

1 } Belmont
1 } Branigan
1 - Nichols
1 - Lee

SAC, New York

October 25, 1957

RECORDED-51

Director, FBI (101-2483)-1408

WILLIAM HUBBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/81 BY 3042 Jut-efc

There is attached a copy of an anonymous letter received by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

Duffless perfect Sybil Anstis was employed as a librarian at Reeves Instrument Company in October, 1950. However, no identifiable derogatory information is contained in Duffless about her. You are referred to your file captioned, "William F. Heilmich, aka, Espionage - R," your file number 100-15702, for information concerning one Lieutenant Colonel Heilmich. You are referred to the report of SA Joseph Holiday made at Albany, New York, in case captioned, "Grace Granich, was., IS - R," your file 100-20387, for background information on one Dr. Julius Jaffe who may be identical with Dr. Jaffe mentioned in the enclosed letter.

You should immediately institute an investigation to determine if any connection existed between Anstis and Hubbell while at Reeves Instrument Company, and identify Project Cyclone, and determine if Hubbell and Anstis worked on that project. You should develop complete background information on Mrs. Anstis including all information on her relatives and her in-laws. This investigation must be given prompt and expeditious handling and results submitted to the Bureau within 30 days from the date of the receipt of this letter in your office.

COMM-FBI
OCT 25 1957
MAILED 10

REC'D-READING ROOM
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Tolson _____
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MAIL ROOM ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "JH", "G", and "JH 21".

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Look Magazine

SUBJECT

Morton Sobell

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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*101-2483-1409**F-375*

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Look Magazine
pg. 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 96, 99,
100, 102, 103, 105

FILE NUMBER

101 — 24 83 — 1409

374
71 OCT 31 1957

The first real story of the big atomic-bomb plot

THE PEOPLE WHO STOLE IT FROM US



Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg



David Greenglass



Harry Gold

Many think they were framed, but a special U. S. report shows positively how these Americans gave Russia the A-bomb

By BILL DAVIDSON

AT 3 P.M. ON FRIDAY, June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sat in the Death House at Sing Sing Prison awaiting execution.

Forty miles away, in Union Square, the scene of New York City's left-wing rallies, thousands of Communist-guided Rosenberg sympathizers milled back and forth, singing *Let My People Go*. In Washington, D. C., pro-Communist pickets paraded before the White House, under the watchful eyes of extra details of policemen. In Paris and Rome, organized leftists surged through the streets, yelling the Rosenbergs' names.

By 3:25 p.m., the Rosenbergs had died in the electric chair—the first Americans ever to be put to death for espionage by an American civil court in peacetime.

That should have ended the most sensational, most controversial spy case in U. S. history. But it didn't. Minutes later, a speaker in

Union Square shouted, "They're gone—but we won't let them die!"

Those defiant words have proved to be prophetic. The Rosenbergs today are mentioned in the Communist press, both here and abroad, far more frequently than they ever were during their trial in 1951. And no less than 10 books have been written about what the Communists call "the American Dreyfus Case," all claiming that the Rosenbergs were railroaded to their deaths. The most important of these books is a 661-page volume, *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, written by a left-wing ex-Hollywood scenarist named John Wexley. The Communists quote the Wexley book the way Moslems quote the Koran. Through it, they have succeeded in winning over many well-meaning non-Communists, such as former OWI chief Elmer Davis, who wrote that, after reading the book, he could not believe most of the testimony which condemned the Rosenbergs.

Emboldened by such reactions, the Com-

munist press constantly uses the Wexley book to hurl challenges at the U. S. Government. On June 16, 1957, for example, a lead article in *The Daily Worker* blared: "The Department of Justice has not answered the facts presented by John Wexley in *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. It never will because it cannot. The Rosenberg-Sobell case was a frame-up."

The Government is now preparing to refute the Communist charges. For three and a half years, President Eisenhower and the Justice Department ignored the accusations. They believed that Americans had faith in their own jury system (and in the affirming decisions of the finest appeals judges on the U. S. bench). Because of this assumption, they felt that they did not have to reopen the files to prove again that the Rosenbergs were justly convicted. But now, four years after the execution—the clever propaganda of the Communists has so confused many loyal citizens that they are asking themselves: Were the Rosenbergs really guilty?

Consequently, in December, 1956, Attor-

continued



Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., right, confers with William F. Tompkins, head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division.

British scientist Fuchs gave vital data to U. S. spies

never been west of the Mississippi River."

With Gold's consent, the FBI men searched his home. They found a long-forgotten map of the city of Santa Fe. Faced with this evidence, Gold collapsed in a chair and began to confess. In the course of many talks with the FBI, he admitted that he had been a courier for a Soviet spy ring for 14 years and that he was "Raymond," the man to whom Fuchs had passed atomic secrets.

Gold revealed that he began his spy activities in 1935. It was nine years later that he entered the big time. In March, 1944, he was sent to meet a man he was to know only as "John," later identified as Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev. It was Yakovlev who gave Gold his assignments to meet Fuchs and others in the espionage ring.

On the last Saturday in May, 1945, said Gold, he had a meeting with Yakovlev in a New York City restaurant. Gold was ordered to travel to Santa Fe to receive atomic data from Fuchs on June 2. Yakovlev told him he'd have to take on an additional assignment on the trip, in Albuquerque. He gave Gold a piece of onion-skin paper on which was typed the name "Greenglass" and an address, "209 North High Street." Below the name and address were the words, "Recognition Signal: 'I come from Julius.'" He also gave Gold a section of a cardboard Jello box, cut in an odd shape. He told Gold that for purposes of positive identification, the contact, Greenglass, would have another section of the Jello box that would exactly fit the irregular edges of Gold's.

After his rendezvous with Fuchs, Gold proceeded by bus to Albuquerque, arriving at 8:20 p.m. on June 2. The Greenglasses were not at home. Gold spent the night in a tourist home. The next day, he checked into the Hilton Hotel, and at 8:30 that morning, he was at the High Street address. A dark-haired young man

answered his knock. "Mr. Greenglass?" asked Gold. "Yes," said the young man. "I come from Julius," said Gold, and he produced his section of Jello box. Greenglass called his wife, and she fished the other part of the Jello box out of her purse. The pieces matched. Greenglass invited Gold inside. He said he would have the material on the atomic bomb ready for Gold later that afternoon. Gold then gave Greenglass an envelope containing \$500.

At 8:10 that evening, Gold was on the train headed east. On Tuesday night in New York, he handed Yakovlev two envelopes, one marked "Doctor," containing the information he had received from Fuchs, and one labeled "Other," containing Greenglass' material. Two weeks later, Yakovlev told Gold that the material received from Greenglass was excellent.

By the time Gold had reached this stage of his narrative, the FBI agents knew they had come across a spy case of enormous magnitude. Quickly they moved in on David Greenglass, who was then working as a machinist in New York. On June 15, 1950, two agents visited him at his apartment. He had been questioned by the FBI once before, in February, 1950, about the disappearance of some uranium from Los Alamos when he was stationed there. (Later, he admitted he had taken a piece of uranium as a souvenir but said he had become frightened about having it in his possession and had thrown it in the East River.) The FBI men indicated that the new interview was part of the same investigation. They asked permission to search the house. They found several photographs of Greenglass and his wife. They took the photos to Harry Gold. Gold studied them. "That's the man who gave me the atom-bomb information in Albuquerque," he said.

Four FBI agents returned to Greenglass' apartment. They arrested him and, after a series of extensive interrogations, he made a complete

confession. The main facts of his confession filed with the story told by Gold. The FBI asked Greenglass who had instigated his espionage activities and to whom he had given most of his information. "My brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg," Greenglass replied.

Julius Rosenberg, who was 32 years old when he was arrested—was a tall, bespectacled, scholarly looking man with a long record of affinity for Communist causes. The son of poor Jewish immigrants, he had been brought up in a strict religious atmosphere, but apparently had rebelled against the precepts of his faith at an early age. The FBI uncovered evidence of his radical tendencies at Seward Park High School in New York City, and found he had been active in the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York. Later, after he was graduated as an electrical engineer in 1939, he became an official of a professional association that was known to be Communist-dominated.

Just before he was graduated from college, he married Ethel Greenglass, a tough, domineering girl nearly three years his senior. She, too, came from poor parents who lived on New York's Lower East Side, and she, too, had broken with the strict Orthodox Jewish tradition. She was, in fact, a stronger adherent to the Communist cause than Rosenberg. Ethel's mother despaired about their political leanings and called them "a pair of Communist fanatics." Not so. Ethel's younger brother, David, a plodding youth who never did too well in school, David regarded his new brother-in-law Julius as an admirable intellectual. Eventually, through the Rosenbergs' influence, David and his bride, Ruth, also became Communist sympathizers.

In 1943, when he was 21 years old, David Greenglass was drafted into the U. S. Army. He had had some technical education at Brooklyn Polytech and at Pratt Institute, and the Army trained him to be a machinist. In July, 1941, he was assigned to the Manhattan Project, the hush-hush group of scientists and Army engineers who were developing the world's first atomic bomb. He was sent to Oak Ridge, Tenn., and then to Los Alamos, N. M., where he was put to work in a machine shop called the Theta Shop. He was continually instructed about the ultrasecret nature of the project, but he had no idea of what actually was under construction at Los Alamos.

He found out, in November, 1944—from his 20-year-old wife, Ruth, who traveled to Albuquerque to spend their second wedding anniversary with him. Just before leaving New York, Ruth had a visit from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Julius said, "I know that David is working on a secret weapon called the atomic bomb. I want you to ask him to give me specific information about the location, the personnel and the experiments conducted at Los Alamos."

Ruth protested about getting mixed up in anything of this sort. But Rosenberg said, "Don't you know Soviet Russia is an ally of the United States? The Russians are carrying a great share of the burden of war against Fascist Germany. The Soviet Union, therefore, deserves a break in getting information which the Allies are denying to Russia. I myself have searched for two years, and I've finally made contact with a group through whom I can directly help Russia."

Ethel Rosenberg also said to Ruth, "Haven't you noticed that I'm not buying the *Daily Worker* at the usual news-stand any more? The reason for that is that Julius has finally attained the ambition of his life—to be an undercover man in part of the Soviet espionage system in the United States. At last, he's doing really worthwhile things for the cause. He can't be a conspicuous Communist sympathizer any more, so he can carry on the secret work without suspicion."

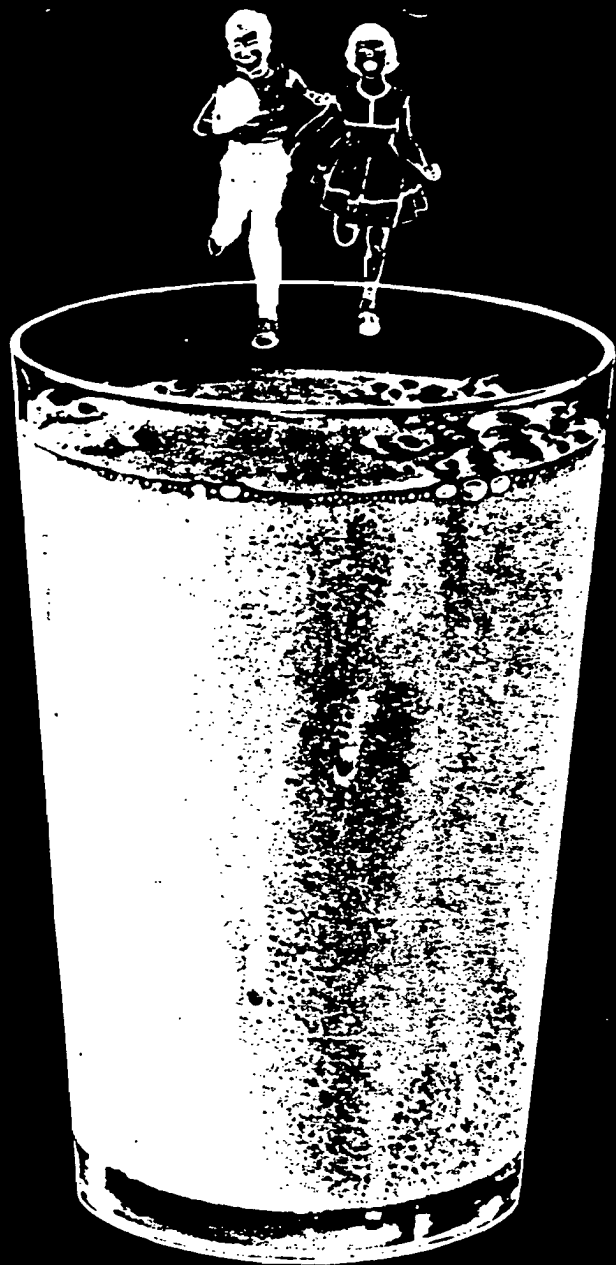
That convinced Ruth. Like David, she held Julius in high esteem and felt he must know what was right. Julius then gave her \$150 to help pay the expenses of her trip—the first payment of money to be made to the Greenglasses.

A few days later, Ruth gave David Julius' message. He, too, protested at first, but when she told him Julius' reasoning, he thought it over and agreed to give her information which she would memorize and transmit to the Rosenbergs. He detailed to her the exact layout of the Los Alamos base and its principal buildings. He also told her the names of the leading scientists who worked at the project, including those of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky and Dr. Niels Bohr. This was vital information, since the presence of these eminent scientists could easily tip off the nature of the project. So secret was the project that Bohr, for example, was known only as Dr. Baker, to conceal his true identity. The Russians may have already gotten this information from Fuchs, but, at the very least, the Greenglass data verified it.

In January, 1945, Greenglass got a furlough and went to New York. The next morning, Julius Rosenberg was at his apartment asking for information. He wanted specific details about all the work and experiments known to David at Los Alamos. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg then gave him a description of an atomic bomb, "so that I would be able to know what I am looking for." This turned out to be the type of bomb dropped at Hiroshima several months later. Justice Department investigator Pollack says that Rosenberg must have obtained this information from material fed to the spy ring by Dr. Fuchs.

