

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Morton Sobell

FILE NO. 100-37158

VOLUME NO. 34

SERIALS 1921

thru

2005

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File No: 100-37158

Re: MORTON SOBELL

Date:

11 / 77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
4921	3/19/58	THIRD PARTY L.A.S.A. to SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
4922	3/19/58	THIRD PARTY LASA to SAC MEMO	1	0	NO	
4923	4/18/58	THIRD PARTY HQ LETTER TO N.Y.	1	1	YES	
4924	4/22/58	THIRD PARTY DE LETTER TO N.Y.	2	2	NO	
4925	4/23/58	THIRD PARTY NYSA TO SAC MEMO	3	0	NO	
4926	4/24/58	VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION	1	1	NO	
4927	5/27/58	N.Y. LETTER TO H.Q.	1	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
4928	5/1/58	THIRD PARTY CHICGO SA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
4929	5/8/58	I.P. SA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
4930	5/17/58	NY SAC LETTER TO H.Q.	1	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
4931	5/28/58	THIRD PARTY NYSA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
4932	6/2/58	THIRD PARTY NY SAC LETTER TO ALSAC	5	5	NO	

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

File No: 100-37158

Re: MORTON SOBELL

Date: 11/77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1933	6-4-58	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
1934	6-9-58	CLIPPING FROM NATIONAL GUARDIAN	1	1	NO	
1935	6-18-58	N.Y. REPORT	9	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483
1935	6-18-58	COPY OF N.Y. REPORT	9	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1935	6-18-58	COPY OF N.Y. REPORT	9	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1936	6-18-58	NY LHM	1	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1936	6-18-58	COPY OF NY LHM	1	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1936	6-18-58	COPY OF NY LHM	1	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1937	6-18-58	NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	2	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1937	6-18-58	COPY OF NYSAC LETTER TO HQ	2	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1937	6-18-58	COPY OF NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	2	0	YES	BUfile 101-2483
1938	6-26-58	THIRD PARTY DESAC LETTER TO NYSAC	2	2	NO	

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

File No: 100-37158

Re: MARTON SOBELL

Date: 11/77

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
		THIRD PARTY				PROCESS
4939	6-30-58	NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	1	1	YES	
		THIRD PARTY				PROCESS
4940	7-1-58	NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	13	13	YES	
		THIRD PARTY				PROCESS
4941	7-11-58	NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	12	12	YES	
		THIRD PARTY				PROCESS
4942	7-25-58	NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	2	0	YES	
		THIRD PARTY				
4943	8-15-58	SAC LETTER TO NYSAC	1	1	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				
4944	8-25-58	LASA TO SAC MEMO	3	0	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				PROCESS
4945	6-23-58	NYSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	1	1	YES	
		THIRD PARTY				
4946	6-30-58	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	3	0	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				
4947	9-4-58	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				
4948	9-9-58	NYSAC TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	RE OF A PHILADELPHIA COMMUNICATION - APPARENTLY MISFILED.
4949	7-2-58	ATSAC LETTER TO NYSAC	3	3	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				
4950	10-7-58	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	

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

File No: 100-37158 Re: MORTON SOBELLDate: 11/77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
4951	11-18-58	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	7	6	NO	
4952	11-25-58	THIRD PARTY CGSAC LETTER TO NY SAC	3	3	NO	
4953	11-19-58	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	3	3	NO	
4954	12-23-58	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
4955	12-10-58	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	6	0	NO	
4956	12-10-58	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
4957	1-26-59	THIRD PARTY SANY TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
4958	1-29-59	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	5	4	NO	
1959	1-30-59	LEGAT. LONDON LETTER TO H.Q.	1	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
1959	1-30-59	ENC. TO SERIAL 1959 LEGAT LHM TO H.Q.	1	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
4960	1-10-59	NYSA TO SAC MEMO	1	1	NO	
4961	1-22-59	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	1	1	NO	

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

File No: 100-37158Re: MORTON SOBELLDate: 11/97
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1962	2-27-59	LONDON HQ LETTER TO LEGAL ATTACHE,	1	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
4963	2-16-59	CITIZEN LETTER TO NYSAC	2	2	NO	
4964	2-14-59	NYSAC LETTER TO CITIZEN	1	1	NO	
4965	2-17-59	SPECIAL VISITING ORDER RE: FUCHS	1	0	NO	See Bufile 101-2483
1965	3-27-59	H.Q. LETTER TO CIA	2	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
1965	3-17-59	TO CIA H.Q. LHM, ATTACHED TO H.Q. LETTER	2	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
4966	4-2-59	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
4967	4-7-59	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	6	5	NO	
1968	4-7-59	ATSAC TO H.Q.	8	0	YES	See Bufile 101-2483
4969	4-8-59	THIRD PARTY CGSA TO SAC MEMO	1	1	NO	
1970	4-15-59	BASAC LETTER TO H.Q.	1	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
1971	4-17-59	ATSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	17	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1971	4-17-59	ATSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	17	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
		THIRD PARTY				
1972	5-1-59	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				
1973	5-7-59	NYSAC LETTER TO LASAC	7	7	NO	
1974	4-14-59	ATSAC TO H.Q.	13	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
		THIRD PARTY				
1975	4-15-59	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	NO	
1976	5-26-59	LEGAT, LONDON LETTER TO H.Q.	2	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
		ENC. TO SERIAL 1976				
1976	5-26-59	LEGAT LHM TO H.Q.	1	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
1977	5-18-59	H.Q. LETTER TO CIA	1	0	YES	Bufile 101-2483
1978	5-25-59	NKSAC LETTER TO NYSAC	1	1	NO	
1978	5-25-59	COPY OF NKSAC LETTER TO NYSAC	1	1	NO	Duplicate - No Charge
		THIRD PARTY				
1979	6-10-59	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
		THIRD PARTY				
1980	6-15-59	CGSA TO SAC MEMO	6	4	NO	

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1981	5/15/58	ATSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	18	0	YES	Byfile 101-2483
1982	6/10/59	ATSAC LETTER TO H.Q.	8	0	YES	Byfile 101-2483
4983	7-10-59	THIRD PARTY NYSAC LETTER TO ATSAC	2	2	NO	
4984	7-23-59	THIRD PARTY NYSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
4985	7-22-59	THIRD PARTY NYSAC LETTER TO ATSAC	4	4	NO	
1986	7-28-59	H.Q. LETTER TO CIA	1	0	YES	Byfile 101-2483
4987	7-30-59	THIRD PARTY NYSAC LETTER TO ATSAC	3	3	NO	
4988	8-6-59	THIRD PARTY NYSA TO SAC MEMO	3	1	NO	
4989	8-6-59	THIRD PARTY NYSA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	NO	
4990	8-30-59	NYSA TO SAC MEMO	1	1	NO	
4991	6-16-59	ATSAC LETTER TO NYSAC	1	1	NO	
1991	6-16-59	COPY OF ATSAC LETTER TO NYSAC	1	1	NO	Duplicates No CHARGE

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

File No: 100-37158Re: MORTON SOBELLDate: 11/77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1992	6-10-59	ATSAC LETTER TO H.Q. THIRD PARTY	8	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483-1451
4993	7-9-59	CGSA TO SAC MEMO THIRD PARTY	4	4	NO	
4994	8-26-59	SUPERVISOR TO NYSAC THIRD PARTY	1	1	NO	
4995	8-25-59	LASAC LETTER TO H.Q.	4	4	YES	PROCESS
4996	8-27-59	ATSAC LETTER TO CGSAC	1	1	NO	
1997	8-31-59	HQ LETTER TO LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON	2	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483-1451
1997	8-21-59	LEGAT, LONDON LHM ATTACHED TO HQ. LETTER TO LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON	3	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483-1454
1998	9-11-59	LEGAT, BONN LETTER TO H.Q. THIRD PARTY	1	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483-1455
4999	5-22-59	HQ LETTER TO CIA	2	0	YES	PROCESS
2000	9-11-59	LEGAT, BONN LHM TO H.Q. THIRD PARTY	1	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483-1455
2001	10-5-59	NYSAC TO SAC MEMO	1	1	NO	
2002	11-4-59	N.Y. REPORT	16	0	YES	SEE BU FILE 101-2483-1456

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

VOLUME 34

REVIEWED BY N. E. W. /pen

File No: 100-37158 Re: MORTON SOBELL

Date: 11 / 77
(month/year)

[illegible]

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

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 101-2483

DO NOT FURNISH ANY INFORMATION
FROM THIS FILE TO ANY OUTSIDE
AGENCY WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION OF
SECTION 33

DO NOT FURNISH TO

also Nos.

