TOP SECRET~~

12080

(S) - (orig. & 2)

Reference is made to your [redacted] dated September 10, 1956, in which you requested information on the whereabouts of Paula Rubens between the years 1930 and 1937. **SECRET** MINN

The records of the University of Minnesota reflect that Pauline Ethel ~~Ruben~~ entered that university on September 24, 1928, listing her father as Israel Ruben of 1216 James Avenue North. She graduated from North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in June, 1928. The records of North High School reflect Pauline ~~Rubens~~ was born June 22, 1910, in Sweden and graduated on June 13, 1928. Her credits were forwarded to the University of Minnesota in 1928 and to Columbia University, New York City, in 1947. It would appear that Pauline Ethel Ruben and Pauline Rubens are variations of the name Paula Rubens. Since her credits were not furnished to any other school, it is unlikely that she attended the University of Bristol during the time Paul Zimmering attended that school. SECRET (u)

Our files do not reflect any information relating to her whereabouts during the period 1930 to 1937. Investigation will be conducted in order to obtain this information and you will be advised of the results. SECRET (u)

101-2483

Classified by

cc - 2 - London

Declassify on: OADR

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

INDEXED-31

JPL:jdb
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

14 SEP 19 1956

(11)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

67 SEP 24 1956

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNRECORDED
JUL 1 1961
FILED

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE:

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] requested any info concerning whereabouts
of Paula Rubens ~~1/1~~ during 1930-37.

174032

~~TOP SECRET~~

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483-1320

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RECORDED-31

EX-110

SAC, Minneapolis (65-858)

~~SECRET~~

September 18, 1956

Director, FBI (101-2483)

NORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

Reference is made to the report of
SA Mortimer C. Watson made at Minneapolis 8-15-56.


You should attempt to develop information concerning
her whereabouts during this period. ~~SECRET~~

Re:rep indicates the credits of Paula Rubens were
forwarded by her high school to Columbia University,
New York City, in 1947. New York should check the
records of Columbia University to determine if
Paula Rubens attended that school and other background
information concerning her.

This should be given prompt investigative
attention.

cc - 2 - New York (100-37158)

JPL:jdb
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

4/22/87
Classified by 3048 PWT/rhu
Declassify on: OADR

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 1/3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-14-75

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
SEP 18 1956
MAILED 25

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Class~~
DATE 4-18-77

67 SEP 24 1956

~~SECRET~~

WAB
one
QF

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 21, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

MORTON SOBELL

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Irving Ferman, Washington representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, was in New York and brought back certain correspondence which he ran into in New York dealing with the move to inject the American Civil Liberties Union into the Sobell case. Ferman thought this was very interesting and stated that a Fred Okrand, who is connected with Al Waring in Los Angeles, was apparently the person who was pushing it.

Strangely enough, Osmond Fraenkel was the individual on the Board of the American Civil Liberties Union who was resisting this. I had Photostats made of the correspondence and I am returning the originals to Ferman.

LBN:hpf

(4)

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042A01/H

17 SEP 25 1956

6 ENCLOSURES
 (Filed with orig)

101-2483-V
 NOT RECORDED
 145 SEP 28 1956

5327
 56 OCT 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 101-1190-611-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1956

TELETYPE

WASH 8 FROM NEW YORK 18 3-22
DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3040001/1/1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MORTON SOBELL, WAS, ESP DASH R. BUFILE ONE ZERO ONE DASH TWO ZERO FOUR EIGHT THREE. REBULET MAY NINTH NINETEEN FIFTYSIX, NY TEL MAY TWENTYFIVE NINETEEN FIFTYSIX, DEPARTMENT LETTER TO THE BUREAU, FIVE TWENTY NINE NINETEEN FIFTYSIX, BUREAU LETTER TO DEPARTMENT JUNE FIRST NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. ^{ASST. U.S. ATTORNEY, So. DIST. OF N.Y.} AUSA, SDNY ROBERT KIRTLAND, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT SUBJECTS LAWYERS HAVE RENEWED DEMAND FOR RETURN OF SUBJECTS PAPERS HELD BY THE FBI AND THE USA, SDNY HAD RECOMMENDED TO DEPARTMENT THAT PAPERS BE RETURNED TO SUBJECTS LAWYERS. STATED LETTER RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT TODAY AUTHORIZING ^{U.S. ATTORNEY} USA TO RETURN SUBJECTS PAPERS AND KIRTLAND REQUESTED NY TO TURN PAPERS OVER TO USA-S OFFICE TO OBTAIN RECEIPT THEREFOR FROM SUBJECTS ATTORNEYS. REFERENCED LETTER OF JUNE ONE AUTHORIZES NY TO RETURN PAPERS UPON REQUEST OF USA, SDNY.