That night, at Rosenberg's request, Greenglass sat down to prepare descriptions and sketches of the work he was doing at Los Alamos. He was one of 10 machinists assigned to a

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THE SECRET continued

The spy ring was first exposed by a Russian embassy clerk

...the late Harry Gold, Jr., created Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, the head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division, to prepare a full report of the case—including previously unreleased facts. Assigned to the job was Benjamin F. Pollack, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate and veteran Justice Department attorney. For eight months, Pollack had access to all the FBI files and to all the evidence and testimony in the case. He interviewed witnesses and the men who arrested and prosecuted the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell (now serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz). This reporter, who was aided in his research by Government Attorney A. Warren Littman, worked along with Pollack during much of his investigation. Look was given access to the extensive data that went into the Government report, of which this article is an exclusive preview.

THE report proves conclusively that the Rosenbergs were convicted by a powerful chain of interlinking testimony—backed by strong circumstantial evidence—that would be unassailable in any court in the world. It discloses for the first time the atomic secrets transmitted to the Russians by the Rosenbergs. It reveals new information—such as the fact that there were seven other known American members of the spy ring, two of whom have now disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

Most important of all, the Government's report breaks down all the charges made by the Communists in their four-year campaign to discredit the key Government witnesses in the case. For example, they seize upon one of the main points in Wexley's book, a trip by Harry Gold, the spy ring's chief courier, from Albuquerque, N. M., to New York City. Gold testified that he obtained information about the atomic bomb from Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, who was then a soldier-technician at the Los Alamos Atomic Project. Gold left Albuquerque, where Greenglass lived, for New York by train on Sunday evening, June 3, 1945. He testified that he then gave the information to Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in New York City at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, June 5.

Wexley builds much of his case around these dates. Using the evidence of railroad timetables, he insists that Gold could not possibly have reached New York by train before Wednesday morning—at 11:30 a.m.; therefore his entire testimony was concocted and invalid.

However, it took Pollack exactly three days to demolish this point in the Wexley argument. First, Pollack noted that Gold never testified that

he made the entire trip by train. He visited Gold in his cell in Lewisburg Federal Prison, where he is serving a 30-year sentence, and was told by the ex-spy that he traveled by train only from Albuquerque to Chicago on the Santa Fe Railroad's *California Limited*. From Chicago, said Gold, he took a United Air Lines plane to Washington "at about 9:30" and completed the trip to New York by train, leaving Washington late in the afternoon. A check of the FBI files confirmed to Pollack that this was the same story Gold had told on July 10, 1950, after he was arrested.

Pollack's next step was to check with officials of United Air Lines. They said that a passenger arriving in Chicago on the *California Limited* could have flown from Chicago to Washington on their Flight 300, which left at 9:30 a.m. on June 5, 1945. This was the last piece of evidence that Pollack needed to complete his puzzle. He knew that Gold left Albuquerque by train at 8:10 p.m. on Sunday, arrived in Chicago at 7:30 a.m. on Tuesday, flew to Washington from Chicago at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday and arrived at 2:21 p.m. By taking a train from Washington at 1:00 p.m., he reached New York in plenty of time for his meeting with Soviet Vice Consul Yakovlev at 10 p.m. that night.

Using the same painstaking detective skill, Attorney Pollack pieced together the entire story of the crime, the trial and the aftermath.

THE trail of the crime began in 1946, when a Russian code clerk named Igor Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and exposed a Canadian spy ring. In one of Gouzenko's notebooks was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 81 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland." Dr. Fuchs was a German-born, naturalized British citizen, who had been one of the highest-ranking scientists working on the atomic bomb in the United States. Fuchs was arrested by the British on February 3, 1950, and confessed that he was a Communist and had been spying continuously for the Russians from 1941 to 1949. He admitted that on at least 10 occasions he had given top secrets of the atomic bomb to a courier in the United States working for the Russians—a dark, chunky man he knew only as "Raymond."

The FBI began an all-out search for "Raymond." On May 15, 1950—a little more than two months after Fuchs was given a maximum sentence of 30 years by a British court—the FBI turned them to Harry Gold, a chemist at the Philadelphia General Hospital. At first, Gold denied everything. Then one of the FBI men asked, "Were you ever in Santa Fe, New Mexico?"

"No," said Gold. "In fact, I've

continued

Rosenberg boasted of getting our satellite, atomic-plane secrets

shop working on a project under the general direction of Dr. Kistiakowsky, one of the world's top scientists in the field of thermodynamics. The Kistiakowsky group specialized in high explosives. The various scientists would come into Greenglass' shop with directions for making needed pieces of apparatus, and the machinists would tool the apparatus out of metal.

In his work at Los Alamos, Greenglass made several so-called "flat-type lens molds." As another top scientist in the group, Dr. Walter E. Koski, later described them, such molds were used to form various combinations of high explosives into a certain shape so that when they were detonated, the shock waves converged on a given point with terrific force. From what was later divulged about the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb, it is apparent that Greenglass was working on the trigger mechanism that sets off the nuclear reaction in the bomb. Dr. Koski testified that the shape of the mold is the all-important factor, and this is what Greenglass gave to Rosenberg on that January, 1945, furlough. He also gave Rosenberg the names of "possible recruits" at Los Alamos for espionage purposes. Those were his exact words. Greenglass' handwriting was bad, but Julius said Ethel would retype the information as she did with his other espionage material.

Rosenberg considered Greenglass' data about the high-explosive mold so important that he arranged for a meeting between Greenglass and a Russian member of the spy ring. The meeting was set for a street corner on First Avenue in New York City, at 11:30 one evening. Greenglass borrowed his father-in-law's car, and when he parked at the appointed corner, Rosenberg came up with a stranger. The man got into the car and, while Rosenberg waited on the corner, Greenglass drove around for about 20 minutes. As he drove, the stranger interrogated him. He especially wanted to know the type of high explosives used, but Greenglass says he could not give positive answers to such questions, about which he had no direct knowledge. The strange automobile ride ended at the street corner where it had begun. Rosenberg and the Russian walked off together, and Greenglass went home.

On that same January furlough, Rosenberg invited David and Ruth Greenglass to dinner at his apartment one night. They were introduced to a woman there. Rosenberg told Greenglass that this woman would come to Albuquerque to receive more information from him. "However," he said, "in case someone else comes, I'll give you something to identify him by." He then produced the side of a Jello box, cut in two in a jagged manner. He gave Ruth Greenglass one half of the oddly cut cardboard. Rosenberg kept the other. They were

the two pieces the Greenglasses and Gold matched five months later, when Gold showed up in Albuquerque, included in the information that Greenglass passed to Gold on that occasion was a sketch of the high-explosive lens, as set up in an advanced experiment. It showed exactly how the "implosion effect" (which triggers the nuclear reaction) was attained.

In April, 1945, Ruth Greenglass had gone to live in Allouez, a quiet town near David. She did so on Rosenberg's assurance that money would be forthcoming from the Russians to cover her living expenses. In September, 1945, she and David returned to New York when he received another furlough. Again, Julius Rosenberg wasted no time in coming to see them. David Greenglass had compiled a fairly comprehensive description of the atomic bomb itself. He knew it was different from the bomb Rosenberg had described to him in January, and he called it "the bomb which works on an implosion effect." He did not know that this was the type that had been dropped on Nagasaki.

Greenglass gave Rosenberg a cross-section sketch of the bomb and 12 pages of explanatory material. Rosenberg paid him \$200. Again, Ethel Rosenberg retyped the material and corrected the grammar. While this was being done, Greenglass and Rosenberg chatted, and Rosenberg told him that he had stolen a secret proximity fuse from the Emerson Radio Company, where he worked as an engineer, and had given it to the Russians. When Ethel Rosenberg had finished the typing, Julius burned Greenglass' original notes in a frying pan and flushed the ashes down the toilet.

DESPITE Rosenberg's urgings to stay on as a civilian at Los Alamos in order to continue spying for him, Greenglass got a discharge from the Army in February, 1946. He returned to New York and entered a machine-shop business. Julius Rosenberg was one of his partners.

Between 1946 and 1950, according to Greenglass, he had many conversations with Rosenberg about the latter's continuing espionage activities. Once, Julius offered to have the Russians pay Greenglass' living expenses if he would resume his education under the G.I. Bill of Rights at a good engineering college like M.I.T. Julius made it clear, David told the FBI, that the purpose of this was to "cultivate the friendship of people I had known at Los Alamos and also acquire new friendships with people who were in the field of . . . nuclear energy."

Julius told David that he was paying for other students to go to school in various upstate New York universities. He also told him that he had agents in upstate New York and in Ohio who were feeding him secret defense information which he was transmitting to the Russians. He

mentioned specifically that he was getting information from someone at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., and from someone in Cleveland, Ohio. Once, he told Greenglass that, while he was in Cleveland, he visited one of his contacts at the Warner-Swasey turret-lathe plant.

Several times, Julius spoke to David about a college class, one of his name, Joel Barr, a brilliant mathematician and physicist, who had worked on the mathematical problems of launching a "sky platform earth-satellite." (Some Government officials believe that Barr gave this data to Rosenberg in 1947.) Rosenberg also boasted that he had received the mathematics of an atomic plane from one of his contacts. Later, Rosenberg admitted a close friendship with Alfred Sarant, an engineer who had worked on this project. Barr vanished in Europe in 1947. Sarant escaped to Mexico with the wife of his best friend. Then he, too, disappeared. It is presumed that both are now behind the Iron Curtain.

Rosenberg told Greenglass about his methods of communicating with the Russians. "He told me that if he wanted to get in touch with the Russians, he had a means of communicating with them in a motion-picture theater, an alcove where he would put microfilm or messages and the Russians would pick it up. If he wanted to see them in person, he would put a message in there and by prearrangement they would meet at some lonely spot on Long Island." The Rosenbergs showed Greenglass gifts they had received "as a reward from the Russians"—two watches and a console table. The console table was hollowed out, and Julius told him he used it for microfilming. Greenglass frequently saw this table in the Rosenberg home.

By 1950, the Rosenberg-Greenglass business partnership had broken up and Greenglass didn't see his brother in law so frequently. But one morning in February, an excited Rosenberg came to his apartment. He told him, "Julius said Fuchs had been arrested in England. 'Do you remember that man who came to see you in Albuquerque?'" asked Rosenberg. "Well, Fuchs was also one of his contacts," he told Greenglass. "He'd have to leave the country. David said he didn't know how he could do it, but Julius said, 'Oh, they let other people out who are far more important than you are. They let Joel Barr out, and he was a member of our espionage ring.'"

GREENGlass said he'd think it over. However, his wife was badly burned in an accident, and soon afterward she gave birth to their second child, so he did nothing about planning his escape. Late in May, Rosenberg came to see him again. This time, he had with him a newspaper detailing the arrest of Harry Gold. "Now you have to leave the country," he said. He gave Greenglass \$1,000 and promised him \$6,000 more. He instructed him to get five sets of passport photos of himself and his family, and he said that he, Rosenberg, would obtain inoculation certificates for the Greenglasses from a doctor he knew. He told them to go to Mexico, using the inoculation certificates to get tourist cards at the border.

In Mexico City, Greenglass was to write a letter to the secretary to the Soviet Ambassador, signing it "I. Jackson." Three days later, he was to go to the statue of Columbus in the Plaza Colon at 5 p.m., carrying a guide to the city, with his little finger inserted into the pages. Said Greenglass, "I was to wait until a man

continued



"Goodness, the Holmeses! They must feel about us the way we feel about them!"

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THE WINES IN THE DRIPLESS BOTTLE

THE SECRET continued

The FBI caught three just as they were planning to flee

came up close to me and then I was to say, "That is a magnificent statue," and that I was from Oklahoma and hadn't seen a statue like it before. That man was to say, "Oh, there are much more beautiful statues in Paris." That was to be our identification. Then, he was to give me passports and additional money so I could go on with my trip." Greenglass was to repeat the same procedure at the statue of Linnaeus in Stockholm, where he would be given means of transportation to Czechoslovakia.

GREENGLASS had the passport photos taken the following Sunday. He gave five sets to Julius but kept a sixth set, which he later turned over to the FBI. Rosenberg told him that he himself would have to flee to Mexico because Elizabeth Bentley, ex-Communist spy courier, knew about his spy activities. A week later, he gave Greenglass an additional \$1,000. They took a walk to discuss David's escape plans. During the walk, they met a Mr. and Mrs. Herman Einsolin, who stopped to chat for a few minutes with David, completely unaware of his espionage involvement. A few days later, however, Greenglass informed Rosenberg that he had changed his mind. He was not going to flee. By now, he knew he had committed a heinous crime and he was resigned to face the consequences. He was waiting when the FBI agents came to his apartment on June 15.

Four weeks after the arrest of David Greenglass, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were picked up. They denied everything. The FBI then fanned out to determine where else the tortuous espionage trail led. Methodically, they interviewed every one of

Rosenberg's classmates at C.C.N.Y. On July 29, 1950, they came upon a man named Max Elitcher, who was not in Rosenberg's class but who had known him in college.

Elitcher had been employed as an engineer in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington from 1933 to 1943. He worked on computers for anti-aircraft fire control. He told the FBI that Rosenberg visited him in Washington in 1944 and vainly tried to induce him to join his espionage ring. He said Rosenberg told him he merely had to bring him blueprints from his shop and that he'd photograph them and return them the next day. To try to convince him, Rosenberg told him that Elitcher's best friend and former roommate was among the many scientists who were furnishing information to him for transmission to Russia. The man's name? Morton Sobell. He worked at the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

To the FBI men, this was another missing link. Greenglass had told them of the espionage contact whom Rosenberg visited frequently at the G.E. plant in Schenectady.

ELITCHER continued to talk. In 1946, he said, Sobell—who had recruited him into the Communist party—asked him for a secret pamphlet about a fire-control system on which he was working. When Elitcher refused to give it to him, Sobell said, "Why don't you talk to Julius Rosenberg about it?" He also sent him to see Rosenberg when Elitcher decided to leave the Government. Rosenberg tried to persuade him to stay on and do espionage work for him, but Elitcher said no.