NO INFORMATION FROM THIS FILE IS TO BE
SUBJECT MATTER REPORT TO ANY CORP
SPOT REPORT TO THE FBI OF CLEAR
ATTN: FROM SYRUS 33
DOUBLE STICKER FILE

in A- newspaper Clippings

CL

W. H. ...

101-2483
Volume Number 34
Serial 1921-2203

FILE # L00-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1921 DATE 3-19-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2040.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1922 DATE 3-19-58

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2040.

SAC, New York (100-32814)

April 18, 1958

Director, FBI (100-174599)

CAMP KINDERLAND, aka.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re: Borep SA Daniel J. Quigley dated 4/11/58
at New York, captioned matter.

Page 20, rerep contains documentation concerning Morton Sobell to the effect that he is incarcerated in Alcatraz, California. As Sobell is now confined in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, Bucopies have been changed and you should change copies retained in your office. Insure future documentation concerning Sobell sets forth the correct place of his imprisonment.

- 1 - New York (100-107011) (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)
- 1 - New York (100-37158) (Morton Sobell)

100-174599-57

100-37158-1923

#6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. C. [signature]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York DATE: 4/22/58

FROM : SAC, Detroit (100-1549)

SUBJECT: "GLOS LUDOWY" (People's Voice)
IS - C

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory, Translation Unit

The _____ edition of the Polish language newspaper "Glos Ludowy" is enclosed for translation by the Bureau. The translations should follow suggestions previously furnished. Original newspaper should be returned to Detroit with the translations.

X

The 4/5/58 issue of "Glos Ludowy," Page 11, Column 4-5, of the English Section contained an article which contains information pertaining to individuals or organizations within your jurisdiction.

A Photostat of the article is being furnished for informational purposes and for any action you deem necessary.

The attached is a summary of information translated from the _____ issue of "Glos Ludowy," Page _____, Column _____.

The information which pertains to individuals or organizations within your division is being furnished for informational purposes and for any action deemed appropriate.

Translated by: Bureau Translator _____

Detroit Translator _____

B7D

On April 19, 1955, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past (protect identity), advised that the "Glos Ludowy" is a Polish-English language weekly newspaper published in Detroit which closely follows the Communist Party line. The entire editorial policy of this newspaper is dominated by CP members.

1 - New York (REGISTERED) (MORTON SOBELL)

TSK:JEP
(1)

100-37158-1924

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 25 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Clough

Sobell No Longer At Alcatraz; Credit Protests For Transfer

New York. — In connection with transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz to Atlanta, Mrs. Morton Sobell stated the following:

"It is with heartfelt thanksgiving that I learn that our work and prayers have been answered and that my husband, Morton Sobell, is no longer in Alcatraz prison. According to a letter that I have received from him, he is being transferred to the federal penitentiary

at Atlanta. To those who are not familiar with the inhumanity of Alcatraz, it may seem a small victory. But to know that now, after more than five years, our family may touch our loved one's hand and speak to him face to face is a great joy. To no longer be forced to make a 6,000 mile trip each time we visit is a blessing. I hope that the time will come when these minimum privileges will be accorded to all those unfortunates in Alcatraz, but meanwhile we are grateful that our own situation is improved.

"My husband's mother, Rose Sobell, who is now in a New York hospital undergoing surgery on her eyes, has asked me also to express her gratitude. The removal of my husband from Alcatraz offers new hope that she will realize her one desire in life — to see her only son free.

"Morton's mother and I have the responsibility of knowing that he is an innocent man, wrongly convicted in a trial that took place during a time of national hysteria. Throughout our country and the world many voices have been raised for my husband's freedom. Many have felt that his being sent to Alcatraz was an extreme example of the pressures and vindictiveness of the period in which he was tried. His transfer from Alcatraz is an indication that we are moving into a more rational time. It is our hope and belief that this action is the prelude to his freedom, for he does not belong in any prison.

"We thank with all our hearts those who have helped us in the past, and those who will continue to help obtain my husband's release and prove his innocence. We hope and pray that he will be able to come home to us soon. It is already eight years that he has been in prison, more than five of them in Alcatraz, and now he must still endure the rigors of Atlanta. Neither justice nor humanity can be served by his continued imprisonment. We will continue our efforts for Morton's freedom with greater energy and lighter hearts because one part of the burden of injustice has been lifted from our shoulders."

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1925 **DATE** 4-23-58

CONSISTING OF 3 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON SECURITY INDEX CARD

MEMORANDUM RE: *Morton Sobell*Office File *100-37158*

The following is the most recent place of employment, employment address, and residence address of the above subject as contained on the subject's Security Index Card.

Residence: *1, 1/2 Pine Ten Towers, Biscayne, San Francisco, Calif.*
 Employment: *unemployed*
 Address:

Key Facility ☐ Yes ☒ No
☒ Yes ☐ No

Detcom ☐ Yes ☒ No
 Photo ☒ Yes ☐ No *Any*

It is requested that the place of employment, address of employment, residence address of the subject, as well as the accuracy of the priority tabbing, be verified and the proper notations be made below. The absence of a photograph and posting of *[redacted]* should be noted and efforts made to secure a photograph and determine the existence of a criminal record.

A physical description based on personal observation of the subject appears in serial *B-7E*

Residence: *U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia*Method of Verification: *N.Y. Times article 3/5/58.*

Neighborhood Source:

Date:

Verified by SA:

Employment:

Address: *Unemployed.*Key Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Date Checked:

Geographical Reference Number:

Tab Detcom: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Method of Verification:

Employment Source:

Date:

Verified by SA:

FD-122 should be submitted to Bureau: ☒ Yes ☐ No

File Reviewed _____

☒ Subject Meets SI Criteria
☐ Does Not Meet SI Criteria

Agents' Initials: *WSE*Date: *4/25/58*

NOTED
 SI UNIT
 DATE *4/29/58*
rey

100-37158 - 1926

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 24 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>H. D. Clough</i>	
<i>pi</i>	<i>rey</i>

#6

SAC (100-25530)

May 1, 1958

SA RICHARD F. HOMAN

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

On April 9, 1958, [REDACTED] ^{B7D} who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished SA RICHARD F. HOMAN through a [REDACTED] with one copy of a monthly ^{B-7E} newsletter issued by the Chicago Sobell Committee dated April 1, 1958, and signed by DAVID L. BOLTNER for the Committee.

This newsletter is maintained in Chicago file 100-25530-101A7.