IF NO CHANGE IN BUREAUS DESIRE AT THIS DATE, PAPERS WILL BE DELIVERED TO AUSA KIRTLAND ON SEPT TWENTYONE. KIRTLAND ALSO ADVISED THAT SEPT TWENTYONE IS THE LAST DAY SOBELL-S ATTORNEYS HAVE FOR RECORD ON APPEAL THE DECISION OF JUDGE KAUFMAN OF JUNE TWENTIETH NINETEEN FIFTYSIX DENYING SOBELL'S MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

66 OCT 2 1956

Mr. Belmont

HOLD

KELLY

RECOMMEND TELEPHONIC
ADVICE TO N.Y.O. TO
RELEASE PAPERS TO U.S.
IT IS DEPARTMENTS
PROBLEM

cc - Branning

9-18-56

101-2483-132/131-131-131-131

RECORDED

EX-134

7 SEP 23 1956

Sup. McAdams
advised 9-19-56

mem. Branning to
Belmont 9-18-56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 20, 1956

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

By teletype 9-18-56 NYO advised AUSA, SDNY, Robert Kirtland, received authority from Department to return Sobell's property to Sobell's attorney. Further, Sobell's attorney renewed a request for this property and Kirtland intended to return it on 9-21-56 and requested NYO to furnish him with the property.

Upon Sobell's arrest at Laredo, Texas, 8-17-50 by Bureau agents, items of personal property were taken from his luggage and person and retained by New York Office. In 1954 Sobell was interviewed on four occasions for ostensible purpose of discussing disposition of certain of these items. Prior to these interviews USA, SDNY, approved return of certain items to Sobell not considered to be evidentiary value such as air lines tickets, passport folders, sewing machine company pamphlets, marriage and birth certificates and the like. The balance of the items was retained by the New York Office. The items retained were Mexican tourist cards and vaccination certificate for the Sobell family, steamship schedules from Mexico to Europe, Cuban travel folder, air line schedules, map of Europe and north Africa and personal letters written by Sobell to his wife while he travelled in Mexico. THESE ITEMS RETAINED ON AUTHORITY OF U.S. ATTORNEY.

In May, 1956, AUSA, SDNY, requested this property stating he planned to give it to Sobell's attorney. The matter was discussed with John Foley, Internal Security Division of the Department, who telephonically contacted Assistant Attorney General Tompkins who stated he would release nothing until USA, SDNY, personally discussed matter with him. By letter 5-29-56 Tompkins requested Bureau comments re return of property. Bulet 6-1-56 to Tompkins advised that the Bureau would abide by the Department's desires and instructions.

Since Department has authorized USA to return property, the New York Office was telephonically instructed, on 9-19-56, to turn property over to USA. New York also instructed to make photographs of the property.

ACTION:

For your information.

101-2483

cc - Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
Mr. LeeJPL:nlh
(4)

RECORDED-56

EX-122

SEP 26 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/22/87 BY 60422/102

101-2483-1322 Advise Tompkins

SEP 26 1956

by letter this

was done

by L. B. Lee

Letter 9/24/56

82.

Let L. A. C. Tompkins
9-24-56 JPL

RECORDED-56
EX-122

Assistant Attorney General (orig. & 1)
William F. Tompkins

September 24, 1956

101-2483-1322

Director, FBI

h
MORTON SOBELL, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to our letter of June 1, 1956, in which you were advised this Bureau would abide by the Department's desires and instructions relating to the disposition of property taken from Morton Sobell at the time of his arrest in 1950.

Our New York Office has advised that Mr. Robert Kirtland, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, stated he received a letter from your Department on September 18, 1956, authorizing the return of the subject's property to the subject's attorneys. Mr. Kirtland further advised that Sobell's attorneys have renewed their demands for the return of this property and he requested our New York Office to furnish this property to his office for the purpose of returning same to the subject's attorneys. This property was turned over to the Office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, on September 21, 1956.