In at least nine such fruitless at-

continued

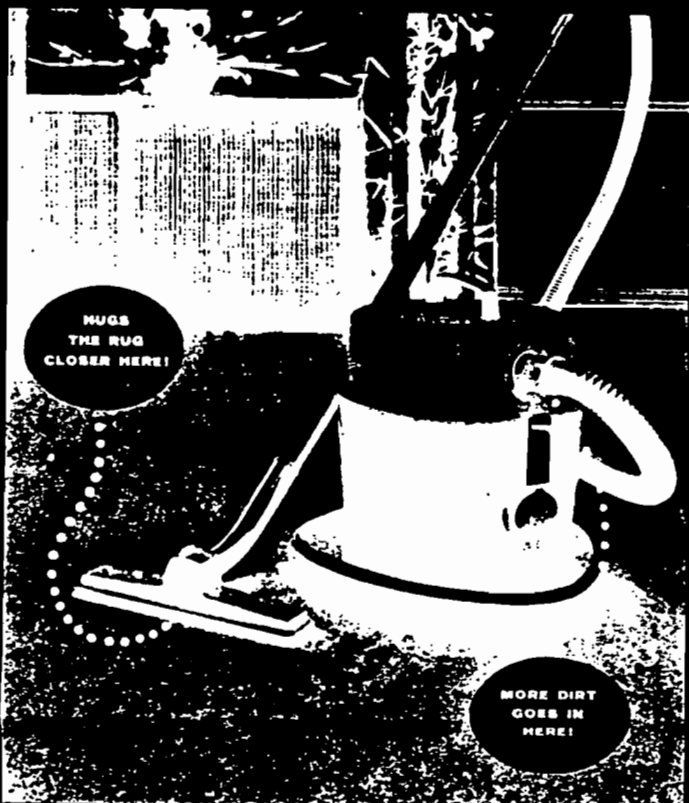


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THE SECRET continued

Seven members of the spy ring here escaped prosecution

tempts to enlist Elitcher in the spy ring, Rosenberg openly told him about his own espionage activities. Sobell, too, admitted his involvement to Elitcher. On one occasion, in July, 1948, Elitcher visited Sobell in New York, and Sobell told him that he had some valuable espionage information—in a can of film—that he should have given to Rosenberg some time ago. Sobell asked Elitcher to drive downtown with him while he delivered the film to Rosenberg. Elitcher waited outside the Rosenberg apartment while Sobell made the delivery.

The FBI now moved in on Sobell. They discovered that he failed to report for work at his job at the Reeves Instrument Company beginning on June 16, the day after David Greenglass was arrested. On June 21, Sobell had withdrawn practically all his money from his bank account, and on June 22 he had flown to Mexico with his entire family. As soon as he arrived, he cashed in his return plane tickets.

Using several pseudonyms, Sobell attempted to book passage to Europe. On August 16, 1950, he was apprehended in Mexico City by the Mexican Federal Security Police. He was forcibly taken to the U. S. border and deported as an undesirable alien. FBI agents were waiting to arrest him as he was expelled across the border into Laredo, Texas.

SOBELL was the only one of eight known members of the spy ring to stand trial with the Rosenbergs and Greenglass. Two members of the ring had disappeared, and the Government felt there was not enough evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, to convict the other five—two scientists and three women. The trial began on March 6, 1951, in the United States Court House in Foley Square in New York. It lasted exactly 31 days, and the Communist press barely took notice of the proceedings.

The Government's main witnesses were Gold, Elitcher and the Greenglasses, who recounted the same stories they had given to the FBI. Though she was named in the indictment, Ruth Greenglass was not a defendant. The Government attorneys reasoned that her part in the plot had been primarily a passive one and that if she, too, had to stand trial, they might lose the co-operation of their key witness, David Greenglass.

There were two high lights to the trial. The first came during Green glass' testimony. So secret was the material he had passed to Rosenberg that there was a great debate within the Government as to whether it would jeopardize the security of the nation to reveal it in court. Members of the prosecu- tion staff met with the Atomic Energy Commission and with the Joint Congressional

Committee on Atomic Energy. It was agreed that unless some material was disclosed—to indicate its highly secret nature—the entire case might be dismissed. A top official of the Atomic Energy Commission, William Denson, was assigned to sit in court and declassify the material line by line—reclassifying it as “secret” after it was used as evidence.

As it turned out, this wasn't necessary. In a surprise move, Julius Rosenberg's defense counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, arose and "as an American citizen, and as a person who owes his allegiance to this country," moved that the confidential character of the material be preserved by showing it only to the court and to the jury. After a long discussion, Judge Irving Kaufman agreed to limit the disclosure of the material.

THE second high light of the trial came during the testimony of Julius Rosenberg—who, like his wife, denied every allegation. Several times, Rosenberg was asked about his Communist party affiliations (the FBI had his card number and a complete report on all his party activities). But he took the Fifth Amendment each time on grounds of self-incrimination. He was asked, "Is it not a fact that in February, 1941, you transferred from Branch 16-B of the Industrial Division of the Communist party, to the Eastern Club of the First Assembly District under transfer number 12179?"

Rosenberg flatly said, "I refuse to answer."

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol read a statement Rosenberg had made in 1915 when he was charged with being a Communist and suspended from his Government job with the Army Signal Corps. The statement, in a letter written to the Signal Corp., was: "I am not now and never have been a Communist member. I know nothing about branches, divisions, clubs or transfers. I never heard either of the division or the club referred to. I had nothing to do with the so-called transfer. Either the charge is based on a case of mistaken identity or a complete falsehood. In any event, it has not the slightest basis of fact."

Savpol asked, "Did you make such a statement?"

Rosenberg replied, "I refuse to answer any question on the contents of that letter." His attorney, Emanuel Bloch, then directed him to answer yes to the question, and he did.

"All right," continued Saypol, "was that answer true at the time you made it?"

"I refuse to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination."

According to Government Attorney Patrick, such evasions, plus many contradictions in his testimony, killed any sympathy the jury might

continued

The Reds complained the trial was an anti-Semitic plot

have had toward Rosenberg. Whereas the Government brought in 13 corroborating witnesses in addition to Fletcher, Gold and the Greenglasses, only two minor out-of-the-witnesses appeared for the defendants. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg testified for themselves. *Morton Sobell didn't even take the stand to utter a single word in his own defense.* The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all three.

On April 5, 1951, Judge Kaufman passed sentence on the defendants. He said, "I consider your crime worse than murder. . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb . . . has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason." He then sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death in the electric chair. Sobell got 30 years, and Greenglass, 15. Harry Gold was already serving a 30-year sentence for his part in the Fuchs case.

The nation accepted the verdict and the sentences; the Communists virtually ignored them. But then an amazing thing happened. In August, 1951, the Communist press suddenly adopted the Rosenberg case as a *cause célèbre*. The Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted on concocted evidence, they said, as innocent victims of an anti-Semitic witch hunt. By December, 1951, the campaign was in high gear with the formation of the National Committee to Secure

Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The cry of anti-Semitism reached its peak with the world-wide demonstrations on the evening of the Rosenbergs' executions.

When Pollack began his report on the Rosenberg case in 1950, he was faced with a formidable task. As he puts it, "When you read the *Wexley* book without knowing the facts of the case, it makes out a plausible story. But on careful analysis, you can find very clever bias, very shrewdly employed. *Wexley* stressed only the aspects of the testimony that were favorable to his side."

First, Pollack (himself a Jew) began to investigate the reasons why the Communists belatedly took on the case as a great anti-Semitic issue. He says, "It happened at a serious time for the Communist party in the United States. In Russia, Stalin had just launched an anti-Semitic campaign of his own, and had jailed several distinguished Jewish physicians in the so-called doctors' plot. In the satellite countries, Jewish leaders such as Slansky and Rajk had been tried and executed for treason. As a result, Jewish Communists in the United States had become disillusioned and were deserting the party in droves. So the American Politburo seized on the Rosenberg case—which it had studiously ignored to that moment—as a desperate move to divert attention from Russian anti-Semitism. It was a diabolically successful move. Not only did it succeed in distracting attention from Russia and the satellites, but it created doubt in many minds and took in hundreds

continued

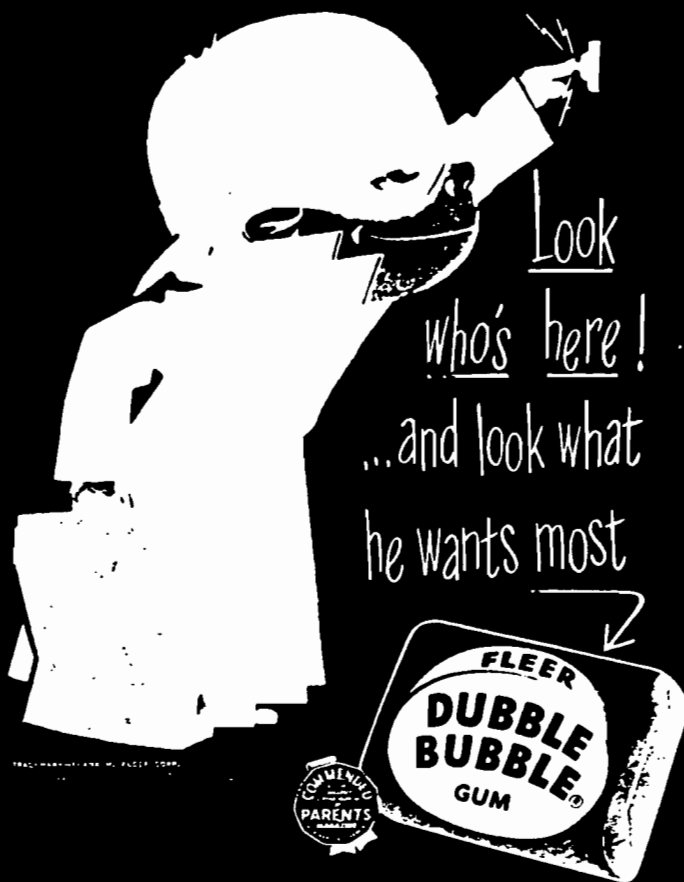
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With all the facts at hand, Polack proceeded to dissect the Communist arguments one by one. Space does not permit his complete analysis in this article, but following are the main Communist charges, and the Government's answers:

Communist charge: The selection of the Rosenberg jury was part of the frame up. Although almost a third of the population of New York is Jewish, there was not a single Jew on the jury. **The Government's answer:** The defense had 120 peremptory challenges, 40 more than usual. That means that they could throw out 120 prospective jurors without giving any reason whatever. Of five jurors with obviously Jewish names, the prosecution threw out only one; the defense removed four by challenge. For example, the next-to-last juror selected was a Jew. He was rejected by the defense.

Communist charge: Judge Irving Kaufman was biased and unfair to the defense throughout the trial. Himself a Jew, he was leaning over backwards to prove that Jews are not soft on communism. Similarly, Wexley says, "Whenever he had the slightest opportunity to do so, he managed to exacerbate the defense by tossing in some remark that would humiliate, ridicule, confuse or throw them off balance." **The Government's answer:** The best way to reply to this charge is to quote, directly from the record, the remarks of chief defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch at the end of the trial. Bloch said to Judge Kaufman, "I, for one, and I think all my co-counsel, feel that you have been extremely courteous to us and you have afforded us lawyers every privilege that a lawyer should expect in a criminal case. . . . We feel that the trial has been conducted. . . with that decorum and dignity that befit an American trial."

Communist charge: Harry Gold is a pathological liar. He made up the entire fantasy of the spy plot to hoax the world and to see his name in headlines. He is mentally abnormal. Likewise, Wexley says, "Prison for Gold represented almost a sanctuary, a retreat." **The Government's answer:** It is difficult to believe that anyone would make up a story that would net him 30 years in prison. Besides, the one way to destroy the story of a "pathological liar" in court is to bring in psychiatrists and witnesses to refute him, and to tear his allegations apart in cross-examination. The Rosenberg defense didn't introduce a single witness to cast doubt on Gold's testimony, and they didn't put him on the stand for as much as a single word of cross-examination.

Communist charge: There is

no proof that Harry Gold was in New Mexico to meet Fuchs and Greenglass. The FBI got him to sign a registration card from the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque after he was arrested five years later. They chose the Hilton because it is the only hotel in Albuquerque which keeps its registration cards for more than three years. **The Government's answer:** It is preposterous to suggest that the FBI would do such a thing, or that it could get away with it if it tried. Hotel employees and records could have been subpoenaed to prove the falsity of the registration card, and experts could have testified that the ink was only a few months old instead of five years. With such obvious courses open to the Rosenberg defense, they certainly would have taken advantage of them—and destroyed the entire Government case—if they thought the charge had any validity. The registration card was never challenged in court.

Communist charge: David Greenglass was not intelligent enough to absorb complicated information about the atomic bomb or to sketch its component parts. He was just a tinkerer. He never graduated from any of the technical schools he attended. Foreign scientists and one of America's top atomic experts, Dr. Harold C. Urey, insist that he couldn't possibly understand—and therefore could not transmit—atomic data. **The Government's answer:** Greenglass didn't graduate from school because he worked at night and had to drop out when his schedule became too rigorous. However, he was skilled enough technically to become assistant foreman of his highly important shop at Los Alamos. None of the foreign scientists or Dr. Urey ever saw Greenglass. They have no knowledge of the material he transmitted because it was impounded by the court. None of them, moreover, was ever called by the defense to test Greenglass' intellectual and technical capacity. On the other hand, a key Government witness, Dr. Walter Koski, was an eminent atomic scientist. He was one of Greenglass' superiors. He knew him at the Los Alamos laboratory and he heard all of the secret evidence in court. Dr. Koski testified that Greenglass' sketch of the high-explosive lens mold was "substantially an accurate representation of a sketch I made about that time at Los Alamos." He identified other of Greenglass' sketches as "reasonably accurate." He described Greenglass' testimony explaining the sketches as "reasonably accurate." Dr. Koski was asked, "Was the defendant Greenglass in a position where, by reason of his employment in the Theta Shop, he could see the sketches which you turned over?" Koski an-

continued

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THE SECRET continued

Rosenberg had big sums of Red money available for his use

swered, "He was." It is significant that the critics of the case—among them Wexley—never mention this portion of Dr. Koski's testimony. Legal experts say that the Koski statements were the most important evidence in the entire trial.

Communist charge: The FBI coached Greenglass in prison to absorb the technical details of the atomic bomb. **The Government's answer:** There has never been a shred of proof offered to support this charge, even though Greenglass was incarcerated in a cell where dozens of other prisoners observed him at all times. During the trial, moreover, defense counsel Emanuel Bloch made several vain attempts to discredit Greenglass' technical competence with unexpected trick questions. Once, for example, he asked him suddenly, "Do you know what an isotope is?" Greenglass shot back: "An isotope is an element having the same atomic structure but having a different atomic weight."