This newsletter is mimeographed on Chicago Sobell Committee letterhead and is addressed to Dear Friend. It reports that letters of congratulation on the transfer from Alcatraz are coming to the National Office and to HELEN SOBELL from throughout the country and from Canada. Brief quotes from sample letters are listed as having been received from the following individuals:

U.S. Senator WILLIAM LANGER
Rev. PETER MC CORMICK
Author WALDO FRANK
Rabbi ARTHUR LELYVELD
Attorney STEPHEN LOVE
NORMAN THOMAS
Toronto "Globe and Mail"

3-New York (RM)

1-100-

(NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE)

1-100-

(HELEN SOBELL)

1-100-

(MORTON SOBELL)

3-Chicago

RFH:cas
(6)

*Rec'd per a/p from
Chi (100-25530) 5/1/58*

100-37458-1928

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 15 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

W.D. Clough

CG 100-25530

The newsletter states that March 31 was a big day for MORTON, HELEN and their son, MARK, since it was their first visit in Atlanta since MORTON's transfer and represented the first time in five years that they could visit in the same room instead of looking through a pane of glass and talking via telephone. The letter states that April 11 is another big day for MORTON in that it is his 41st birthday. The newsletter solicits greeting cards to be sent to SOBELL in prison.

The newsletter also requests a return of the petitions with the signatures and contributions collected to date.

SAC (65-2092)

5/8/58

SA HAYES S. KING

MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

[REDACTED] on 3/27/58, furnished the following
oral reduced to writing report dated 3/27/58 to SA HAYES S.
KING. This report is located in [REDACTED]

The copy of the newspaper "That Justice Shall
Be Done" mentioned herein is located in [REDACTED] B7D

2cc New York (RM)

- 1 - 100-Morton Sobell
- 1 - 100-National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
- 1 - Indianapolis
- 1 cc [REDACTED] B7D
- 1 cc IF 65-2095 National Committee to " " " " "
- 1 cc [REDACTED]

HSK/njr
(6)

- 1 -

100-37158-1929

W.D. Clough

176

COPY

3/27/58

On 3/22/58 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] received through the mail a four-page newspaper entitled "That Justice Shall Be Done — a Newspaper To Secure Justice in the Case of Morton Sobell." The paper was dated February, 1958. The cancellation on the stamp on the paper was handstamped and the place of mailing could *B7D* not be determined.

[REDACTED] had not previously received any copies of *B7D* this newspaper.

The fourth page of the newspaper noted that additional copies of the paper could be obtained from the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-21)

5/28/58

SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA

MORNING FREIHEIT
IS-C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of April 18, 1958, on page 4, columns 1-2:

Another Dark Act In The Conspiracy Against Sobell

During the past few days, in New York City, another dark page was added to the conspiracy to keep an innocent man in jail for 30 years.

We are talking of MORTON SOBELL who, during the worst years of the McCarthy hysteria, was a victim of a fabricated charge against him and against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, that they "transmitted atom secrets to the Soviet Union".

The Rosenbergs were burned in the electric chair, although people around the world cried: "Do not kill the Rosenbergs!"

Great jurists in many countries have published weighty books analyzing the trial of these martyrs proving that one of the most gruesome legal murders in history has been committed.

1-New York (100-107111) (CSJMS) (7-1)
1-New York (100-37158) (M. SOBELL) (6-1)

NJP:ael
(3)

100-37158-1931

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
6-1 MAY 28 1958	
FBI NEW YORK	

W D Clough

MEMO
NY 100-21

5/28/58

There was no sentence of death handed down against Sobell, but actually, he was sentenced to death - a slow death of 30 years behind prison walls.

Sobell was put in the worst prison in the country - in Alcatraz, which is a living grave.

Under the pressure of protests, Sobell was transferred to another jail recently, but this was not done before this martyr languished for many years on the Devils' Island near San Francisco.

Now there has been added a new black page. In New York there was supposed to be a meeting and dinner in the restaurant in Central Park. It is a City Park, but the restaurant is run by a private concern. They signed a contract to rent the restaurant to the Sobell Committee, but as a result of pressure - particularly by Park Commissioner Robert Moses, the contract was broken.

In an editorial, on April 16th, the "New York Post" condemns this act against freedom of speech. It is requested that Mayor Robert Wagner, speak up against this violation of the "Bill of Rights". The entire population of New York City should demand this! Such licentious action must be condemned!

The above was translated from the Yiddish
by HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, INTERPRETER.

DATE: 5/29/58 JUN 2 1958

JUN 2 1958

Identity of Source:

Date Received:

5/15/58

Received by:

SA JAMES P. HALLERON

Original Located:

B7C

[illegible]

b7d, c

1 - New York

JPH:RCM
(30)

100-37158-1932

#6
419 Clark

NY 100-47142

By report dated 5/8/58, [REDACTED] furnished information regarding the May Day Rally held 5/1/58. *b7D*

The following is a copy of informant's report:

COPIES CONTINUED

1 - New York [REDACTED]
1 - New York [REDACTED]
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1 - New York (100-37153) (MORTON SOBELL) (#5)
1 - New York (100-95533) (CP LINE) (#7-5)
1 - New York [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-107111) (SOBELL COMMITTEE) (#7-1)

b7d.c

NY 100-47142

Report Communist Party U.S.A.
 activities

May 8, 1958
New York.

re: May 1st rally at Carnegie Hall

Some 2,500 people came to the Communist party's May 1st rally at Carnegie Hall in New York.

This May 1st meeting was chaired by William Patterson, member of the N.Y. State Committee C.P. and general manager of The Worker.

At the platform, among the speakers, were Hugo Gellert, the artist who made the backdrop for the Carnegie Hall May Day meeting and Morris Cinaman, an 86 year old man who took part in the first May Day parade in New York in 1890.

The meeting was opened with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

Annette Rubinstein spoke on the importance of progressive culture as an instrument in the fight for a better life.

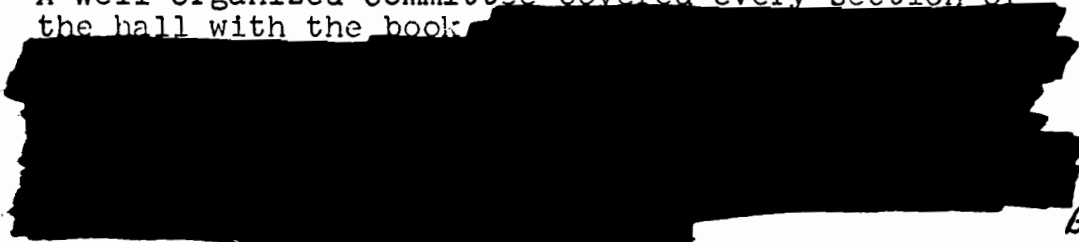
Paul Novick on the role of the Jewish Workers in the socialist movement. He stated that the May 1st tradition is strongly entrenched in the life of the Jewish Workers.

Robert Thompson recalled that about a year ago he spoke from the same platform when he and others were released from prison and now the government wants to send him back to prison as a result of the Supreme Court ruling in the Winston-Greene case. Thompson voiced his confidence that the Communist party will again grow and march forward.

NY 100-47142

A great part of the time was devoted to the cultural program which consisted of songs, music, naration - devoted to the meaning of May 1st to the American and the World working class movement. Among those who participated in the cultural program were Will Farley, Wilbert Brown and Sylvia Coher.

Louis Weinstock made the collection speech. He told the meeting that "we have 5,000" copies of Paul Robeson's book "Here I Stand." He asked the people to contribute money while getting this book.

A well organized Committee covered every section of the hall with the book 

B7D

The chairman told the meeting that Vincent Toledano couldn't come to speak at this meeting because the State Department refused to let him in into this country. He read Toledano's greeting to this meeting.