This is furnished to you for your information.

101-2483

JPL:jdb
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3048PWT/

COMM - FBI
SEP 24 1956
MAILED 30

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

67 OCT 1 - 1956

26B 54 11 07 AM '56

12 DEPT OCT 10 10 13 AM '56

FBI

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM - OCT 10 1956
RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM - OCT 10 1956

26B 51

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM

WAB/DUN
10/14-25



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

SECRET

Date: September 21, 1956
To: Director, FBI (101-2483)
From: Legat, Paris (65-356)
Subject: MORTON SOBELL, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Reourlet 6/29/56

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 4-2-78

[REDACTED]
with the exception of what was furnished to the Bureau by Paris
communication of 5/11/56. *rev 1247*

It appears improbable that additional pertinent information will be obtained through [REDACTED] concerning subject.

Additional copies of this communication are enclosed for possible transmittal to the office of origin.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 12255 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-14-75
101-2483-1323

OCT 3 4 22 PM '56
REC'D - ESPIONAGE
FBI
ROL:CM

SECRET

RECORDED-13
FIVISION SECTION FBI

INDEXED-13
OCT 5 22 PM '56

REC'D - FOREIGN DIVISION

OCT 1 1956

Classified by 3046001/16
Declassify on: OADR

52 OCT 5 1956

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9/28/56

AIRTEL

Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Brufgan

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

TO: BUREAU
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

MORTON SOBELL, was
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet, 9/18/56, Minneapolis, and rep of SA HOWARD
FLETCHER, JR., 8/16/56, at Washington Field Office.

Whereabouts of PAULA ZIMMERING, wife of Dr. PAUL
ZIMMERING, cousin of subject by marriage, between 1930-37 is
in question, particularly if she attended University of
Bristol with husband. Previous information indicated that
Dr. and PAULA ZIMMERING resided in Bristol, England, 1935-36
at which time KLAUS FUCHS resided with them. Investigation
at Columbia University reflects record of PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING
1942-48, but only other college attended reflected as University
of Minnesota, 1928-29. Also attended Polytechnic Institute
of Brooklyn, 1948-55. No information at Columbia University
or Polytechnic Institute pertaining to years 1930-37.

WFO requested to check passport division, Dept. of
State, to determine if passport issued to PAULA ETHEL RUBEN,
PAULINE RUBENS or RUBENOWITZ, her maiden names, in about 1930.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/22/87 BY 3048 PWT/pfw

KELLY

- 3 - Bureau (101-2483)(RM) RECORDED-18
- 2 - WFO (101-2316)(RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis (65-858)(Info.)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-37158)

101-2483-1324

18 SEP 29 1956

RTH:MIM (#6)

826 52

Mr. Belmont

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

9/26/56

Transmit the following Teletype message to: **DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2483)**

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-37158)

**MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R**

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Check of US Court of Appeals Docket on 9/25/56 reflects subject's attorneys have filed record on appeal as of 9/21/56. Clerk advised subject has thirty days in which to file a brief. Bureau will be kept advised.

KELLY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/22/89 BY 3042 PWT/vf

- ③ - Bureau (101-2483) (RM)
1 - New York (100-37158)

Mr. Belmont

RTH:imcl (#6)
(5)

211 11 2 11 54.20

RECORDED - 34,101-2483-1325

SEP 27 1956

EX-120

Approved: JGK CSH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

101-2483-1325

Assistant Attorney General (orig. & 1)
William F. Tompkins

October 3, 1956

Director, FBI

MORTON SOBELL, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 34

101-2483-1325

EX - 120

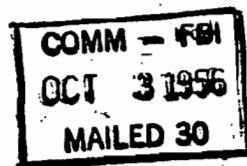
Reference is made to our letter of September 24, 1956. A check of the docket of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, reflects subject's attorneys filed a record on appeal on September 21, 1956, appealing from the decision of District Judge Irving E. Kaufman of June 20, 1956, which denied the subject's motions for a new trial. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals advised the subject has thirty days in which to file a brief.

This is furnished to you for your information.