Communist charge: The material allegedly transmitted by Greenglass to Rosenberg was generally known in scientific circles and of no value to the Russians. **The Government's answer:** The best reply to this is Dr. Koski's testimony. He told the court, "To the best of my knowledge and [that of] all of my colleagues who were involved in this field, there was no information in textbooks or journals on this particular subject. It was a new and original field."

Communist charge: The Government tried the Rosenbergs illegally. They were tried for treason under the espionage laws because the Government couldn't prove Russia was an enemy. **The Government's answer:** The statute under which the Rosenbergs were convicted

doesn't require that the espionage information be passed to an enemy. If the material is classified "secret" by the U. S. and it is given to any foreign country, even a friendly one, for that country's advantage, that is enough to convict. It is not even necessary to prove injury to the United States.

Communist charge: How can anyone believe that the Rosenbergs were spies when they lived in such poverty-stricken circumstances? Why would they have received just two watches and a console table as a reward for espionage? Spies don't work for peanuts. **The Government's answer:** Professional spies don't work for peanuts, but political fanatics do, when they think they are serving the cause. Besides, there is considerable evidence proving that Rosenberg had money available to him when he needed it. He gave Greenglass \$5,000 for his escape to Mexico, \$3,900 of which was identified in court as having been turned over to Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge, Jr. Greenglass' brother-in-law, Louis Abel,

The FBI found two fairly expensive watches in the Rosenbergs' apartment. In court Julius Rosenberg said he bought one from an itinerant salesman, another from a pushcart peddler. He did not substantiate this in any way. He maintained that he bought the console table at Macy's department store for \$21. But again he produced no evidence. Mrs. Evelyn Cox, a part-time maid for the Rosenbergs, testifying for the Government, said that the console table was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had. Mrs. Rosenberg told her "it was a gift—sort of a late wedding present." One of the two outside witnesses called by the defense was Thomas V. Kelly, an

continued



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THE SECRET continued

attorney for Macy's, who testified that a sales slip could not be furnished because the records for that year had been destroyed. On cross-examination, however, Kelly said that delivery records *might* be available and that city sales-tax records *were* available. Either one of these could have scored a vital point for the Rosenbergs' case if they had been submitted as evidence. They were not.

Communist charge: If, as the FBI claimed, the console table was used for microfilming, why was it not seized and brought in as evidence? **The Government's answer:** The simple truth is that the FBI could not find the console table in the Rosenbergs' apartment when they were arrested. Long after the trial, it was found by a left-wing newspaperman in Rosenberg's mother's home. If the defense knew where the table was, why didn't it bring it in and prove that it indeed had come from Macy's? Concerning the table's use for photography, the Rosenbergs' maid testified that, though it was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had, they habitually kept it in a dark closet. The FBI visited an apartment at 65 Morton Street in New York City, which they knew Rosenberg had frequented. The apartment, they discovered, contained very little furniture. It was filled, instead, with workbenches. In the kitchen, the FBI found a reflector-type flood lamp, the kind used in photography. The apartment had been rented by Alfred Sarant, who fled the country with the wife of his best friend when the case broke.

Communist charge: The FBI must have concocted David Greenglass' story, because Greenglass told many more details in court than he did when he was first arrested by the FBI. **The Government's answer:** This brings up a fascinating development. Shortly after the trial, someone broke into the office of O. John Rogge, Greenglass' lawyer, and stole all his files pertaining to the case. Copies of the files turned up later in Paris, in the office of a French lawyer, and were to become the basis of defense motions before the U. S. Supreme Court to set aside the convictions. They are also relied upon heavily in Wexley's book. Unhappily for Wexley, the stolen files contained data only about Greenglass' first interviews with the FBI. In subsequent interviews, he revealed much more information.

Communist charge: There was absolutely no corroborating evidence to substantiate the Gold-Greenglass story. **The Government's answer:** This is a lie. There was corroborating circumstantial evidence at almost every turn. The day after Gold said he gave the Greenglasses \$500 in Albuquerque, for example, Ruth Greenglass deposited \$400 in the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank. On the same day, she bought a \$50 war bond at the First National Bank of Albuquerque. Similarly, Rosenberg's last payment to Greenglass ended up in Greenglass'

lawyer's office. The Rosenbergs' maid corroborated the testimony about the console table; a physician, Dr. George Bernhardt, confirmed that Rosenberg asked him about a vaccination certificate for "a friend going to Mexico"; Mr. and Mrs. Einsolin testified that they met Greenglass and Rosenberg on the day Greenglass said he and his father-in-law took a walk to discuss their escape plans; a photographer named Ben Schneider, who made passport photos of the Rosenberg family, confirmed Greenglass' statement that Rosenberg himself was planning to leave the country. Ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley testified that she often received espionage information over the phone from a man named "Julius" and that "Julius" was later identified to her by her Communist spy boss, Jacob Golos, as "an engineer who lives in Knickerbocker Village." Rosenberg's address.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was convicted only on the testimony of Max Elitcher, who was induced by the FBI to testify falsely in order to save himself from a perjury indictment (for having sworn, in an application for a Government job, that he was not a Communist). **The Government's answer:** Elitcher was in no jeopardy whatever on this charge. The statute of limitations had long since run out, and he could not be prosecuted even if the Government wanted to. His attorney certainly must have informed him of this. Besides, Sobell's own actions contributed to his conviction more than anything else. He left his job the day after the arrest of David Greenglass, a man he didn't even know. He then fled with his family to Mexico. Six Mexican witnesses testified that he used aliases such as Marvin Salt and M. Sand as he attempted to arrange passage to Europe, and that he said he was in Mexico to avoid going back into the U. S. Army, though he never had been in the Army. An American witness, William Danziger, testified that he received letters from Sobell from Mexico (with an alias in the return address), asking him to forward enclosed letters to Sobell's sister-in-law. And, finally, Sobell refused to take the stand in his own defense.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was beaten and kidnapped by the Mexican police and turned over to the FBI, in violation of international law. **The Government's answer:** There is no proof of this beating and mistreatment, except for Sobell's say-so. He didn't even mention it until after the trial. If such deplorable treatment actually occurred, why didn't he or his wife take the stand to tell the story? It almost certainly would have evoked sympathy from the jury. Only last year, in denying a motion for a new trial based on this charge, Judge Irving Kaufman said, "I find it difficult to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked, as he claimed, would not have immedi-

(continues)



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The defense lawyer said that the defendants got a fair trial

ately shouted out this injustice to the world."

Communist charge: This was a political trial. It was not a trial of evidence and the jury never weighed the evidence. **The Government's answer:** Again, the best reply is to quote the defense counsel, Emanuel Bloch. *After the jury had brought in the verdict of guilty, he said, "All that a lawyer expects is a jury to decide a case on the evidence with mature deliberation. I feel satisfied by reason of the length of time you took for your deliberations, as well as the questions asked during the course of your deliberations, that you examined very carefully the evidence and came to a certain conclusion."*

Communist charge: Democratic Attorney General J. Howard McGrath plotted with Judge Kaufman and U. S. Attorney Saypol — both Democrats — to make sure the Rosenbergs received death sentences. McGrath ordered this to prove that the Democratic party was not "soft on communism," as Sen. Joseph McCarthy had charged. **The Government's answer:** The Justice Department made *no* recommendation whatever to Judge Kaufman about the sentences. In fact, McGrath says, "If I had, I would have recommended mercy for Ethel Rosenberg."

Communist charge: The death sentences were cruel and unusual punishment. **The Government's answer:** In reviewing the case, one of America's most respected appeals court judges, the late Jerome M. Frank, ruled that in view of the circumstances, "it cannot be held that these sentences are unconstitutional" [in the sense of being "cruel and unusual"].

Communist charge: It is astonishing that the Supreme Court never

reviewed the trial record and therefore never affirmed the fairness of the trial or the sentence. The Government's answer: This is a stratagem to mislead the public. As every lawyer knows, the Supreme Court only accepts a case for review when substantial questions of law are involved, and twice the Supreme Court ruled that there were no such grounds—with only one of the nine justices dissenting.

"In sum," says Government Attorney Pollack, "when you weave your way through the maze of clever leftist double talk, the basic argument of Wexley and of the Communists is preposterous. They want us to believe that five people in various parts of the world—Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Ruth Greenglass and Max Elitcher—all independently made up stories that just happened to coincide in detail: that dozens of FBI men and Government officials collaborated in faking evidence and testimony to support this invention; that hotels, banks and 13 witnesses—all respected citizens—lent their assistance to the plot. We are asked to believe that with perhaps a hundred people involved in such a monstrous fraud, not a single participant would step forward to expose the fakery. We are asked to overlook the damning fact that two Rosenberg accomplices (who didn't even know Fuchs, Gold or Greenglass) fled the jurisdiction of the United States as soon as the spy plot began to unravel!"

"I'm sure that when the facts become known by those who still might think that justice was not done, they will agree with Judge Kaufman, who said, 'It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done.'" **END**



"Miser!"

94

*Distilled and Blended
in Scotland only for you
who search for the truly
unique character of classic
Scotch.*



BLENDING SCOTCH WHISKY, 94 PROOF. QUALITY IMPORTERS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
1 - Belmont
1 - Brantigan
1 - Nichols
1 - Lee

FROM : W. A. Brantigan

DATE: October 24, 1957

SECRET

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

Classified by 3042 /wt-DK
Declassify on: OADR
4/23/87

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

By letter of 10-21-57 Benjamin Mandel, Research Director, Internal Security Subcommittee, forwarded to Mr. Nichols an anonymous letter received by that Subcommittee signed "Disgruntled American" and Mr. Mandel requested if there was any possibility that info could be supplemented in such a way that it could be used at a hearing.

The letter suggested the activities of Mrs. Symie Amitin be checked. She had a strong connection with Morton Sobell from 1950-1955 when both worked on Project Cyclone at Reeves Instrument Company. The letter described Mrs. Amitin as the only secretary in Project Cyclone and although she had Secret clearance, she handled all typing including Top Secret. Further, she knew where Sobell went when he ran. Letter indicated she might be known in the Party as Sadie or Selma or Sylvia Schwartz or Black.

The letter also referred to Benjamin Heimlich or Benjamin Hemlock described as a husband of Mrs. Amitin's sister and claims he was arrested for distributing communist literature and hides behind the fact his brother is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force.

The letter names Dr. Julius Jaffe, another brother-in-law, as "the mind" behind all of them and states Jaffe and his wife have been active in the support of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. The letter concludes Mrs. Amitin has sent her son to a communist front camp for the past six years and identifies this as Camp Woodland operated by Norman Studer who was investigated recently for activities with children.

INDEXED-46 RECORDED-46 101-2483-1410
Bufiles contain no reference to Symie Amitin which reflects that in October, 1950, she was a librarian at Reeves Instrument Company. No identifiable derogatory information was located concerning her. Morton Sobell, convicted espionage agent, worked at Reeves Instrument Company from June, 1947, until June, 1950. No record could be located in Bufiles of Project Cyclone.

Regarding Benjamin Heimlich, Bufiles are negative. Benjamin Hemlock, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a member of the Bronx County Council of the Communist Party in 1944 and also deposited \$100 to

101-2483

JPL:jdb

(5)

Enclosure 10-25-57

F103

7 2 NOV 5 1957

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ESP. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Morton Sobell
101-2483

~~SECRET~~

the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund on 8-26-48. One Benjamin Hemlock, 1145 Clay Avenue, Bronx, communicated with the United States Pardon Attorney in 1941 asking a pardon for Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party. One Benjamin Hemlock born in 1901 joined International Workers Order Lodge Number 5211, Bronx, New York, in November, 1943, and was a member of that lodge in 1952.

Regarding Lieutenant Colonel Heimlich, mentioned in one anonymous letter, Bufiles reflect one William F. Heimlich was the subject of a Voice of America investigation in 1949 which reflected he served in the United States Army as a lieutenant colonel. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Prosecution was declined by the Department of Justice. On 11-9-53 former SA Nulty who in 1954 was with the investigative staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee, furnished the Bureau information concerning Frank Wisner, former Deputy Director of CIA, and others and the original source of this information was Heimlich. Heimlich was interviewed by the Bureau on 11-12-53 and the information pertaining to Wisner was given to CIA on 11-18-53. [REDACTED]

CIA [REDACTED] By letter of 7-18-55 to the Director, Heimlich advised that he was the head of radio Rias in Berlin until 1949 when he was forced out of this position as a result of a dispute over U.S. public information policies in Germany. He claimed he wrote this letter to the Director in order that this information could be made a matter of record. Heimlich also testified before a public session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (Jenner Committee) on 5-18-54 on the subject "Strategy and Tactics of World Communism."

Regarding Dr. Julius Jaffe, Bufiles reflect the following:
(1) The "Daily Worker" for 6-29-38 tells of a celebration of the 76th birthday of Mother Bloor of the Communist Party and the list of sponsors includes Dr. Julius Jaffe; (2) One Julius Jaffe born 1900 belonged to the IWO Lodge 5211 on 6-28-50; (3) By letter of 8-29-49 Julius Jaffe, DDS, 2 Marblehill Avenue, New York, protested to President Truman of lameness of the attack on Paul Robeson at Peekskill, New York; and (4) One Julius Jaffe born 1900 was a member of the IWO as of December, 1946.

During an investigation of Grace Granich, an informant advised that a car bearing license number 1Y13-87 was observed at the Higley Hill Camp on 7-31 or 8-1-54. The Higley Hill Camp, Wilmington, Vermont, is owned and operated by Max and Grace Granich. The above

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Morton Sobell
101-2483

~~SECRET~~

license number was listed to Dr. Julius Jaffe, 67 Adrian Avenue, New York City, a dentist since 1922 with an office located at 401 East 140th Street. The records of the New York City Police Department reflected that the same car was observed at Camp Unity, Wingdale, New York, on 9-7-53. This camp has been described by the "Daily Worker" as "an adult interracial resort." It is not known if the above references on Dr. Jaffe are identical with the person mentioned in the anonymous letter.

Norman Studer appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 7-28-55. He said that ^{one} of the incorporators of Camp Woodland, Phoenecia, New York, and had been director of the camp since June, 1941. He claimed the 5th Amendment on questions pertaining to his past and present membership in the Communist Party. Our files reflect that as of November, 1943, Studer was a member of the Communist Party. Further, as of March, 1947, his name appeared in the records of Communist Party headquarters, Queens, New York, on a mailing list of members. As of October, 1954, he subscribed to the "Daily Worker."

A review of Bufiles fails to reflect any information concerning Symie Amitin in the Rosenberg, Sobell or National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case files.