Patterson also read greetings to this meeting from Rockwell Kent, from Pablo Picasso and Premier Jagahn.

The meeting adopted resolutions:

1. Demanding the freeing of Henry Winston, Gil Green, Irving Potash and Morton Sobell.
2. America and England should follow the Soviet example of stopping the tests of nuclear weapons.
3. To demand that the Eisenhower administration should take immeidate steps to prosecute those who are responsible for the bombing of negro and Jewish institutions.

NY 100-47142

The meeting also adopted a greeting to the people of Israel on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Israel.

Ben Davis, chairman of the N.Y. State Committee C.P. closed the meeting with a speech in which he stated that some people claim that the Communist party is dead. He looked over the hall and said: "Well, if this is dead watch us when we catch fire." He attacked the "pseudo-Marxists" in and out of the Communist party for trying to dissolve the Communist party. He spoke against "People's capitalism" and he declared that President Eisenhower's attending a ceremony in honor of Robert Lee is an insult to the negro people.

 B7D

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1923 DATE 6-4-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Climax our FREEDOM FORTNIGHT
FOR MORTON SOBELL activity. Attend
the Sobell Get-Together, SAT. JUNE
14, 7:30-11 p.m. Nola Studios, Rm. 609,
111 W. 57 St. Refreshments, Entertain-
ment. No admission charge. Ausp: N.Y.
Sobell Committee, AL 4-9983.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y.

National Guardian

DIVISION

DATED

6/18/52

PAGE

11

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

~~NOT~~ FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

100-39158-1934

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Clough

DE-3

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: June 26, 1958

HLM/lmc
FROM : SAC, Detroit (100-1549)

SUBJECT: "GLOS LUDOWY" (People's Voice)
IS - C

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory, Translation Unit

The _____ edition of the Polish language newspaper "Glos Ludowy" is enclosed for translation by the Bureau. The translations should follow suggestions previously furnished. Original newspaper should be returned to Detroit with the translations.

X The 6/7/58 issue of "Glos Ludowy," Page 12, Column 4-5, of the English Section contained an article which contains information pertaining to individuals or organizations within your jurisdiction.

A Photostat of the article is being furnished for informational purposes and for any action you deem necessary.

The attached is a summary of information translated from the _____ issue of "Glos Ludowy," Page _____, Column _____.

The information which pertains to individuals or organizations within your division is being furnished for informational purposes and for any action deemed appropriate.

Translated by: Bureau Translator _____

Detroit Translator _____

B7D

On April 19, 1955, _____ who has furnished reliable information in the past (protect identity), advised that the "Glos Ludowy" is a Polish-English language weekly newspaper published in Detroit which closely follows the Communist Party line. The entire editorial policy of this newspaper is dominated by CP members.

(1) - New York (REGISTERED)

TSK:JEP

(1)

100-37158-1938
At
Alouk 15/1

Urges Freedom For Sobell

Editorial in the respected *Commentator* of the Detroit News, a. K. S. Kelsey, argues that Morton Sobell should be freed. This is the conclusion expressed in his column. The *Commentator* on May 20, Sobell is serving the eighth year of a 30 year sentence. He was convicted in 1951 on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Kelsey makes an attempt to judge the right and wrong of the conviction. As he says, he hasn't read the record and wouldn't know the answer if he had.

But he does believe that Sobell has been sufficiently punished and his release would do no harm to society. The Sobell case has been

before the U. S. Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court many times. Kelsey points out, the only chance of clemency lies to another appeal to President Eisenhower.

There are grounds for executive clemency which would have considerable weight with the *Commentator* were

(Continued on Page 11)

Urges Freedom For Sobell

(Continued from Page 12)

he in authority," Kelsey wrote. These grounds would be "that Sobell has been sufficiently punished and his release would do no harm to society".

Kelsey followed this with a penetrating analysis of the prison system, with which Justice William O. Douglas, author of the recently published "The Right of the People", would surely agree. Kelsey wrote:

"Into the *Commentator's* opinion enters the fact that our prison system is based on three tenets which are hard if not impossible to reconcile in one institution. The first is that guilt demands punishment; society should avenge itself on the criminal. The second is that the prisoner may perhaps be reformed, and then released, to behave himself. The third is that the way to protect society is to keep the prisoner under padlock as long as possible."

Dismissing point three, Kelsey asks why should Sobell have any reason to "decide to be an enemy of the people if he should be released? He is a university graduate, and sane, to all intents and purposes. What is there to reform?" Kelsey continues:

"If guilt must be punished, there are a lot of us roaming about freely who ought to be behind bars; so many of us, indeed, that it would bankrupt

the country to build enough prisons. The question is: 1. Morton Sobell now a danger to society? Would others be tempted to conspire against the United States if he were released? The *Commentator's* answer to both questions is "no."

This is commendable reasoning, although it is limited to the prison-reform concepts of the Jane Addams' era. The muckrakers and liberals of that period never managed to achieve prison reform on a wide scale.

As Kelsey points out, commenting on the dismissal of a chaplain at Alcatraz, Rev. Peter McCormack, because he had signed a petition for Sobell's freedom. "The *Commentator* has yet to see a humane prison." Or, it may be added, a humane prison system.

Kelsey is wrong in discarding the third tenet of a prison system—"that the way to protect society is to keep the prisoner under padlock as long as possible". This is the tenet being followed in the Sobell case; at least, that is the argument. Sobell is a political prisoner.

This is the heart of the matter, and that is why, although Kelsey's reasoning is commendable, it does not reach the core of the Sobell case: the Cold War political considerations involved.

6/30/53

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

On 6/29/53 Professor WILLIAM KUNSTLER, moderator of the NYC radio program "Counterpoint," interviewed Professor MALCOLM P. SHARP of the University of Chicago, over station WNEW (1130 KC) from 9:35 PM to 10:00 PM. Topic of discussion was the prosecution and sentence of ROSENBERGS-SOBELL.

SHARP advised that he considers himself to be a "conservative" fighting against a "cold war" hysteria which was responsible for the verdict and sentence; that SOBELL was a minor defendant and his sentence was out of proportion to his crime; GREENGLASS' story at different periods of interview was inconsistent; and, that entire trial needs impartial review.

Transcript of program will be furnished with copy to Chicago for information.

POWERS

100-387835-1931

- 3 - Bureau (100-387835) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (MALCOLM P. SHARP) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-37158) (MORTON SOBELL) (6)
- 1 - New York (100-107111) (7-1)

PHS:etc
(7)

- 1 - Supervisor B. J. CONNELL, 7-1

100-37158-1939

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 30 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

H. D. Clough. IV

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

7/1/58

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C; ISA of 1950

On 6/22/58, ROY M. COHN, who was introduced as being a former Special Assistant to the United States Attorney, was interviewed by Professor WILLIAM KUNSTLER on the NYC radio program "Counterpoint" over station WNEW (1130 KC), 9:35 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Attached hereto is a copy of COHN's answers to questions concerning the conduct of the prosecution in the handling of the ROSENBERG-SOBELL espionage trial and the objections to the prosecution as obtained by Professor KUNSTLER from MALCOLM SHARP's book, "Was Justice Done."

A copy of the remarks of COHN are being furnished to the Chicago Office for information.

It is to be noted that Professor MALCOLM SHARP will be interviewed by Professor KUNSTLER on the radio program "Counterpoint" from 9:35 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Sunday, 6/29/58.