101-2483

JPL:jdb
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 304800/PL



Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

OCT 1 10 41 AM '56

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D RETWOM1

OCT 5 3 10 PM '56
RECEIVED - BOARDMAN

OCT 3 3 50 PM '56
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

Date: September 26, 1956
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Mexico
Subject: MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 101-2483
MC file 65-268

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
Bufile 100-387835
MC file 100-1714

~~CLASSIFIED~~
~~EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 1, 2, 3~~
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~
~~10-14-75~~

Re Mexico City letter to Bureau dated August 10, 1956, and Bureau letter to Mexico City office dated August 24, 1956, bearing the first of the above captions. Reference is also made to Bureau letter to Mexico dated August 14, 1956, bearing the second caption.

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of August 24, 1956, arrangements were made with [REDACTED]

The following investigation was made by [REDACTED]

ELS:PAK
(9)

REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 10-11-56
HOW FORW. by P/S
BY JPK 127

EX-110

RECORDED

~~SECRET~~

OCT 5 1956

Classified by 3042 PWT
Declassify on: OADR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835-55868

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483-1326 Pgs 2, 3, 4 & 5

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~SECRET~~

MC 65-268
MC 100-1714

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

Photographs of these documents are being made and retained in the Mexico City office.

[REDACTED] b1

are being retained. (S) both the original and the photograph

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] Mex N.Y. b1

SECRET

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483 - 1326 pgs 7, 8 & 9

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~SECRET~~
Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

(orig. & 1)

October 12, 1956

Director, FBI

MORTON SOBELL, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to our letter dated August 24, 1956, concerning the activities of representatives of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in Mexico.

4/22/89
Classified by 3042
Declassify

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/00 BY 60322

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

RECORDED

101-2483

OCT 19 1956

cc - 100-387835 (Nat'l Case)

COMM - FBI
OCT 11 24 1956
MAILED 20

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOTE PAGE 3
Committee to Secure Justice in

100-387835

61

61

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-2483-1326 pg. 2

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

The above is furnished to you for your
information.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET
Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

NOTE: Sobell was convicted along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of conspiracy to commit espionage and in 4/51 was sentenced to 30 years in prison. He is now serving that sentence at Alcatraz. In 5/56 Sobell's attorneys made a motion for a new trial which was denied. The Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has been ~~extremely~~ extremely active on behalf of Sobell and has conducted investigation in Mexico in an ~~at~~ attempt to obtain evidence in Sobell's behalf. SAs Rex Shroder and John W. Lewis, now both Bu supervisors, advise that they were assigned to assist the Mexican witnesses while they were in NYC/ for the purpose of testifying at the trial. Neither SA Shroder or Lewis can recall any photographs being made during that period although it is ~~is~~ possible that one of these Mexican witnesses had a camera. Minerva Bravo Espinoza De Fernandez should be referred to as Mrs. Fernandez & not Mrs. Bravo as set out in incoming. Albert Maltz, former Hollywood writer & one of "Hollywood Ten," was identified for Mr. Tompkins in referenced letter.

~~738242~~

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10-4-56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9-24, 25, 26, 28, 10-1, 2-56
TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was.		REPORT MADE BY SA MORTIMER C. WATSON	TYPED BY MAT
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

PAULINE E. RUBEN, aka PAULA RUBEN, listed in Minneapolis City Directories for 1929, 1930, 1932 but not in the 1931 Minneapolis Directory or directories subsequent to 1932. Former neighbors contacted but could give no specific information. No marriage record located for RUBEN or ZIERING in Minneapolis.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - RUC -

DETAILS:

DATE 4/30/87 BY 3042ewr/jh

No dissem necessary - all
negative. No mem [redacted] (5)
necessary until Hq + WFO complete
investigation. JH 10/11/56

The Minneapolis City Directories were checked at the Minneapolis Public Library by SA MORTIMER C. WATSON on September 24, 1956.

The 1929 Minneapolis City Directory listed PAULINE E. RUBEN, 1216 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, as a student at the University of Minnesota. The 1930 City Directory showed PAULA RUBEN, 1216 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, as an assistant to H.O. COOPERMAN. The directories checked for this period listed a HAROLD O. COOPERMAN, physician at the Medical Arts Building, Minneapolis. The 1931 Minneapolis City Directory did not list a PAULA or PAULINE RUBEN. The 1932 Minneapolis City Directory listed

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

7-Bureau (101-2483) (RM)
3-New York (100-37158) (RM)
2-Minneapolis (65-858)

101-2483-1327

RECORDED-89
INDEXED-89

16 OCT 8 1956

COPIES DESTROYED

R2 1 MAR 10 1961

4/30/87
Classified by 3042 ewr/jh
Declassify on: OADR

EX-103

67 OCT 12 1956

SECRET

WAB/DUN
10-4-75

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MPLS 65-858

PAULINE RUBEN, 1216 James Avenue North, as a ~~SECRET~~ The 1933 to 1937 Minneapolis Directories contained no information regarding PAULA or PAULINE RUBEN.