ACTION:

1. It is recommended this memo be forwarded to Mr. Nichols for his assistance in responding to Mr. Mandel's request.

2. There is attached for your approval a letter to the New York Office instructing that investigation be instituted to identify the persons mentioned in this letter and determine what connection, if any, they have with Morton Sobell and other members of the Rosenberg espionage network.

WAB
JF
DMW
LWB

~~SECRET~~

10/29/57
Ben Mandel advised on his return from Memphis.
JF

14/10

AIRTEL

10/24/57

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-64521)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (65-6484)
RE: FINECASE
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 *fwc DTC*

MORTON SOBELL
[redacted] advised on 10/24/57 that at a recent staff meeting of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee, considerable concern was expressed over the mention of HELEN SOBELL in the Abel trial in New York, and the article in "Look" magazine 10/29/57 issue defending the Government's case against SOBELL. Informant advised that SOBELL attorneys will use Abel trial and "Look" article to show U. S. Government effort to prejudice thinking just at the time the SOBELL case comes before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Also, attempts will be made to reach professors HAROLD UREY and LINUS PAULING to get statements from them concerning statements gotten from GREENGLASS and GOLD to the effect that ROSENBERG was responsible for giving plans for satellite launching platform to the Soviet Union.

At the above meeting, it was announced that it had already been learned by SOBELL attorneys that REINO HAYHANEN, U. S. witness against Abel, is a bigamist and that WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS, head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division, is facing disbarment proceedings brought against him by the Ohio State Bar Association for reprehensible conduct. Informant advised that the Sobell Committee plans to use the above as smear items.

- 1 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (65-17259) (INFO)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-7457) (INFO)
- 1 - Los Angeles

WJF/jch
(7)

101-2483
NOT RECORDED
145 NOV 4 1957

AIRTEL

65-64521-864

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

October 23, 1957

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

my
PETER MC CORMACK
Protestant Chaplain
United States Penitentiary
Alcatraz
San Francisco, California
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to your memoranda of September 13 and 26 on the above subject. I am attaching hereto a copy of the memorandum I have received from Mr. James Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, reporting on the action taken on this matter. I am sure this will take care of the situation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 jmt-DJC

Per release

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ENCLOSURE

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101-2483-*v*
NOT RECORDED
149 NOV 1 1957

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

63
67 NOV 6 1957

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-16462-4

Mr. William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

October 7, 1957

James V. Bennett
Director, Bureau of Prisons

Reverend Peter McCormack

Referring further to our earlier discussions concerning the interest of Reverend Peter McCormack in the case of Morton Sobell, I now have a report from Warden Madigan. I have also received a supplementary memorandum from the Federal Bureau of Investigation stating that the earlier reports concerning Reverend McCormack "were based upon suspicion and there was no evidence to support any charge that McCormack was, in fact, acting as a go-between for Morton Sobell and the Bay Area Rosenberg-Sobell Committee."

We are satisfied however on further study of his background and attitudes that Reverend McCormack is not suitable for the temporary position he now occupies. The informal arrangement therefore under which he has been performing is being discontinued by Warden Madigan and the services of another chaplain engaged.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 *per release*

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

101-2483-✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Lee

The Solicitor General

October 30, 1957

Director, FBI

**MORTON SOBELL
ESPIONAGE - R**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 Jut-PJC

Reference is made to my letter of
September 17, 1957.

MRS MORTON SOBELL

Information has been received from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past that the Los Angeles Sobell Committee has expressed considerable concern over the mention of Helen Sobell, subject's wife, during the espionage conspiracy trial of Rudolf Ivanovich Abel and the article in "Look" magazine for October 29, 1957, defending the Government's case against Sobell. Informant advised that Sobell's attorneys will use the Abel trial and the "Look" magazine article to show the effort on the part of the United States Government to prejudice thinking at the time the Sobell case is before the United States Supreme Court.

This informant further stated that the Los Angeles Sobell Committee will attempt to obtain statements from Professors Harold Urey and Linus Pauling concerning the statements which were obtained from David Greenglass, admitted Soviet agent and brother-in-law of Julius Rosenberg, executed Soviet agent, to the effect that Rosenberg was responsible for giving plans for the satellite launching platform to Russia. The informant stated it was announced at the meeting that it had been learned that Reino Hayhanen, Government witness against Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, is a bigamist and that Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins is facing disbarment proceedings brought against him by the Ohio State Bar Association. The informant advised that the Sobell Committee plans to use the above items as smear items.

COMM - FBI
OCT 30 1957
MAILED 19

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

The above is furnished to you for your information.

101-2483
JPL:jdb
(5)

1 - 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case)

65 NOV 6 1957

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

OCT 30 2 26 PM '57

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101-2483-1411

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EX-115 RECEIVED

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Solicitor General

NOTE: It is believed the above information should be furnished to the Solicitor General for his information in connection with the pending appeal of Morton Sobell to the United States Supreme Court from 2 motions for a new trial which motions were denied in the District Court and the denial was affirmed in the Circuit Court. The reference to disbarment proceedings against AAG Tompkins refers to a statement that Tompkins allegedly made that the defense attorneys in the Cleveland Smith Act case and the Ohio Bar Association were dupes of the Communist Party. This statement was allegedly made after the defendants requested that attorneys be appointed for them. The Ohio Bar Association supplied these attorneys and then assessed all law firms in Cleveland to pay for the attorneys' fees.

Classified Confidential to protect the informant.

Sobell's appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a new trial on the ground that the cross-examination of Ethel Rosenberg re matters on which she claimed the Fifth Amendment before a Federal Grand Jury was prejudicial to him was denied 10-28-57. His appeal from a denial of 2 motions for a new trial made in the District Court has not been decided by United States Supreme Court. These motions allege: (1) The Government knowingly used perjured testimony to the effect that he was legally deported from Mexico and (2) Since he was not legally extradited from Mexico the Government lacked jurisdiction to try his case.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

September 26, 1957

Director, FBI

Wing
PETER MC CORMACK
Protestant Chaplain
United States Penitentiary
Alcatraz
San Francisco, California
INFORMATION CONCERNING (SGE)

MORTON SOBELL

Reference is made to my memorandum dated September 13, 1957, concerning captioned individual and advising additional inquiry was being conducted.

There is enclosed one copy of a memorandum dated September 20, 1957, which completes the inquiry in this matter. No recommendation is made for clearance or disapproval of Peter McCormack for Federal employment. Pending your advice concerning whether his position is covered by the provisions of Executive Order 10450 and, if so, whether investigation is desired, no further action is contemplated.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 *fwc*

cc: 1 - Mr. James V. Bennett
Director, Bureau of Prisons

Enclosure

NOTE: Referenced memo of 9-13-57, advised a small amount of additional information was to be obtained. This consisted of reinterview of Warden Paul J. Madigan, Alcatraz. Attached memo reflects results of recontact with Madigan and completes inquiry in this case. Prior memo requested that Bureau be advised whether McCormack is covered by provisions of Executive Order 10450 and, if so, whether investigation desired.

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

cc: 1 - 100-387835
1 - 101-2483

RER:jdn
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐

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140-164625

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/12,14,15;9/10,12;10/2,10,14,18,21/57
TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM D. DONOHUE	TYPED BY hjb
CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R			

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *3042 fwt-Pfc*
ON *4/30/87*

SYNOPSIS:

Election records, New York, New York, reflect HELENE SOBEL, 601 West 141st Street, New York, New York, has registered to vote from this address since 1941. She previously registered from address 3506 Broadway, New York, New York, in 1934. Her age stated as 21 plus, single, born in US, and in 1956 was 16 years in the election district. Her occupation stated as "beauty parlor", 602 West 145th Street, New York, New York, HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, in 1953, registered with the Board of Elections, New York, New York, from address 506 West 135th Street, and was employed by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Miss MARIE T. BETANCOURT described as sole owner of Tete's Beauty Salon, 3466 Broadway, New York, New York, by New York Telephone Co. records.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 7 - Bureau (101-2843) (RM)
- 3 - New York (100-37158)

COPIES DESTROYED

R 2 1 MAR 10 1961

101 *2483* *1412*

NOV 1 1957

RECORDED-87

INDEXED-87

ACED BY *AAG, Tompkins*
11-7-57
hy P/S 0-6

~~SECRET~~

~~ESP. SEC.~~

NY 100-37158

DETAILS:

REINO HAYHANEN, defected illegal Soviet intelligence agent, related to T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, on May 6, 1957, among other things, that HELEN SOBELL resided at 306 West 137th or 138th Street, New York, New York, and that she had a beauty shop located between 139th Street and 142nd Street on Broadway, New York, New York. S u

Examination of available records which contain information with respect to the proprietorship of the following beauty salons within that area of Broadway between 139th and 142nd Street, fails to disclose any reference to HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL:

Gilbert Beauty Shop
3420 Broadway,
New York, New York;

Majestic Beauty Shop
2433 Broadway,
New York, New York;

Carmelitas Beauty Shop
3436 Broadway,
New York, New York;

Herman Beauty Salon,
3469 Broadway,
New York, New York;

Tete's Beauty Salon
3466 Broadway,
New York, New York.

HAYHANEN stated that at one time while attempting to locate HELEN SOBELL, he located a beauty shop under the

NY 100-37158

~~SECRET~~

name of HELEN SOBELL in the Manhattan Telephone Directory. The current Manhattan Telephone Directory does not carry a listing for a HELEN SOBELL, beauty shop.

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory does list the HELENE SOBEL Beauty Salon at 602 West 145th Street, New York, New York.

EDWARD L. BRAUNE, Agent, New York Telephone Company, 140 West Street, New York, New York, advised SA ROBERT D. WARDEN on July 22, 1957, that business service to the HELENE SOBEL Beauty Salon at 602 West 145th Street, was instituted on September 28, 1939, and that HELENE SOBEL had moved from 601 West 141st Street to 612 West 144th Street, New York, New York, on November 29, 1956.

On October 2, 1957 a check was made of the records of the Board of Elections for the Borough of Manhattan, New York, in the name of HELENE SOBEL, owner of the HELENE SOBEL Beauty Salon, 602 West 145th Street, New York, New York, and a resident of 601 West 141st Street until November 29, 1956.

These records reflect that HELENE SOBEL has registered to vote from the address 601 West 141st Street since the year 1944. She previously registered to vote in 1934 from 3506 Broadway, New York, New York.

Her registration in 1944 discloses that she resided in Apartment 1B at 601 West 141st Street; that she was 21 plus years of age in that year; was single; born in the United States, and had resided twelve years in the city and state, and five years in the election district. Her occupation is listed as "beauty parlor", 602 West 145th Street, New York, New York.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-37158

When she registered in 1956 as ~~HELEN~~ SOBEL, she indicated that she was 21 plus years of age; single; born in the United States, and had resided sixteen years in the election district.

In 1944, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956, she registered a preference for one of the major political parties.

The same election records disclosed that one LEAH SOBEL of the same address and apartment, 601 West 141st Street, Apartment 1B, registered in 1940, having last previously registered in 1937 from 601 West 142nd Street, New York, New York.

LEAH SOBEL, in 1940, indicated she was 32 years of age; single; born in the United States, and had resided five years in the city and state, and one year in the election district. Her occupation was listed as "Unemployed Stenographer".

LEAH SOBEL's registration in 1956 from the address 601 West 141st Street, New York, New York, discloses she was 21 plus years of age and single.

In 1940, 1941, 1943, 1951, 1952 and 1956, LEAH SOBEL registered a preference for one of the two major political parties.

In both the case of HELENE SOBEL and LEAH SOBEL, no registered preference was listed in the intervening years not mentioned.

It is noted that HELENE SOBEL indicated she is single. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, according to records of the County Clerk, Arlington County Court House, Arlington, Virginia, married MORTON SOBELL on March 10, 1945 in Arlington, Virginia.

NY 100-37158

~~SECRET~~

HELENE SOBELL has resided at 601 West 141st Street since at least 1944 until November 29, 1956, when she moved to 612 West 144th Street. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, according to records of the Reeves Instrument Company, 215 East 91st Street, New York, New York, where she was employed from July 2, 1947 until November 26, 1947, resided at 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, from January of 1943, to March of 1945, and at 411 Division Street, Schenectady, New York, from March, 1945 to June, 1947.

On November 23, 1953, SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON checked the records of the Board of Elections, New York, New York, and ascertained that HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, gave her address as 506 West 135th Street, New York, New York, when she registered for the elections in November, 1953, and listed her employment as the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York.

It is noted that HELENE SOBELL in this same year registered from the address 601 West 141st Street, New York, New York.

With respect to Tete's Beauty Salon, 3466 Broadway, New York, New York, which is one of the beauty salons between 139th and 142nd Street on Broadway, the following information was obtained by SA FRANCIS X. KANE, JR. on August 14, 1957, from EDWARD L. BRAUNE, Agent, New York Telephone Company, 140 West Street, New York, New York:

Telephone number AUdubon 3-8425 is listed to Tete's Beauty Salon, 3466 Broadway, and service was instituted at this address for this phone on March 27, 1957. Bills for service were to be submitted to Miss MARIE T. BETANCOURT, listed as sole owner of the beauty salon. The Manufacturers Trust Company, 3515 Broadway, New York, New York, was furnished by BETANCOURT as a reference.

NY 100-37158

The files of the New York Office contain no pertinent information identifiable with JOSE E. RAMOS, co-owner of the Majestic Beauty Shop at 3423 Broadway, New York, New York.

NY 100-37158

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, reflects the following citation concerning the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"1. Cited as a Communist front 'organized at least as early as November 1951' to conduct the United States phase of 'a mammoth propaganda campaign designed to obliterate the crime (of) and exploit the Rosenbergs and their codefendant, Morton Sobell, for the purposes of international communism.' Headed by Joseph Brainin as Chairman, the committee had national headquarters at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and more than 40 local affiliates throughout the country.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, pp. 1, 13, 21, 63 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 29-33.)

"2. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

NY 100-37158

APPENDIX (CONT'D)

~~SECRET~~

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117,
April 23, 1956, p. 91)"

- P -

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2843) *NY 11* DATE: 10/31/57

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-37158) *ESP* **SECRET**

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL, was
ESP - R

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of the report of SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE dated and captioned as above at New York.

INFORMANTS

Classified by *3042 Pwt: Bfc*
Declassify on: *ORR*
4/22/87

IDENTITY OF SOURCEFILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED

T-1,
CIA, Washington, D.C.