2 - Bureau (100-387835) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-) (MALCOLM SHARP) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - NY (MORTON SOBELL)
1 - NY (100-107111)

PHS:mfd
(5)

100-387835-1020

100-37158-1940

100-107111

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 2 1958
FBI - NEW YORK
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Clough

"COUNTERPOINT"

Good evening, this is Professor William Kunstler. My guest tonight, Roy M. Cohn, to discuss the Rosenberg case. Each week at this time one point of view and on the following week the counterpoint.

Five years ago this week a sorry chapter in the story of America reached a climax, but even now on the fifth anniversary of that solemn event, that section of the book is not finished. For the first time in the history of this country, on June 19, 1953, two American citizens paid the supreme penalty for conspiring to commit espionage against their land. The unprecedented execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was preceded by a lengthy trial during which motions, charges, countercharges and impassioned opinions spilled out of the courtroom and into the halls of public discussion throughout the world. After the trial verdict was announced, many influential Americans and Europeans argued for clemency for the Rosenbergs on the grounds that the judgment was too drastic on the one hand and that the Communist propaganda machine would be handed two ready-made martyrs on the other. Still another group of critics contended that the conviction itself was questionable on substantive technical grounds, and that the so-called atmosphere of hysteria in the country created a climate of opinion that made it impossible for justice to flower.

Our guest tonight, Roy M. Cohn, served actively in the prosecution of the trial. He was a member of the United States Attorney's staff and we turn to him now for a searching look at some recent history that he helped to make.

Mr. Cohn, isn't it true that the Rosenbergs were convicted almost solely by the testimony of Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and his wife, the David Greenglasses, who gained a great deal of leniency for their testimony?

Cohn (C): No that's completely untrue. Max Elitcher, who had no connection with the Rosenberg family was one of the most damaging witnesses against the Rosenbergs. There was as powerful documentary evidence in this case as I have ever seen. There was the crucial

question of the passports when the Rosenbergs were planning their escape to Russia which they had flatly denied and at the dramatic moment in the trial the photographer who took the passport pictures was produced and gave the lie right to their faces, and just an abundance of evidence which of course the jury passed on and unanimously a jury of 12 American citizens heard all the evidence in the courtroom and they reached their verdict.

Kunstler: Isn't it true though that most of the significant evidence was accomplice testimony?
(K)

C: I wouldn't say most of it was. I always am very much impressed with little things like the passport incident which clearly gave the lie to the Rosenbergs, but insofar as accomplice testimony is concerned, there's nothing wrong with that at all. You have hardly a criminal case tried in any court in this country without accomplice testimony because who is to know what the criminals were doing except those who were in league with them and who were their partners.

K: Yet in New York, in order to have accomplice testimony stand up it has to be corroborated with other evidence which connects the defendant with the crime and here you mention only some evidence of flight such as the passports.

C: No, no. I would say here that in the Rosenberg case, if it had been tried in the New York court, there would have been a thousand times the amount of evidence necessary to provide corroboration of testimony of an accomplice. This is as close to a completely overwhelming case as anything and I don't even think the Communists seriously make too much of a production about the Rosenbergs actual guilt. They seem to - they throw that in of course - but they seem to peg their main arguments on the grounds that the Rosenbergs are martyrs to a political cause and that they were persecuted for ideas which they had, so on and so forth.

K: Well I think we are both in agreement that one of the main bits of evidence was the testimony of David Greenglass and yet Mrs. Greenglass, in a letter to her lawyers, said she had known her husband since she was 10 years old and that he would say things were so even if they were not. Do you think that David Greenglass was capable of belief?

C: I think that David Greenglass was definitely capable of belief in this case because what he said was very thoroughly corroborated by other witnesses and by other physical evidence which all checked out and was checked out very carefully in which the jury that heard the case believed.

K: Well if the Rosenbergs were guilty of espionage why is it that there was no evidence of any cash payment, nothing they received for this crime?

C: First of all - well there are two answers, of course there was evidence of cash payment, but second, but passing that for a moment, the motive for espionage for the Soviet Union in the Hiss case - in the overtones of the Remington case and the Silvermaster ring is not primarily financial, it is dedication. The motive is dedication to this fanatical cause of atheistic Communism and its triumph throughout the world, and the belief that these people are serving, the masters of tomorrow and it is a state of mind, a religion so to speak and money is not the dominant point. But in the Rosenberg case there were very definitely payments of money. Several instances throughout the trial, one which sticks in my mind right at the moment was that Rosenberg had, I believe, furnished Greenglass with a substantial amount of cash which was to be used in planning a flight through Mexico to behind the iron curtain as has been done in the case of some others just before they were captured and charged with being members of the espionage ring. I think Greenglass actually retrieved the cash and it was produced in evidence at the trial.

K: And yet that's payment to Greenglass. Was there any evidence --

C: By Rosenberg.

K: By Rosenberg - Was there any evidence that Rosenberg himself received money which he retained?

C: I would say that there is - I would say that as normal intelligent human beings, that that would be quite a proper deduction. He certainly - his earnings record was a matter of public testimony at the trial and all that - he certainly could not have accumulated any where near those amounts of cash which he gave Greenglass in the course of the Soviet espionage activity. He undoubtedly did obtain it from the Russians.

K: Getting back Mr. Cohn to what you said a moment ago about dedication to the Communist movement, if Rosenberg and similar people are so dedicated, what good does the death penalty do in a case like this.

C: Well a death penalty does as much good in a case like this Mr. Kunstler as it would - as it does when it is imposed everyday in the week I suppose in the Court of General Sessions when one man takes another man's life. First of all it is a deterrent to others. A deterrent to them and a warning to them that action such as this will be dealt with by the law, it will not be allowed. If the Rosenbergs were allowed to get away with this without a death penalty, here was an act which might have resulted - resulted in giving the atom secrets to Russia might have resulted in the destruction of hundreds of thousands of innocent Americans and other people throughout the free world. If we send people to the chair everyday for killing one person we certainly don't have to think twice after a jury has returned a verdict about having a death penalty imposed upon those who could have brought about, and probably did in Korea, the death of thousands of innocent people.

K: And yet the Rosenbergs, although given a chance to recant up to the last moment and save their lives, chose to remain silent and sacrifice themselves.

C: Yes the Communist Party - Soviet Union had made the Rosenbergs heroes and I think, there's no doubt but that the Rosenbergs believed that they were serving the cause of the future and that they were going to die as martyrs to this cause and that the day was fast approaching when the Russians would be ruling the United States as well as the rest of the free world.

K: Professor Sharp, in his book, "Was Justice Done", in which he comments on this case and that of Sobell, says that he feels that the death penalty here was so unequal compared to other persons, other spies, such as Fuchs and David Greenglass himself, and Alan Nunmay (ph) and so on who were given comparatively light sentences compared to the Rosenbergs. Why was there such a disparity between these cases, all of whom are, if you accept the verdicts, conspirators?

C: All right. I will be glad to answer that and then I want to make a comment. But first I'll answer the question directly. The other people, whose names you mentioned, I followed most of the list, cooperated with the government and cooperated with the public authorities. When people commit crimes and afterwards, even after they're caught, if they will cooperate with the public authorities on an important point and render services and make up for some of the damage which they have done, as a time honored tradition in our system of jurisprudence, they are given consideration because they are helping and serving the interests of justice by cooperating even though it be at a late date and certainly those people deserve more consideration than people like the Rosenbergs who defy the government and the country and stand there almost proud of the fact that they have committed an act which might result in the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives here in the United States and were deserving of no consideration whatsoever and furthermore - well that's all. The comment I wanted to make is of course that's Professor Sharp. Professor Sharp, who is a well-known spokesman for Communist causes, always talks out in favor of any Communist or anyone in circumstances similar to those of the Rosenbergs or even close to them whose in any kind

of legal difficulty and who gets caught by the law enforcement authorities in the United States. Back on April 2, 1942, he was leading a committee to free Earl - he was serving with the committee - the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. He has been on the National Committee to Free All the People, all convicted leaders of the Communist Party on May 22, 1953. He's been beating the drums for Morton Sobell and just about every cause which is vital to the heart and soul of the Communist Party will find Professor Sharp, whom I notice is faculty advisor to the Communist Club at the University of Chicago. He's just right there beating the drums for them. That's what he happens to believe in life and since he believes in those things, his support of the Rosenbergs is understandable.