The Minneapolis Credit Bureau and the Medical Arts Building were checked on September 28, 1956, by SA MORTIMER C. WATSON, however, neither had a record of HAROLD O. COOPERMAN.

Recent Minneapolis City Directories failed to list HAROLD O. COOPERMAN.

Mr. HARVEY BURK, who resided at 1216 James Avenue North in 1931, was interviewed by SA MORTIMER C. WATSON on September 25, 1956, at 2345 Kennedy N.E., Minneapolis. During the interview Mr. BURK advised he did not recall the RUBEN family or specifically PAULINE RUBEN.

Mrs. HARVEY BURK, 910 Penn Avenue North, Minneapolis, was interviewed by SA WATSON on September 25, 1956. She stated she recalled living at the same house with a RUBEN family who had a son but knew nothing of a daughter.

Mr. EDWARD COTTLES, 2405 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, who resided at 1216 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, prior to 1931, advised SA WATSON on September 25, 1956, that he recalled PAULINE RUBEN residing at this address but recalled that she was not home very much. He stated he vaguely remembered she came for visits from some other city. COTTLES could not remember PAULA RUBEN's employment.

On October 1, 1956, Mrs. ISRAEL RUBEN, 2812 Xerxes Avenue South, Minneapolis, was telephonically interviewed on a pretext and she admitted her identity as Mrs. ISRAEL RUBEN, mother of PAULA. She stated that PAULA is now a Dr. of Chemistry and was doing research for a professor. Mrs. RUBEN said that when PAULA was going to school, she worked on Saturdays for a doctor. Mrs. RUBEN could not recall at first whether PAULA had ever worked as a clerk in a department store, however, after some thought she stated PAULA and some other girls had worked in a dime store to get enough money to attend the Minneapolis Symphony concerts.

On October 1, 1956, SA WATSON checked the employment records of the F.W. Woolworth Company, 701 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, S.S. Kresge Company, 634 Nicollet and 415 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the W.T. Grant Company, 606 Nicollet, with negative results.

On September 24, 1956, SA WATSON checked the marriage records at the office of the Hennepin County Clerk, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for application for

MPIS 65-858

marriage by PAULA RUBEN or PAUL ~~ZIMMERING~~ from the period 1928 through 1937, with negative results.

On the same date the discontinued records of the Voters Registration, Minneapolis, Minnesota, were checked by SA WATSON for the name of PAULA or PAULINE RUBEN, with negative results.

- RUC -

MPLS 65-858

The pretext used in contacting Mrs. ISRAEL RUBEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This interview was
conducted by SA MORTIMER C. WATSON.

REFERENCE: Bulet to Minneapolis dated 9-18-56. Ser 1313

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/5/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/24, 25/56
TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was		REPORT MADE BY RICHARD T. HRADSKY	TYPED BY jbl
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Records of Columbia University, N.Y., N.Y., reflect that PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING obtained Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry in June 1946 and a Masters degree in June 1948. Transcript sent to Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in August 1947. File of PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING at Polytechnic Institute reflects she did graduate work there in Chemistry from 1948-1955 and that a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Chemistry was conferred in June 1955. No information reflected in records indicating her whereabouts between 1930-1937.

Classified by 3442 PWT/rp
Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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101-2483-132 RECORDED-24

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OCT 9 1956

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Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-14-75

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DETAILS:

BACKGROUND BRIEF OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION

T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised under date of [REDACTED]

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EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, British atomic scientist, was arrested by British authorities on February 2, 1950, following his admission that he had passed information regarding the atomic bomb to Soviet agents in England, 1941-1943 and 1946-1949, and to an individual whose identity he did not know in the United States in 1944-1945. On March 1, 1950, FUCHS was arraigned on the charge of violating the British Official Secrets Act of 1911. FUCHS pled guilty to passing atomic secrets and was sentenced on March 1, 1950, to fourteen years in prison.