100-37158-1834

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and a T symbol has been utilized in the report only in that instance where the identity of the source must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been marked "Confidential" because of the sensitive nature of the investigation which involves a Soviet espionage operation in the US.

The check of the records of the Board of Elections on 10/2/57, was conducted by IC THOMAS A. MC CARTHY.

- 102*
- 2 - Bureau (101-2843) (Encs. 7) (RM) *2483*
3 - New York (100-37158)

WDD:hjb

(5)

ENCLOSURE

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NOV 1 1957

SECRET

ESP/SEC.

NY 100-37158

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

Bureau letter to New York dated 10/3/57, forwarded a letter received from the Legal Attache at Mexico City, captioned "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case".

This letter sets forth information received from [REDACTED]

Careful study of this material has been made and it was determined that nothing pertinent appears therein which warrants reporting at this time. b1

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Covered ser 1420
1. Will check partnership records and fictitious names records at the New York County Clerk's Office in the name of the Gilbert Beauty Shop, Majestic Beauty Shop, Carmelitas Beauty Shop, Herman Beauty Salon, and Tete's Beauty Salon, for further identifying information concerning the ownership of those establishments, with the view to disclosing any interest that HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, has or may have had in these establishments.

2. Will, when circumstances permit, re-interview REINO HAYHANEN as instructed in Bulet to New York dated 6/4/57.

REFERENCE

Report of RICHARD T. HRADSKY dated 8/28/57 at NY.

GLR 15

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 22, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

The Director and you might run into Judge Irving Kaufman in Los Angeles. He will be there probably the early part of the week before he leaves for Denver, in which event you might wish to mention the attached incident pertaining to the Sobell case. If you don't make connections, then I suggest I mention it to him upon his return.

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Nease ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

LBN:hpf
 (4)
 Enclosure

cc - Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont

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

RECORDED - 81

NOV 5 1957

SENT DIRECTOR

8/23/57

78 NOV 14 1957 7346

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-5046

San Francisco, California
August 16, 1957

Dear AL:

Last week, Judge KAUFMAN was in San Francisco and we invited him on a tour of the office. He seemed genuinely concerned relative to the pressure being exerted for a new trial for MORTON SOBEL. He, on numerous occasions, expressed his admiration for the Bureau and apparently has been in close contact with MR. NICHOLS since the ROSENBERG Case.

I don't suppose there is much doubt in his mind relative to the guilt of SOBEL on the evidence presented; however, he undoubtedly would be extremely interested in the information developed in the FINCASE investigation concerning SOBEL.

Such has already probably been done, but in the event it hasn't, it is thought you might possibly wish to bring this information to MR. NICHOLS' attention in the event that he might desire to mention this informally to Judge KAUFMAN. In that connection, a brief blind memorandum containing that information is attached.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 pwt-BTC

ENCLOSURE

101-2483-1414

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-45046-1

San Francisco, California
August 16, 1957

MORTON SOBELL

A defected Soviet Intelligence Agent in May 1957 advised that his Soviet Superior in the United States had advised that another Soviet Agent in the United States, cryptonym "STONE," was convicted of espionage and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The Superior further stated that MORTON SOBELL was an Espionage Agent who was convicted but did not talk. The defected Agent's Superior indicated that it was dangerous to attempt to contact "ROSA," the wife of "STONE," after the conviction.

His Superior gave the defected Agent HELEN SOBELL's address with instructions to give her \$5,000.00. The Superior indicated it was his intention to contact HELEN SOBELL in order to give her the money, but he felt it was too risky to attempt to contact her at home for fear that her residence would be covered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Superior and the defected Agent drove up to Bear Mountain Park, New York, on Route 9W, and buried the money in two bundles, one containing \$3,000.00 and the other containing \$2,000.00. The Superior indicated at that time that the safest procedure would be to have HELEN SOBELL come to Bear Mountain Park to receive the money prior to the Superior's departure from Moscow. The Superior instructed the defected Agent to give this money to HELEN SOBELL, and furnished him with two pictures of her, one of the regular type and the other a newspaper photograph. The Superior also gave the defected Agent a letter which indicated that the defected Agent was the brother of SOBELL, who was desirous of helping his sister-in-law. This letter apparently was to be used in the event the defected Agent was apprehended.

After the return of the above Superior to the United States from Moscow, he indicated that he had an additional \$5,000.00 to furnish to HELEN SOBELL.

The defected Agent squandered the first \$5,000.00 and did not deliver it to MRS. SOBELL. He does not know the disposition of the second \$5,000.00.

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DATE 4-22-87 BY 3926WT/DLC

101-2413-1417
ENCLOSURE
(2)

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

September 13, 1957

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PETER MC CORMACK
Protestant Chaplain
United States Penitentiary
Alcatraz
San Francisco, California
INFORMATION CONCERNING (SGE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 pwt/DK

Reference is made to my memorandum dated August 23, 1957, concerning the captioned matter. There is enclosed herewith a memorandum dated August 29, 1957, which contains additional information concerning Peter McCormack. Further inquiry is being made to develop a small amount of additional information. The results of that inquiry will be furnished to you promptly upon completion.

Please advise whether the position held by McCormack is covered by the provisions of Executive Order 10450. If it is determined that this position is covered by that Executive Order, it would be appreciated if you will advise whether investigation under Executive Order 10450 is desired. The files of this Bureau do not contain additional pertinent information which can be identified with the captioned individual. No recommendation is made concerning the clearance or disapproval of Peter McCormack for employment in the position described in the caption of this memorandum.

140-16462
Enclosure

cc: 1 - Mr. James V. Bennett - Personal and Confidential
Director, Bureau of Prisons - Enclosure

cc: 1 - 100-387835
2 - 101-2483

JEO:mal:jdn
(8)



101-2483
NOT RECORDED
186 NOV 7 1957

NOTE: The additional inquiry being conducted consists of a reinterview with Warden Paul J. Madigan, who has advised that he suspects that McCormack is being used by Morton Sobell and his wife to transmit information and as a "go-between" for Sobell and the Sobell Defense Committee.
(cont'd page 2)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOV 14 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 140-16462-3

Note (cont'd)

San Francisco endeavored to recontact Madigan prior to preparation of the attached blank memorandum but he was absent on leave from Alcatraz and will not return until September 16, 1957. San Francisco has advised it will submit the results of the reinterview with Madigan in an additional memorandum.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB* 1 - Belmont
1 - Brantigan
FROM : W. A. Brantigan *WAB* 1 - Nease
1 - Lee

DATE: November 8, 1957

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 put-*etc*

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

Irving Ferman, Washington representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, furnished Mr. Nease a letter dated 10-28-57 from the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. This letter had enclosed the following items: (1) a copy of a supplementary memo filed in the United States Supreme Court by Sobell's attorneys; (2) a reprint of an editorial from the "Oregonian" dated 10-16-57 urging a review of the Sobell case; (3) a reprint of a letter to the "New York Post" by Norman Thomas urging a review of the case; and (4) a reprint of Mrs. Sobell's press statement following testimony in the Abel trial concerning the \$5,000 which Reino Hayhanen was instructed to pay her.

(1) Supplementary memo discusses the article which appeared in "Look" magazine issue of 10-29-57 written with the cooperation of the Internal Security Division. The memo points out the article states that the Attorney General instructed the AAG Tompkins to prepare a full report on the factual background of the case based in part on "previously unreleased facts." The memo points out that the article stated Department of Justice has evidence including previously unreleased facts establishing that Sobell was apprehended in Mexico and deported as an undesirable alien and it continues that this is one of the factual issues underlying Sobell's petition which must be resolved by judicial hearing. Memo states the Government has consistently refused to deny central allegations of the petitions for a new trial in order to avoid a hearing on the facts since Section 2255 provides that if factual allegations are not conclusively refuted by the files and records, a hearing must be granted.

In this supplementary memo Sobell claims that if the Government is in a position to deny the allegations it should do so in sworn statements in a court of law and not in a magazine article. Sobell claims it is unfair to deny him a hearing and at the same time attack him and insist upon his guilt on the basis of evidence which is not subject to judicial scrutiny. Sobell requests that the Government be directed to present its facts in appropriate manner and forum.

(2) The editorial in the "Oregonian" states that it feels if the Supreme Court grants Sobell's petition, any doubt about the validity of his conviction can be settled once and for all.

101-2483

JPL:jdb

(5)

RECORDED - 47

101-2483-1415
20 NOV 13 1957

65 NOV 15 1957

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Morton Sobell
101-2483

(3) The letter to the editor of the "New York Post" by Norman Thomas states that Thomas feels the conviction of Sobell may have been obtained by procedures which may not have complied with the highest standards of justice and concludes that he would like to see certain legal questions examined and answered by the highest court in the land.

(4) Mrs. Sobell in her press release claimed that the testimony of Haghaneen is just a way of smearing her at a time when her husband's case is before the Supreme Court.

By memo dated 11-5-57 Mr. Nease advised that Judge Irving Kaufman had called and stated he received some material in the mail put out by Ted Jacobs, a public relations man, which was a release by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Judge Kaufman stated the material consisted of an extract of an editorial from "The Nation" magazine, 11-2-57 issue, which takes the Department of Justice to task for cooperating with "Look" magazine in preparing a recent article on the Rosenberg case. Judge Kaufman stated there was also enclosed a supplemental memo to the Supreme Court. Judge Kaufman stated he had furnished this material to Leonard Sand in the office of the Solicitor General. Mr. Nease recommended that Domestic Intelligence review the information received from Irving Ferman and if we do not have the material referred to by Judge Kaufman that it be secured from Mr. Sand. It appears that the material received from Mr. Ferman is similar to that referred to by Judge Kaufman with the exception of the editorial from "The Nation" for 11-2-57 which Judge Kaufman described as critical of the Department of Justice for cooperating with "Look" magazine.

"The Nation" editorial states Attorney General was wise in preparing a report on Rosenberg case but criticizes him for giving a single publication the right to exploit it and states report should be made public.

ACTION:

For your information.

JTS EAC
WAB
over
Q
JMS
210

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 13, 1957

FROM : The Solicitor General

SUBJECT: Morton Sobell, with aliases
Espionage - R

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

1957.

Reference is made to your memorandum of September 16,

The Supreme Court yesterday denied, in a per curiam order, the two petitions for certiorari filed by the attorneys for Morton Sobell. The Court had previously, on October 28th, denied the motion made by Sobell to vacate the previous denials of certiorari.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 fwt/STC

per release

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101-2483-1416

NOV 15 1957

EX. - 137

101-2483-1416
EX-137
NOV 15 1957

64 NOV 20 1957

101-2483

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JW

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 *fwl-DTC*

MORTON SOBELL v. UNITED STATES

On March 29, 1951, petitioner and two co-defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were found guilty by a jury verdict, returned in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage. His conviction was thereafter affirmed and his petition for writ of certiorari was denied. On May 8 and 25, 1956, petitioner filed separate motions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2255 to vacate and set aside his conviction and sentence. Following oral argument, both motions were denied by the District Court on June 20, 1956. On May 14, 1957, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously affirmed the decision of the District Court. A petition for rehearing was denied June 3,

1957. Petitions for writs of certiorari were filed September 9, 1957. The Government's memorandum opposing petitioner's motion to vacate the Court's orders denying his petitions for a writ of certiorari and rehearing and for orders granting petitions and a new trial was filed on October 7, 1957. The Government's brief in opposition to petitioner's petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on October 7, 1957. Petitioner's reply to the Government's brief in opposition was filed on October 15, 1957. On October 28, 1957, the Supreme Court denied petitioner's motion to vacate its prior orders denying the petitions for a writ of certiorari and for a rehearing.

File
101-2483

101-2483 -
NOT RECORDED
6 DEC 3 1957

JH *EXP*

This is an extract of October, 1957, monthly report of the Internal Security Division of the Department. It may be filed if it contains new information or destroyed if it duplicates data already received or is of no value.

55 DEC 4 1957 *377*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 12/19/57	Investigative Period 10/31; 11/4, 8, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 26; 12/2, 3/57
TITLE OF CASE MORTON SOBELL, was		Report made by WILLIAM D. DONOHUE	Typed aj
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

Classified By **3042 Jmt**
 Declassify on **OADR 4/22/87**

Synopsis:

Anonymous letter directed to Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, US Senate, alleges that MORTON SOBELL and one SYMIE AMITIN were both employed by the Reeves Instrument Corp. on "Project Cyclone"; that AMITIN knew where SOBELL went "when he ran"; and alleges Communist activities or sympathies of AMITIN's relatives.

no dissemination necessary

- P -

DETAILS:

The following anonymous letter was received by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, during the Fall of 1957:

photo
 TO: **C.I.H.**
 REQ. REC'D **1-22-63**
 FEB - 2 1963
 ANS.
 BY: **KSS/Edl**
R. J. Gable, Jr.

Approved <i>ESR</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Files under: (5 - Bureau (101-2483) (RM) 3 - New York (100-37158)		101-2483-1417	RECORDED
		18 DEC 17 1957	INDEXED - 64 EX-110

COPIES DESTROYED
 MAR 10 1961

~~SECRET~~

0 JAN 2 1958

~~SECRET~~

WAB/ALB 10/17/75

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.

NY 100-37158

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SECRET

"If you will look into the activities of one Symie Amitin, From 1950 to 1955 you will find that there is a strong connection between she and Morton Sobel, both being employed by Reeves Instrument in Project Cyclone....

"She may be known in the party as Sadie or Selma or Sylvia Schwartz or Black. She was the only secretary in the project cyclone, and although she was classified as secret she handled all the typing including top secret papers. She also knew where Sobel went when he ran. She also registered as a democrat and worked for the party at election time.

"Benjamin Heimlich or as he is known now as Hemlock, her sister's husband was arrested for distributing communist literature. But not convicted. His daughter left home because of his political activities. He hides behind the fact that his brother is a Luit. Colonel in the Air Force.

"Dr. Julius Jaffe, another brother-in-law, is the mind behind all of them, he and his wife have been very active in the support of both Sobel and the Rosenbergs.

"Mrs Amitin has for the past six years sent her son to a communist front camp, Camp Woodland, which is run by Norman Studer, who was investigated recently for his activities with children.

"Best of Luck

"Disgruntled American"

Reeves Instrument Corporation
Roosevelt Field
Garden City, New York

WINSLOW ANES, Personnel Director of the above corporation, furnished SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE on November 4, 1957, the files of SYMIE ANITIN and NORTON SOBELL.