K: He goes on in his book to say, as you have indicated, that Judge Kaufman based the death penalty on the fact, and I'm quoting now Judge Kaufman, "Your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians, the atomic bomb, has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000" and yet in the Smyth (ph) report of the United States Government in 1945, the following language appears, and they were discussing the atomic bomb, "The principles that have been used were well known to the international scientific world in 1940." Isn't it a fact Mr. Cohn that what the Russians achieved with the atomic bomb, they would have achieved anyway with or without the Rosenbergs.

C: Well Professor, that's sort of saying, don't punish a man for shooting another man because when the autopsy was performed they found out he had some kind of a malignancy or something from which he might have died three or four years later. That's the difference there, that just isn't relevant argument and insofar as the general principles, there's an awful lot of difference between the general principles in what the Rosenbergs stole, which were very specific plans, and the component parts of the atomic bomb itself. We might know the principles of intercontinental guided missiles today, but I think we would like to know a lot more detail and perfection insofar as aim than we do.

K:

Well Professor Sharp feels that David Greenglass, who was a Technical Sergeant serving as a mechanic at the Manhattan Project, was incapable of obtaining or even understanding information regarding the atomic bomb.

C:

I'm sorry Professor, that Professor Sharp or anybody didn't watch David Greenglass on the witness stand and hear his examination. He had tremendous technical knowledge and when the defense tried to shake him on cross-examination, after her (ph) telling them how he had failed most of his studies in school, he just astounded everybody in the courtroom with his great technical knowledge and all he had to do here was make copies of sketches and models which he had built in the machine shop. Now here's the answer to all these points which Professor Sharp raises. The jury passed on this. The jury of 12 Americans - names selected out of a hat, like trials conducted everyday in the week throughout the country. They heard all this evidence week after week in the courtroom and they passed judgment on it unanimously. This case was examined by the United States Court of Appeals and an opinion written by Judge Jerome Frank, one of the most liberal judges of our time, affirming the convictions. He said he had gone over the record with a fine tooth comb and fully sustained the prosecution's position and the jury's verdict in this case and I think that the jury and the judges in this case have much more to recommend their decisions to the American people than any Communist spokesman.

K:

And yet the jury was operating in 1950 when, as Professor Sharp indicates, they might have been motivated by a spirit of hysteria and fear which had been engendered by the cold war.

C:

Oh listen, that's stuff the Communists are always putting out about this theory of hysteria and fear and Professor Sharp would be expected to use that. American juries are pretty sound. They don't get swayed that much by hysteria and fear and I'm sure

Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals, who is a great liberal, which I'm sure even Professor Sharp will concede, wasn't swayed by hysteria and fear and neither was the United States Supreme Court.

K: One reason advanced for the death penalty was that Judge Kaufman, being Jewish, was leaning over backwards to avoid a wave of anti-Semitism because of the activities of the Rosenbergs. Do you think this was a factor in his sentencing?

C: Not in the slightest. First of all if the fact the Rosenbergs were Jewish were to create anti-Semitism and some balance - and somebody wanted to look for a balance, not that there was anything about it contrived or planned or anything like that. It just so happened by the drop of a hat too that Justice Irving Saypol, who was then the United States Attorney, and myself, I was then his confidential assistant. We tried the case. We both happen to be Jewish. So that makes just as much sense. So if somebody were looking for a balance you don't need any more than that. The defendants were Jewish and so were the prosecutors. As far as Judge Kaufman is concerned he acted strictly according to his conscience and did what I think most people in this - overwhelming majority of these people clearly think was the right thing to do and something which is done everyday in the week in criminal courts throughout the country, but which has not been played upon by Communist propaganda and Professor the very proof of this whole thing is right here. You have repeated one of the milder attacks on Judge Kaufman. They have just torn him to pieces here. The defense has and the people interested in the Rosenbergs. But the joke of the thing is that when the trial was concluded and after the jury had returned its verdict, Emanuel Block, the lawyer for the Rosenbergs, got up on his feet in front of everybody and publicly thanked Judge Kaufman for the eminently fair manner in which he had presided at the trial and handled the case.

K: Well wasn't that thanking at the close of the case before sentencing was rendered and might not it have been in order to, as long as they had been adjudicated by the jury to be guilty, a factor in trying to obtain a lighter sentence.

C: Oh I don't think so. I don't think Professor Sharp would admit anybody on his side could be guilty of patent hypocrisy to start out with. And second of all, when you are fighting a battle this tight, I don't think Mr. Block, as the lawyer for the Rosenbergs, is going to get up and say it is a fair trial if he didn't mean it. He said it because he knew it was true and later on he was forced to eat those words when the Communist propaganda machine went into action.

K: One point Professor Sharp keeps bringing up is that Judge Kaufman was openly hostile to the defense and openly favorable to the prosecution. You were there during all the trial of course, what do you think of this argument?

C: Well I suppose that during a trial the prosecution thinks the judge is leaning towards the defense and the defense thinks he is leaning towards the prosecution. That's been my experience in just about every trial like this in which I participated. I think Judge Kaufman was very fair. He did a lot of things which the prosecution was against. He overruled us on a lot of points we thought were very important. But looking at it in retrospect, I think he was very fair and what's much more important is the Court of Appeals of the United States Court of Appeals, which affirmed the convictions and the Supreme Court which denied certiorari, thought that Judge Kaufman presided in an eminently fair manner and the Court of Appeals particularly praised his conduct of the trial and I say again, so did Mr. Block.

K: Professor Sharp goes on to imply that there was some fabrication on the part of the prosecution. That the prosecution engaged in something which he implies

was unethical in the conduct of this case. Is there any truth at all to his statement?

C: Well I don't know what he has reference to but I can give you a blanket answer. Of course not, there was no unethicallity or untruth or distortion of any kind on the part of the prosecution or the FBI which prepared this case.

K: Assuming the Rosenbergs to be guilty, don't you think, as Professor Sharp indicates, that the sentence was too excessive. That it would have been better in the long run to commute their sentence to live imprisonment and prevent the martyrization and also make it possible to obtain further information which the Rosenbergs might have had.

C: Well first of all the Rosenbergs were given an opportunity to furnish information and they chose to die for the Communist cause and not give information and that was their job. Secondly, insofar as martyrization Professor, and all that, I don't think that a judge can render a sentence because of what he thinks a public effect is going to be or a propaganda effect or anything like that. When one man kills another he gets the death penalty over in our county courts here everyday in the week. When people are convicted by a jury under a statute which provides for a death penalty and wherein thousands of lives might be cost (ph) by the act, I don't think a judge has any choice and I don't think Judge Kaufman had any choice. And the only effect of the propaganda thereafter is a typical Communist propaganda drive which they put on in the case of any of their boys who get caught committing a criminal act.

K: And yet Mr. Cohn, a great deal of the world, including Pope Pius, urged clemency after the sentences had been meated out.