Investigation developed that Dr. PAUL ZIMMERING received his BA degree at the University of Minnesota in 1930 and his medical education at the University of Bristol, England, graduating in 1937; that his wife, PAULA attended the University of Minnesota in 1928-1929 and that a transcript of her credits at North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was sent to Columbia University, New York City, in 1947. The whereabouts of PAULA ZIMMERING (whose maiden name was RUBEN or RUBENS) during 1930-1937 was unknown to T-1. Investigation to determine if information is available indicating that PAULA (RUBENS) ZIMMERING attended the University of Bristol with her husband is being conducted.

CHECK OF RECORDS OF PAULA ETHEL
ZIMMERING AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

On September 24, 1956, the records of the Registrars Office, University Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York, checked by SA R. T. HRADSKY, reflected that Mrs.

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PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING was accepted as a University undergraduate on the entrance date of February, 1944, and was admitted as a graduate of North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her previous education was reflected as University of Minnesota 1928-1929. A degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry was conferred on her by Columbia University on June 4, 1946. The record further reflected that she was enrolled in the 1942-1943 Columbia University Extension Course, Spring Session, as an advanced standing student and had attended the 1944 and 1945 Summer Sessions.

Residence addresses were:

February, 1944 - 425 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

January 21, 1946 - 929 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Date and place of birth: June 22, 1910, Sweden.

Name and address of parent or
guardian caption reflected:

PAUL ZIMMERING,
same address

A transcript of her scholastic record was issued for administrative purposes on July 6, 1946, when PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING entered Columbia University Graduate School, and on December 10, 1947, a transcript was sent to her at 467 Central Park West, New York, New York. A stamp size photograph of PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING wearing glasses was attached to the transcript.

The records of the Graduate School reflected that a Masters degree was conferred on Mrs. PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING on June 1, 1948, by Columbia University.

Her date of entrance to Graduate Study was
July, 1946.

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Residence addresses were listed as follows:

July, 1946	340 West 123rd Street New York, New York
September, 1946	540 West 123rd Street New York, New York
August, 1947	467 Central Park West New York, New York

~~Mrs. PAULA ZIMMERING~~

~~Re: RUBEN~~

PAULA ZIMMERING's date and place of birth were reflected as June 22, 1910, Goteberg, Sweden. A stamp size photograph of PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING without eye glasses was attached to the transcript. Her previous education was listed as B.S. 1946, Columbia. The record reflected that on August 20, 1947, a photostat of ZIMMERING's record was sent to the Graduate School, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York for student requirement; that on February 3, 1955, three photostats were mailed, one to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, as a student requirement and two to PAULA ZIMMERING at 300 East 57th Street, New York, New York, and on April 20, 1955, a photostat was mailed to Miss JOAN WASSERMAN, Graduate School, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York.

At the University Records Office, Room 411, Low Library, Columbia University, New York, New York, where a residence address record of Columbia University students is maintained, no additional information pertaining to PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING was available.

INFORMATION FROM POLYTECHNIC
INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN

On September 25, 1956, at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, SA R. T. HRADSKY checked the record of PAULA ETHEL ZIMMERING which reflected that she filed an application for admission to the Graduate School on August 20, 1947, for the term beginning

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11/18-11/18/50

February, 1948, to pursue study in the field of chemistry. Her personal background information reflected that she was born in Goteberg, Sweden on June 22, 1910, daughter of ~~IR~~ RUBEN and ANNA RUBEN. Her father's birthplace was Sweden and his occupation was self employment, Ruben Tailoring Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. She indicated that both she and her parents were American citizens. Her high school and college training were set out as:

North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1925-28,
graduate June, 1928.

University of Minnesota 1928-29

Columbia University 1943-46 BS June 1946
1946-47

Her reason for being interested in attending Polytechnic was, "For its work on high polymers. My husband is in medicine, specializing in psychiatry."

She furnished the names of three character references who were also familiar with her scholastic abilities:

Dr. MAURICE HELMAN
30 East 40th Street,
New York City

Professor J. J. BEAVER
Columbia University
New York City

Professor W. DOERING
Columbia University
New York City

The application was signed: "Paula Zimmering,
467 Central Park West, New York 25, New York, RI 9-8421."