SECRET

1017

NY 100-37158

ANITIN's file disclosed that she was employed by this corporation from February 1, 1950, to November 19, 1954. She resigned to marry. Her prospective husband's name does not appear in her file. A memorandum discloses she was resigning from Project Cyclone.

MORTON SOBELL's file discloses that he was employed from June 16, 1947, to June 16, 1950. The file carries his termination of employment as "resigned."

SOBELL's Personnel Status Sheet places him in the Engineering Department as an engineer throughout the period of his employment.

ANITIN's personnel file discloses that she applied for a clerk typist's position and was hired on February 1, 1950, into the Engineering Department.

A Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ) appears in ANITIN's file which indicates that she "will have access to : Librarian, including secret classified guided missile reports and also assigned to Guided Missile / Simulation Laboratory."

The clearance requested was "Secret."

The PSQ indicates that it was directed to (Government Contract Supervisor) Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Ford Instrument Company, Inc., Long Island City, New York.

The file copy of the PSQ bears the notation "USA & N 6/5/50 Secret" with the pencilled initial "R."

ANITIN's file did not contain any formal notice of clearance in the form of a letter at the time it was reviewed by SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE on November 4, 1957.

SOBELL's file discloses, in formal advice, from the Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, that he was cleared for top secret contracts by the Air Materiel Command on February 11, 1949; this clearance was reduced to secret on January 31, 1950, and all clearance was revoked on September 18, 1950.

NY 100-37158

Project Cyclone

EDWARD H. ANDERSON, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of Engineering at the Reeves Instrument Corporation, on November 4, 1957, defined Project Cyclone for SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE as follows:

"An analysis computer installation operated by the Reeves Instrument Corporation for the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department, which computer takes problems furnished to it by the Bureau of Aeronautics or other government contractors on a contractual basis and works out a solution to the problem presented."

ANDERSON stated that SYMIE AMITIN was a secretary on this project.

RAWLEY MC COY, Vice President in Charge of Engineering, advised SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE on November 4, 1957, that MORTON SOBELL was not associated with Project Cyclone while he was employed with the Reeves Instrument Corporation. MC COY stated that SOBELL's work was in the field of gunfire controls. His recollection is that SOBELL, at the time of his employment with the Reeves Instrument Corporation, did not outwardly manifest any interest in Project Cyclone.

SYMIE AMITIN

The following information concerning SYMIE AMITIN was obtained from her file at the Reeves Instrument Corporation:

The following information appears on a form entitled, "Employment Record":

Name	SYMIE AMITIN (MMH)
Date of Birth	April 12, 1918, New York
Age	39
Address	161 East 91st Street New York

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Length of Residence at Above Address	Six years
Telephone Number	Atwater 9-7285
Maiden Name	SYNIE SCHWARTZ
Last Residence	2175 Cedar Lane Bronx
Marital Status	Widowed
Number of Dependents	Two
Social Security No.	[REDACTED] b7c
Person to be Notified	JENNIE JAFFE, 2 Marble Hill Avenue, New York, sister 67 Adrian Avenue New York

This form also indicated that SYNIE ANITIN's health was good; that she had not been arrested; that she was a citizen by birth; that she had never been bonded and had not suffered any serious illnesses in the past.

The following information pertaining to SYNIE ANITIN appeared under the heading "Family Record":

Father	HARRY SCHWARTZ, born in Austria, American citizen, deceased
Mother	SARAH SCHWARTZ WEISMAN, born in Austria, American citizen, deceased
Husband	HARRY ANITIN, born in New York City, deceased
Daughter	SARA JANE ANITIN, born December 25, 1940, age nine
Son	NICHARD ANITIN, born June 29, 1944, age 5½

N.Y.

This portion of the employment record disclosed that ANITIN had a maid to take care of the children. Her other relatives were listed as follows:

NY 100-37158

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Sisters

Mrs. JENNIE JAFFE, 2 Martha
Hill Avenue, New York
Mrs. ROSE HENLOCK, 1263
Clay Avenue, Bronx N.Y.

Under the heading of "Education", ANITIN's employment record disclosed that she attended Public School Number Four in the Bronx for eight years and graduated in 1924, after which she graduated from Evander Childs High School in the Bronx in 1928, where she studied commercial subjects.

Under the headings of "Military Record" and "Draft Status", there were no entries.

In another section of the form captioned "Employment Data", ANITIN disclosed that she heard of the Reeves Instrument Corporation through a "friend"; and had never been employed by this firm and was never employed outside the United States.

With respect to previous employment, ANITIN indicated that she was employed from an unknown date to about 1938, by the Jane Fox Company, 1400 Broadway, as a clerk and receptionist. Her supervisor in that position was ALVIN PESKER. She indicated that the reason for leaving this employment was that she was to have a child.

ANITIN furnished three references as follows:

FRANCES ~~X~~ NELSON
114 West 86th Street
a housewife

BLANCHE ~~X~~ BIRKHANN
152 East 94th Street
Buyer N.Y.

HELEN ~~X~~ GETZOFF
15 East 96th Street
a housewife

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This form indicates that ANITIN was hired February 1, 1950, as a clerk typist at \$45 a week in the Engineering Department by STANLEY FIFER.

On the PSQ also contained in the file, SYMIE ANITIN furnished two of the above named references, KELSON and BIRKHAM, in addition to which the name EBITH/DEUSTCH, 14 Cumberland Drive, Yonkers, New York, appears. On this PSQ, ANITIN also lists as a former address 145 West 188th Street, Bronx, New York.

ANITIN's file also indicates that she had read the Espionage and Censorship Act; that she was resigning to marry and that she was eligible for rehire.

Investigation Conducted
Pertaining to SYMIE ANITIN

The files of the New York Office disclosed a "Report of Investigation" made by the 108th Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment, New York, New York, which investigation was requested by the District Intelligence Office of the Third Naval District, Brooklyn, New York.

This report of investigation discloses that an investigation of SYMIE ANITIN, nee SYMIE SCHWARTZ, was commenced on March 8, 1950, and completed on May 15, 1950.

The "Reason for Investigation" in this report is stated as "ANITIN is being considered for a position involving direct access to information within the Navy's secret category."

The report reflects that none of the persons interviewed by CIC furnished derogatory information concerning ANITIN and all but one recommended her for a position of trust.

Those who were interviewed by CIC Agent ERNEST KAUFMAN, 108th CIC Detachment, were as follows:

~~SECRET~~

~~Mrs. HELEN ZAHN~~
320 Central Park West
New York, New York

~~JOHN MALLAS~~
161 East 91st Street
New York, New York

~~Mrs. JULIE SCHACHTER~~
114 West 86th Street
New York, New York

~~HARRY A. HALPERN~~
391 East 149th Street
Bronx, New York

~~Miss ROSE J. GREA~~
140 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

~~Mrs. MAY BUSIC~~
145 West 188th Street
Bronx, New York

~~Mrs. BLANCHE BIRKHAM~~
152 East 94th Street
New York, New York

~~Mrs. FRANCES KELSON~~
114 West 86th Street
New York, New York

Mrs. MAY BUSIC, 145 West 188th Street, Bronx, New York, one of those interviewed, was unable to make any recommendation with regard to AMITIN's possible government employment, although she furnished no derogatory information concerning AMITIN.

This CIC report also disclosed that SYMIE AMITIN, 145 West 188th Street, Bronx, New York, was listed as the signer of a Communist Party Nominating Petition (CPNP) Number 2340 for ISIDORE BEGUN on August 23, 1941, Bronx County, New York.

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NY 100-37158

Credit Information Concerning
HARRY and SYMIE AMITIN

On October 31, 1957, HELEN PUST, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised SA PAUL F. ROWLANDS that her files reflect a credit report of April, 1940, on HARRY AMITIN (wife, SYMIE) of 145 West 188th Street, Bronx, New York. This credit report describes HARRY AMITIN as a buyer with Tobias Fischer Company, 71 West 45th Street, New York, New York; married; no children and age 38 (1940). His former residence was 1665 Davidson Avenue, Bronx, New York. N.Y.

In July, 1951, Gimbel Brothers, New York City, made inquiry of the credit bureau concerning SYMIE AMITIN, 161 East 91st Street, Manhattan, who at that time was employed as a secretary at the Reeves Instrument Corporation, 215 East 91st Street, Manhattan. This inquiry disclosed that AMITIN had Gimbel Brothers Account Number 759382.

In March, 1954, a similar inquiry was made of the credit Bureau by Arnold Constable and Company.

Present Marital Status
of SYMIE AMITIN

WINSLOW AMES, Personnel Director, Reeves Instrument Corporation, Roosevelt Field, Garden City, New York, advised SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE on November 4, 1957, that he had learned from Dr. LEWIS BAUER, the present director of Project Cyclone at the Reeves Instrument Corporation, that AMITIN was apparently married to but separated from SIDNEY GARFINKEL. The GARFINKELS resided at 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York.

AMES learned from Dr. BAUER that GARFINKEL no longer resides at 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, but SYMIE AMITIN GARFINKEL continues to reside there in view of the fact that her children are in school in Freeport.

Neither AMES nor BAUER knew where SIDNEY GARFINKEL is at the present time.

NY 100-37158

Communist Sympathies of
SYNIE and HARRY AMITIN

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The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, were caused to be checked by SA AUGUST J. NICK on November 8, 1957, and disclosed that SYNIE AMITIN of 145 West 188th Street, Bronx, New York, signed a CPNP for Councilman ISIDORE BEGUN in 1939 on page 575.

The same person signed a CPNP for Councilman BEGUN in 1941 on page 2340.

The same records disclosed that HARRY J. AMITIN, 145 West 188th Street, Bronx, New York, signed a CPNP for Councilman BEGUN in 1939 on page 575.

On May 21, 1948, T-1 furnished a list of names and addresses which list included the name Mrs. H. AMITIN, 161 East 91st Street. The list is entitled "Fasionara - Yorkville Section." The informant was not in a position to determine if this list was a mailing list or a membership list of the La Fasionara Club, Yorkville Section of the Communist Party (CP). It is noted that SYNIE AMITIN (Mrs. HARRY AMITIN) resided at 161 East 91st Street, New York, New York, while employed at the Reeves Instrument Corporation.

JULIUS and JENNIE JAFFE

It is noted that on her application for employment at the Reeves Instrument Corporation, SYNIE AMITIN listed JENNIE JAFFE, 2 Marble Hill Avenue and 67 Adrian Avenue, New York, as her sister and the person to be notified.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as checked by SE RICHARD F. O'HARA on August 13, 1954, disclosed that Dr. JULIUS JAFFE, 67 Adrian Avenue, New York City, formerly of 950 Grant Avenue, New York City, has been a practicing dentist since 1922,

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NY 100-37158

with an office at 401 East 140th Street, New York City. These records reflected that his clientele is of a rather poorclass of people. The record also disclosed another address for Dr. JAFFE as 2 Marble Hill Avenue, New York, New York.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, as checked by SA AUGUST J. NICEK in August, 1954, reflected that a vehicle bearing New York 1953 license tag 1Y1387, registered and owned by J. JAFFE, 67 Adrian Avenue, New York City, was observed in a parking lot area at Camp Unity, Wingdale, New York, on September 7, 1953. N.Y.

The same records also disclosed that the name J. JAFFE, 2 Marble Hill Avenue, New York, New York, was on one of several hundred Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee contribution envelopes which were obtained on September 21, 1950. JAFFE had contributed \$5.

These records also disclosed that JULIUS JAFFE, 950 Grant Avenue, Bronx, New York, signed a CPNP for Councilman ISIDORE BEGUN in 1939 on page 40.

These same records, when checked by SA NICEK on November 18, 1957, disclosed that JENNIE JAFFE, 950 Grant Avenue, Bronx, New York, signed a CPNP for ISRAEL ANTER in 1941 on page 9102 and for ISIDORE BEGUN in 1941 on page 1739, and in 1942, she signed a CPNP for ISRAEL ANTER on page 4843. N.Y.

On September 19, 1949, T-11 furnished information which disclosed that JENNIE JAFFE and JULIUS JAFFE were both members of Lodge 5218 of the International Workers Order (IWO) at least during September, 1949. The information furnished also indicates that they may have been members of the IWO as early as June, 1935.

No address for the JAFFES was furnished with this information.

NY 100-37158

SECRET

EUGEN VENCESLAS DE BIALOKOZ

Referred to
CIA

According to a report received by T-2 on April 27, 1953, which was obtained from a fairly reliable source, [REDACTED] S

In the course of an investigation relating to BIALOKOZ, the records of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, which were reviewed by SA ROBERT A. TRAINGR in the Fall of 1954, reflected that BIALOKOZ resided at 67 Adrian Avenue, New York City, in March, 1952.

On April 5, 1955, a pretext call was made to Mrs. JULIUS JAFFE, 67 Adrian Avenue, at which time she advised that BIALOKOZ and his wife resided with Dr. JULIUS JAFFE at 67 Adrian Avenue for about six months in 1952. According to Mrs. JAFFE, BIALOKOZ was working at the National Cash Register Company at the time and left the JAFFE residence to take an assignment abroad.

According to Mrs. JAFFE, BIALOKOZ left the country owing Dr. JAFFE a small sum of money on a dental bill. BIALOKOZ sent JAFFE an unsigned check for the amount.

According to Mrs. JAFFE, Dr. JAFFE wrote to BIALOKOZ to straighten out the matter but BIALOKOZ declined to answer.

Mrs. JAFFE stated during the course of this telephone conversation that she and her husband consider BIALOKOZ a very likeable person. She was unable to furnish any information as to how BIALOKOZ was introduced to Dr. JAFFE.

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NY 100-37158

BENJAMIN and ROSE HEMLOCK
1263 Clay Avenue
Bronx, New York

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In her application for employment at the Reeves Instrument Corporation, SYMIE AMITIN listed Mrs. ROSE HEMLOCK, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, as a sister.

The files of the New York Office contain no information identifiable with Mrs. ROSE HEMLOCK, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York.

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York, through PAULINE DE FIORE, advised SA PAUL F. ROWLANDS on November 8, 1957, that the records reflect a credit report in the name of BENJAMIN and ROSE HEMLOCK, at 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York. This report, which is dated March, 1956, describes BENJAMIN HEMLOCK as about 50 years of age and employed as a clerk in the warehouse of National Shoes, 595 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York. The report also indicates that they have resided at the above address for over 12 years in Apartment 3A. They are well regarded locally.