C: Well I'm not satisfied that Pope Pius urged clemency as such or anything like that and so far as a great part of the world and I don't concede that a great part of the world did or would have, I'm sure the

iron curtain countries would have, but I'm not at all impressed by what any part of the world said or anything like that. I think that over in this country we have a very good system of justice which is basically fair and honorable and I think we have to live within its terms and not be guided by gratuitous advice received from other parts of the world, 40 per cent of which have fallen victims to the Communist conspiracy because of their own failure to protect themselves and the others, who have done very little to protect themselves, find themselves in (ph) a point where we today are the only strong bastion of freedom throughout the world.

K: Mr. Cohn, just before the Rosenbergs were executed, Justice Douglas granted a stay and Justice Vinson called the Supreme Court back out of its retirement for the summer and vacated the stay. Don't you think this was unseemly haste on his part?

C: No not at all. In fact I think if there was anything unseemly it was probably the length of time. And I shouldn't even say that. I think they were entitled to it. If you could examine the length of time which these cases take and which this case had taken, it had gone through the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court had already acted on the case once and had denied certiorari which means refused to review the case any further and that was that. The thing was all over. This was just one in about 30 more delay tactics and cases have to end some time. I think the record of the Supreme Court shows that they will lean over backwards the other way and not this way and what you get down to once again is that we've got to take the jury, the courts of the land, our country and our system of justice against a few Communist propagandists who are the ones making all this fuss and noise about this case.

K: Thank you very much Mr. Cohn for being our guest tonight to give your views on the Rosenberg case.

C: Well I'm sorry its still taking up everybody's time but I was very happy to be here tonight Professor.

K: Roy Cohn makes it quite obvious that he feels the case is closed. That the story of the trial should be put back on the law shelf in the libraries. But in the past several years there have been many books and articles questioning various aspects of the proceedings and the case continues to earn space and time in 1958 because one of the co-defendants, Morton Sobell, is currently serving a 30 year term in prison and a committee is campaigning earnestly to secure his release. Next week Professor Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago, will be our guest to answer questions raised tonight by Mr. Cohn and to discuss his views that the Rosenbergs were convicted on insufficient evidence and that their guilt was not established beyond a reasonable doubt.

Until next week then good night.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-337835)

7/11/58

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

On 6/29/58, Professor WILLIAM KUNSTLER, moderator of the NYC radio program, "Counterpoint," interviewed Professor MALCOLM P. SHARP of the University of Chicago, over station WNEW (1130kc) from 9:35 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Attached hereto are two copies of the questions by Professor KUNSTLER and the replies of Professor SHARP.

A copy of the transcript is being furnished to the Chicago office for information purposes.

100-337835-1042

2-Bureau (100-337835) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1-Chicago (100-) (MALCOLM SHARP) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York 100-37158 (MORTON SOBELL) (#6)
1-New York (100-107111)

PH3:ibj
(5)

100-37158-1941

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 11 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

H.D. Cloughy

"Counterpoint"
June 29, 1958

Kunstler (K) - Good evening, this is Professor KUNSTLER. My guest tonight is Professor MALCOLM P. SHARP, of the law school of the University of Chicago. Each week at this time one point of view and on the following week the counterpoint. Last Sunday evening ROY COHEN discussed the ROSENBERG case. On the 5th anniversary of the execution of the defendants he felt that the case should be stamped closed. That there is no reason to continue public discussion. Tonight a contradictory point of view. Five years ago this month the U.S. Government put to death for the first time in its history, two citizens convicted of a conspiracy to commit espionage. It is ROY COHEN's contention repeated here last week that the conviction was a sound and a just one. That the trial was conducted properly and in the finest American tradition, and that the severity of the penalty was dictated by the severity of the crime. Our guest this evening Professor SHARP served on the ROSENBERGS legal team that prepared many of the motions and appeals made after the trial, to answer charges made by ROY COHEN and others that these were delaying tactics and Communist inspired propaganda stunt and to argue that reasonable doubt still exists as to the guilt of the ROSENBERGS. We turn now to Professor MALCOLM SHARP. Professor SHARP, last week in discussing the ROSENBERG case with ROY COHEN he intimated that you had represented the ROSENBERGS and had been active in the SOBELL case because you are sympathetic to Communism, and he cited as one example alleged testimony of yours before the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of Illinois that you were the faculty advisor of your university's Communist club. Is there any truth to his charge?

SHARP (S)

Well I was faculty advisor to the Communist club as I've been faculty advisor to a good many student organizations, including the Psi U (ph)

SHARP (cont'd)-Fraternity, the Girl's Club and various organizations of this sort. I have been particularly willing to be advisor to unpopular groups because I think young people should feel free to talk, think, express themselves in these times, everyone who knows me there, my students, all regard me as a conservative, if not a reactionary. I am uneasy about the power of the state in economic matters. I don't even think they should make decisions about our insurance for us under the guise of social security. I am not very much in favor of public housing, not at all in favor of the Democrats farm program. My general philosophy includes uneasiness about the state when it interferes with economic matters, but when it interferes with matters of freedom of speech or communication even more. It seems to me that this is part of the creed of a good conservative.

K When you came into the ROSENBERG case late in the picture, after the trials were over, what was the reason for your becoming interested in that particular case?

S It was one of the great cold war cases. Perhaps the climax of the cases following the case of the top Communist leaders, HISS. I was interested in the matter historically. I was very much interested in our foreign relations. I was teaching international law at the time. The psychology of the cold war had a fascination for me and I have had a feeling right along that we had not been told accurately what was going on in our relations with Russia nor what was going on in our relations with the domestic Communists. We studied the records of the case out there in Chicago, Mr. YURI (ph), Mr. STEVEN LOVE (ph), an experienced trial lawyer. They both thought the trial record was bad so far as the conviction went. They didn't persuade me, some of us argued with them so far as the trial went, so far as the conviction went, it seemed to be normal enough. We complained about the sentence.

S

The sentence showed the mark of passion and political influence, it seemed to us, the death sentence in the ROSENBERGS case, the thirty-year sentence in the case of SOBELL, their co-defendant, who was brought in with them on minor charges really, built up out of all proportions to the facts as testified to. Then when new evidence came to light in May, 1953, brought to me by some of the people working for the defendants with whom I argued these various questions. I said publicly that I thought a jury ought to have a look at the new evidence, Mr. BLOCK (ph) saw the statement asked me if I would come out and join him. I said I didn't do criminal law. I teach commercial subjects in law school. He still wanted me to come. I said if I were satisfied about some matters I couldn't refuse. I came on, checked on some matters, saw the witnesses who would be available on the new trial, tested their stories. They satisfied me, came into the case.

K

After the case was over and after the ROSENBERGS were executed five years ago you wrote a book called "Was Justice Done" concerning this case and you answered your own question as I understand that justice was not done and in one of your points you disagree with the jury's verdict and feel that the jury itself was so influenced by the pressures of the times that they succumbed to hysteria and fear rather than an impartial evaluation of evidence presented to it. You really think that this jury was so intimidated by the times that they rendered an unjust verdict.

The point always made against a person like me who has not seen the witnesses or watched the trial is that people who have done so have a great advantage. There is no question but that is so. On the other hand, sitting down with the cold record you see a good many things that the jury didn't see and when you have the benefit of things which happened later, material which we used as a basis for our motion for a new trial, or things which have happened since the execution, like DAVID GREENGLASSES

statement last fall that he had learned from the ROSENBERGS that they had given the Russians information about an anti-missile missile program. When you can look at the whole thing coolly, you do have some advantage over the jury. I don't know just what the atmosphere of that courtroom was. I'm sure that in this winter following the Russian discovery of the atomic bomb, our decision to make the hydrogen bomb, conviction of the Communist leaders, the HISS case, the second HISS trial, think back to those days, the outbreak of the Korean war, fighting was still at a serious stage during the trial, I'm sure that times were not calm, even in Chicago, and my impression is that NY was much more excited, particularly about the domestic Communists than Chicago ever got, strangely enough.