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ZIMMERING was admitted as a part time student, not in a degree program, as of September, 1947, in the Department of Chemistry.

On January 30, 1948, the status of PAULA ZIMMERING was changed from part time non-degree student, to that of a full time degree student, effective with the beginning of the second semester of the current academic year as Mrs. ZIMMERING was appointed to a teaching fellowship for the second semester.

On March 24, 1949, Mrs. ZIMMERING, then residing at 8 Gramercy Park, New York, New York, was notified that she had passed all the doctoral qualifying examinations and upon meeting other requirements she would be eligible for admission to candidacy for the Doctors degree in chemistry.

On June 16, 1950, special permission was granted Mrs. ZIMMERING to adjust her schedule from 6 credits to 3 credits due to a limited amount of time she would have as she had been advised to undergo an operation.

On November 7, 1950, Mrs. ZIMMERING passed a satisfactory language examination in the German language as a requirement for a doctor's degree. She was admitted to candidacy for a Doctor's degree on January 29, 1951. On September 17, 1953, Mrs. ZIMMERING notified Polytechnic of her desire to change her status from full time work in a degree program to part time degree work as outside responsibilities prevented her attending more than part time in the laboratory which change was approved.

On January 31, 1955, Mrs. ZIMMERING then residing at 300 East 57th Street, New York City, applied for readmission as a part time student in a degree program in the Department of Chemistry and was accepted for the February, 1955 term.

On March 29, 1955, Mrs. ZIMMERING was advised she passed her oral examinations for Doctor of Philosophy degree in Chemistry with a grade of "A".

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NY 100-37158

Mrs. ZIMMERING submitted on May 18, 1955, a thesis entitled "The Solvolysis of Ester-Acid Copolymers."

In June, 1955, Mrs. ZIMMERING was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Chemistry by Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

No information indicating the whereabouts of PAULA ETHEL (RUBEN) ZIMMERING between 1930 and 1937 was reflected in the records of the Registrars Office of Columbia University or of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

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- 7 -

NY 100-37158

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where located
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T-1 is [REDACTED] (S)

100-37158-
1702

b1

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Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

(S)

b1

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being sent to Minneapolis for information purposes as that office is conducting investigation in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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NY 100-37158

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WASHINGTON FIELD

evdser 1232
At Washington, D. C.:

Will, at the Department of State, Passport Division, ascertain if a passport was issued to PAULA ETHEL RUBENS (or RUBEN) and what information is available in the passport application she submitted (CIRCA 1930). North High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, records reflect that PAULA ETHEL RUBEN was also known as PAULINE RUBENS and she resided at 1216 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1928.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will continue investigation to determine the whereabouts of PAULA ETHEL (RUBENS) ZIMMERING between 1930 and 1937.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Minneapolis 9/18/56. - 1320

Report of SA MORTIMER C. WATSON, 8/15/56. - 1317
Minneapolis.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Boardman
Belmont
Lee

(S) **SECRET**

(orig & 2) b1

October 19, 1956

13873

RE: MORTON SOBELL, with aliases

Reference is made to your [redacted] dated September 10, 1956, in which you requested information relating to the whereabouts of Paula Rubens Zimmering between the years 1930 and 1937. *b1 12:09*

To date our investigation has not developed information relating to her whereabouts during these years. Paula Ethel Zimmering was accepted at Columbia University, New York City, as an undergraduate student in February, 1944, at which time she stated she attended the University of Minnesota, 1928-1929. She received a degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University in June, 1946, and a degree of Master of Science June, 1948. Following this she did graduate work at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry in June, 1955. *b1 (S)*

The school records at both the above-named schools fail to reflect that Paula Zimmering has attended school outside the United States.

You will be advised of further information developed relating to her whereabouts during 1930-1937.

101-2483-1328

cc - 2 - Legat London

cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route)

JPL:mh
(11)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

OCT 22 1956

Classified by 2855 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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SECRET

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum for Stott

~~SECRET~~

NOTE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] requested information concerning the whereabouts of Paula Zimmering during the years 1930-37. Paula Zimmering married her husband 10/1/38. Paula Rubens Zimmering and Paula Ethel Zimmering are identical.

101-2483-1328

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- 2 -

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