The report also indicates that on March 20, 1940, the National City Bank, Loan Department, advised that they loaned BENJAMIN HEMLOCK \$84, the loan to mature March, 1939. As of March 20, 1940, the bank indicated the loan was still unpaid. A suit was instituted for recovery of the balance, \$28, on February 29, 1940. The credit bureau records contain no additional information concerning BENJAMIN and ROSE HEMLOCK.

The current Bronx, New York, Telephone Directory lists a Mrs. ROSE HEMLOCK at 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York.

On September 20, 1949, T-3 furnished information which discloses that one BENJAMIN HEMLOCK, not otherwise described, sent a communication to Federal Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA, Southern District of New York, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York, protesting the trial of the Communist leaders who at that time were before Judge MEDINA.

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T-4 advised on June 22, 1954, that BENJAMIN HEMLOCK of 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a member of the IWO, Lodge 521J, as of that date.

T-5, on August 5, 1952, advised that BENJAMIN HEMLOCK, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, paid \$100 to the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) Bail Fund on November 9, 1948.

T-6 advised on March 25, 1944, that BENJAMIN HEMLOCK of 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, had been or was as of March 25, 1944, a member of the Fred Douglas Club of the Fourth Section of the Bronx County CP.

T-4 advised on February 25, 1952, that BENJAMIN HEMLOCK, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, executed a subscription for "The Worker" on December 13, 1946.

On October 19, 1955, T-8 furnished three lists of names and addresses of persons residing in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau Counties of New York. Among these names was that of BEN HEMLOCK, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York.

T-9 and T-10 advised in December, 1955, after viewing some of the names on the lists that the individuals on the above lists were subscribers to "New Challenge." T-9 further advised that at one time in the past he was told by [redacted] who was, as of October, 1955, a member of the Kings County Labor Youth League (LYL), that the numbers appearing beneath each name on this list was the month and the year in which the subscription to "New Challenge" would expire. b1D

T-10 advised on June 13, 1955, that "New Challenge" was considered by the LYL members to be the official publication of the LYL.

Mr. BORIS COHEN, Manager of Prompt Press Printing Firm, 113 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, advised in November, 1953, that "New Challenge" is printed by the Prompt Press and printing costs are paid for by the LYL.

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On November 28, 1956, BENJAMIN HEMLOCK was interviewed by SAs RAYMOND E. SHEPHERD and JOHN F. SULLIVAN at which time he stated he knew of no way in which he could help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) since the only information he had which might be of interest to the FBI was that "they once tried to get me interested in the American Labor Party but I've severed all relations with them."

HEMLOCK also told the agents that "they sent me 'The Worker' about five years ago but I threw it out."

HEMLOCK stated that he could not remember who "they" were who had tried to interest him in the American Labor Party (ALP) and that he never again would have anything to do with "them." HEMLOCK stated that it was approximately 15 years prior to his contact by the Agents that attempts were made to interest him in the ALP. He stated that he never belonged to any organization except the Democratic Party.

On August 24, 1956, a pretext call was made to Mrs. ROSE HEMLOCK, 1263 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, at which time she advised that BENJAMIN HEMLOCK resides at that address and is employed at the National Shoe Stores, 151st Street and Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York.

NORMAN STUDER

It will be recalled that the writer of the anonymous letter had stated that Mrs. AMITIN has for the past six years sent her son to Camp Woodland, which is run by NORMAN STUDER.

On November 6, 1943, T-12 advised that NORMAN STUDER at that time held CP 1944 membership book number 35252.

The "New York Herald Tribune", a New York newspaper, in its issue of August 25, 1955, on page one, carried an item concerning NORMAN STUDER which indicates

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that he at that time was director of an Ulster County camp handling 165 children. This news item reported that on August 24, STUDER told a session of the Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Organizations that he did not check his counselors at the camp for political beliefs and that he had "no explanation" why many people identified with Communism worked at his camp.

The article goes on to state that STUDER, whose institution is ~~Camp~~ Camp Woodland, near Phoenicia, New York, cited the Fifth Amendment when asked whether his card in the CP as of 1944, was number 35252.

- 2 -

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APPENDIX

The CP, IWO, CRC and LYL, all mentioned in this report, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)
- "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, Peter Hawley, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

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APPENDIX

CAMP UNITY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Camp Unity:

- "1. Cited as a 'notorious Communist rendezvous.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities,
Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648,
January 17, 1956, originally released
January 11, 1956, pp. 9 and 10.)"

APPENDIX

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee:

- "1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)
- "2. A 'Communist-front organization headed by Edward K. Barsky.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.)
- "3. Cited as one in a series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. * * * The advertised objectives of this group and its associated Spanish organizations are acting in concert with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union * * *.' It was 'formed in March 1942 through the merger of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanist Aid Committee.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 27 and 48.)
- "4. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.)"

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APPENDIX

"NEW CHALLENGE"

A confidential informant advised on May 8, 1956, that "New Challenge" is considered by Labor Youth League (LYL) members to be the official monthly publication of the LYL.

"New Challenge" is published monthly, except July and August, by New Challenge Publishers, 673 Broadway, New York City, according to the May, 1956 issue of "New Challenge."

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

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NY 100-37158

APPENDIX

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the
"Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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- 2 -

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was/DUB
10/17/75
SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-2483)

SECRET DATE: 12/19/57

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-37158)

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL, was
ESPIONAGE - RClassified By 3042 fwt-d/c
Declassify on: OADR
4/27/87

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA WILLIAM D. DONOHUE, dated and captioned as above, at NY and five copies of a blank memorandum relating to the reliability of the informants utilized in this report.

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 No. where Located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	b2 b7D	5/21/48		100-85800-2490

2/25/52

100-78051-

T-2

[REDACTED]

referred to
S CIA

T-3
Miss E. GORMAN,
Secretary, Judge
HAROLD R. MEDINA, US
Court House, Foley
Square, NYC

GEORGE J. 100-85800-
SULLIVAN 3873, pg. 2

T-4

[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (101-2483) (Enc. 10) (RM)
3 - New York (100-37158)

60 JAN 2 1958

WDD:aja/gmg
(5)

memo to Belmont from Branigan
12-23-57 JPL: jdb

RECORDED - 64
INDEXED - 64

101-2483-1418

18 DEC 17 1957

100-2936-
1-A, 1492,
pg. 56ESP. SEC.
SECRET

NY 100-37158

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

<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 No. where Located</u>
T-5 NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN, Attorney General, State of NY				100-80675- B1134, pg. 67
T-6 [REDACTED]	b2 b7D			
T-7 Not used				
T-8 [REDACTED]				
T-9 [REDACTED]				100-78051-
T-10 [REDACTED]	b2 b7D			100-78051-
T-11 [REDACTED]				100-2936- 1A617(4)
T-12 [REDACTED]				100-56269

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

CIA This report is stamped secret inasmuch as it contains information which was furnished to the Bureau by [REDACTED]

NY 100-37158

CIA [REDACTED] which
was stamped "Secret".
S

The pretext call made to ROSE HEMLOCK
on 8/24/56 was by SA RAYMOND E. SHEPHERD who [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] for purposes of this
call. b7E

The pretext call made to Mrs. JULIUS JAFFE,
67 Adrian Ave., Bronx, NY, on 4/5/55, was made by SA
MARCELLUS B. MEYER (nature of pretext not known).

NY 100-37158

In view of the fact that investigation to date appears to confirm at least in part the allegations contained in the anonymous letter forwarded by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, US Senate, it is believed that further investigation of SYMIE AMITIN is warranted.

The NYO will open a separate case on SYMIE AMITIN entitled, "SYMIE AMITIN, was: Mrs. Harry Amitin, Mrs. Sidney Garfinkel."

The names SADIE SCHWARTZ, SELMA SCHWARTZ and SYLVIA SCHWARTZ have been searched through the indices of the NYO and there are numerous references which will be thoroughly reviewed when additional identifying data is obtained concerning SYMIE AMITIN. The name SYLVIA BLACK was also searched but on the basis of present information it is not possible to determine whether references are identical with SYMIE AMITIN.

With respect to BENJAMIN HEIMLICH, the files of the NYO contain no information identifiable with this person.

With respect to the case entitled, "WILLIAM F. HEINLICH, was; ESPIONAGE-GE", NY 65-15792, Bufile 65-59628, it is not possible, based upon information contained therein, to determine whether this WILLIAM F. HEINLICH is in any way related to BENJAMIN HEINLOCK. It is believed that further investigation will resolve this question.

As the Bureau will note, there is a period of approximately six months during which the employments of MORTON SOBELL and that of SYMIE AMITIN at the Reeves Instrument Corp., NY, NY, overlapped.

During the course of interview with RAWLEY MC COY, Vice President in Charge of Engineering at the Reeves Instrument Corp., Roosevelt Field, Garden City, NY,

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he made the comment to the effect that while ~~MORTON SOBELL~~ was employed at the Reeves Instrument Corp. on gunfire control projects, he outwardly manifested no interest in Project Cyclone. MC COY also stated that it was rather strange that MORTON SOBELL did not manifest any interest in Project Cyclone in that most engineers working side by side naturally manifested an interest in different projects. He also stated that he did not know what degree of friendship existed between SYMIE AMITIN and MORTON SOBELL. N.Y.

In view of the fact that WINSLOW ANES, Personnel Director, has stated that SYMIE AMITIN is now separated from her husband, SIDNEY GARFINKEL, the possibility arises that the anonymous letter may very well have been written by GARFINKEL. No investigation has been undertaken to date to locate GARFINKEL but it is believed that in view of the separation he might be a fertile source of information concerning AMITIN or might know the possible identity of the author of the letter.

Accordingly, the NYO will endeavor to conduct investigation in an effort to locate GARFINKEL and at a time during the investigation when it is deemed propitious, will consider an interview with him.

Dr. LEWIS BAUER, Personnel Director of Project Cyclone at the Reeves Instrument Corp., was not contacted directly by the agent during the course of his inquiry at the Reeves Instrument Corp. This was not done in view of the fact that BAUER, according to ANES, seemed to indicate during the brief conversation that they had, that he might have been close to SYMIE AMITIN. According to ANES, BAUER seemingly conveyed this impression because of the regret expressed at the separation of AMITIN and GARFINKEL.

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NY 100-37158

LEADS

NEW YORK

At Freeport, New York

1. Will verify present residence of SYMIE AMITIN at 92 Virginia Ave., Freeport, LI, NY.
2. Will endeavor to determine SYMIE AMITIN's current employment and her present marital status.
3. Will further identify SIDNEY GARFINKEL and endeavor to determine his present location and employment.

At New York, New York

1. Will review indices on Dr. LEWIS BAUER and consider interviewing him for any information he may have concerning SYMIE AMITIN.
2. Will conduct additional investigation to obtain background information and the identity of any other relatives of SYMIE AMITIN.
3. Will contact Gimbel Brothers, Herald Square, NY, where SYMIE AMITIN allegedly held or currently holds a charge account. Will also contact Arnold Constable.
4. Will check records of the Board of Elections pertaining to all of the relatives of SYMIE AMITIN.

REFERENCE: Bulet to NY, 10/25/57.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York
December 10, 1957

Re: Morton Sobell, with aliases
Espionage - R

With respect to the report of Special Agent William D. Donehue, dated and captioned as above at New York, all of the informants referred to therein may be considered as having furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 fwt-D4C

This is loaned to you by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside
the agency to which loaned.

COPIES DESTROYED
R 2 1 MAR 10 1961

101-2483-1418
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ah*

DATE: December 23, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 *Int-DTC*

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mason	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

By letter dated 10-21-57 Ben Mandel, research director, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, forwarded to Mr. Nichols an undated anonymous letter which the Committee had received stating that the activities of one Symie Amitin should be investigated as there was a strong connection between Amitin and Morton Sobell, convicted Soviet agent, from 1950 to 1955 while both worked at Reeves Instrument Corporation. The letter mentioned that Amitin's brother-in-law, Benjamin Hemlock, and another brother-in-law, Dr. Julius Jaffe, were procommunists. Mr. Mandel asked for any information to supplement this information in such a way that it could be used for a hearing.

By memo of 10-24-57 a review of Bufiles was set forth which reflected no information on Amitin; certain information reflecting Communist Party membership on the part of Benjamin Hemlock and pro-communist sympathy on the part of Dr. Jaffe. This memo was forwarded to Mr. Nichols' office and Mr. Mandel was advised orally on 10-29-57 concerning it.

Attached report made at New York, 12-13-57 by SA William D. Donohue developed information that Amitin was employed Reeves Instrument Corporation from 2-1-50 until her resignation 11-19-54. Thus, Amitin and Sobell both worked at that company from 2-1-50 until Sobell left on 6-18-50 on his flight to Mexico. No information was developed that Amitin and Sobell were known to each other. Report reflects that Symie Amitin signed CP nominating petitions in 1939 and 1941 and that one Mrs. H. Amitin, believed identical with Symie Amitin, had her name included on a list obtained on 5-21-48 which list was either a mailing list or membership list of the La Pasionara Club, Yorkville section of the CP.

Report also reflects that one Eugen De Bialokoz, [redacted] lived

CIA with Dr. Julius Jaffe for about 6 months in 1952. The report also includes information reflecting that Jaffe signed a CP nominating petition in 1939, in 1941 and in 1942. Further, that he was a member of the IWO in September, 1949, and also contributed to the Joint Antifascist Refugee Committee in 1950. Information reflecting pro-

101-2483

JPL:jdb *jdb*

(5)

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Nease
- 1 - Lee

Enclosure

RECORDED - 24
EX-135
60 JAN 2 1958

15 DEC 27 1957

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-88

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Morton Sobell
101-2483

communist activities on the part of Benjamin Hemlock is also set forth. However, upon interview in 1956, Hemlock stated he never belonged to any organization except the Democratic Party.

It is not believed the information set forth in the attached report is such that the Internal Security Subcommittee could conduct hearings on this matter since no information has been developed indicating that Amitin and Sobell were in contact.

ACTION:

It is recommended this memo and the attached report be forwarded to Mr. Nease for his information in the event further inquiry is received from Mr. Mandel relative to his previous communication. Investigation is continuing of Amitin looking toward an eventual interview.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "WAB", "JPH", "Q", "DS", "PM"]