K

Yet, isn't it true that the verdict of this jury was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals and that the Supreme Court of the US refused to interfere with it in any way.

S

It's true that the Court of Appeals in a very careful opinion by Judge FRANK, for whom I have and had a high regard, held that there were no irregularities in the trial, except with respect to SOBELL. Judge FRANK dissented on the SOBELL conviction. The majority voted that there was no impropriety here but Judge FRANK said that trying SOBELL with the ROSENBERGS as though there were one conspiracy when no one claims that SOBELL had anything to do with atomic espionage at all, was prejudicial to him. He suffered from the passion. Well now as you go back to the trial record and study that alone it's still puzzling so far as the ROSENBERGS go.

What's still puzzling you about this case as far as they are concerned?

Well you have a story told by the GREENGLASSES. Three episodes of alleged espionage. One, sending out some information about Los Alamos where GREENGLASS was stationed. Two, give to GOLD after plans made in cooperation with the ROSENBERGS some

information about an implosion (ph) device. A device for setting off the bomb that GREENGLASS was working on as a machinist at Los Alamos and, third, this story about the bomb GREENGLASS gave ROSENBERG, the last episode, a drawing of the bomb, which can have only been a machinist drawing of the housing, probably didn't amount to much, certainly not anything compared to what FUCHS, the major atom spy in the Western world, gave the Russians, he was a first rate physicist. DAVID GREENGLASS was nothing but a machinist and couldn't have given anything but a drawing of the housing. I haven't seen it. It was impounded. Nobody knows exactly what it was. The newspaper men who have seen it were not very much impressed with it. Some say it would not even have worked. The critical item is the item about the lenses and the lense molds. The implosion device on which GREENGLASS was working again as a machinist. He could give only machinist information about it. But it was probably a matter of some value not overwhelming value to the Russians, if it was ever set in circulation as an item to go to them. Even that is far from established.

K Isn't it true that some scientists who have seen this last document which was impounded have said that this was information which was very valuable.

S Well any information was very valuable. I don't think any qualified scientist has said it had anything to do with mathematics, physics or chemistry, the thing that made this weapon a new thing in the history of warfare. This is the information that FUCHS is supposed to have given. FUCHS is an Englishman. Fourteen years which is the English maximum but which didn't seem to have satisfied the English at all for information which is really of first rate importance. I read now that he is about to get through with his term and there is a report in the paper that the English atomic authorities hope he'll stay and work for them and not go back to Germany as he is thinking of doing.

K Do you think it is very important that DAVID GREENGLASS wasn't a scientist. Isn't it possible that spys can obtain information without even understanding the nature of what they're procuring if they just serve a transmission function

S Oh yes This is my own working hypothesis, though this is far from proved, there are great puzzles. They are people friendly with the defense who have a different theory from mine. My own working hypothesis is that he did participate in espionage with respect to these lenses and lense molds in an effort which was of some value which deserved punishment by the standards which are applied in such cases. We have spies abroad. Every country engages in espionage. We sometimes tend to get a little excited about it but it is a form of warfare and people who get caught deserve punishment

K Well GREENGLASS was a self-confessed espionage agent but why would he ever want to implicate his sister and his brother-in-law if they were ^{not} in fact guilty, knowing that they might face the death penalty and that he might be the cause of the execution of the mother and father of his two nephews. You seem to imply in your book that this was over a family quarrel over some finances or a business relationship.

S No, no that is one theory which I think Mr. BROCK who was counsel for the defense was inclined to take more seriously than I was able to do on the printed record. I think it's much more complicated than that. This may have been a minor factor. His reactions to his brother and sister may have gone back to younger brother and older sister jealousies, days of hero worship for ROSENBERG, but the difficulty is the difficulty with the accomplice. It is only the GREENGLASSES who connected the ROSENBERGS with atomic espionage. There is one other witness ELITCHER connects them with some non-atomic espionage as SOBELL was connected by ELITCHER with non-atomic espionage. But the GREENGLASSES are the only people who have claimed to have known them, to have seen or

participated with them in any kind of activity. GREENGLASS is picked up, we know that promise of freedom was held out to the ROSENBERGS up to the moment of their execution, we know or at least in my judgment it is clear SOBELL was put into Alcatraz, which is a maximum security prison for purposes of getting him to talk and every effort to uncover a big conspiracy. Now FBI people can do this conscientiously. I don't think the prosecution, the prosecution lawyers, were always conscientious in their use of the testimony but FBI people, they are encouraging people to talk. GREENGLASS was a rather simple fellow. He begins by telling a very moderate story, data that became available which he used on the motion for the new trial. Let's make it clear that he started with a rather simple story some reports about the installation at Los Alamos, a story about being introduced to a man, who the trial turns into a Russian, by JULIUS ROSENBERG, maybe true maybe not true, and the story grows on through the case as far as one can tell, perhaps even to the end, the bomb itself is not mentioned in any of the indictments. We hear of it first at the trial. It grows after the case. DAVID GREENGLASS tells of an espionage ring at Fort Monmouth. This is the autumn of 1953. After it, something he didn't mention at the trial. Part of this story grows in 1957 into an anti-missile program that the Russians were getting from the ROSENBERGS.

K Do you think he was deliberately lying with this growing story that he was working with the FBI for some purpose known to him and them, possibly leniency, and would be as much of a monster as to utilize the lives of his sister and brother-in-law in order to escape penalty for something he's done?

S I doubt whether any of them expected a death penalty though they were warned that it was a possibility in cross examination. There's no question that DAVID GREENGLASS has said that he did some patching on the story, his memorandum of his first interview, the memorandum he gave his lawyer, says that he did not remember the story about the day GOLD came and picked up the vital information at Albuquerque, he did not remember it as it appeared in his statement from the FBI, but he said I let it stand. He had a version of one visit. Version of two visits turns out at the trial, to which both the GREENGLASS and GOLD can testify. I'm sure that it is not true, there are a lot of other indications in the record that it was a one visit case.

K Of course he was talking about an area which had or time which had occurred some years before the case, going back into 1945 and 1946 and this case was in 1950.

S Well you test yourself on some very critical days in your life that far back, this was the climax of the whole espionage experience. He testifies in the end in great detail to it as to just what happened each moment. It is different from his first story and when I began to look at his first story with this in view you see it is extraordinarily disjointed.

K Well lets leave his testimony for a moment, it is accomplice testimony and New York does require that there be some independent corroborative testimony to convict anyone on the basis of an accomplice story. Yet wasn't there enough independent evidence of the ROSENBERGS for example preparing for flight by getting passport photos and inoculations, and SOBELL actually going to Mexico after DAVID GREENGLASS was picked up.

S You understand that this is the rule in New York State Courts not in the federal courts. The New York State Courts, as in some other state courts, accomplice testimony is not admissible at all, the idea goes back to a remark by a famous 17th Century Chief Justice who says that accomplices who get off are bribed by being given their lives to testify.

K Do you think that the government in this case did bribe DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS to give favorable testimony for the prosecution in this case and convict the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL by the promise of a lighter sentence?

S I don't know how clean cut the promise had to be, how much it was understood, how much was passed on to the GREENGLASSES to their lawyers, who certainly knew what was going on. Certainly GREENGLASS had a 15 year sentence, his wife was not prosecuted at all, ELITCHER the witness against both ROSENBERGS and SOBELL was not prosecuted at all, they all confessed to being part of the plot, ELITCHER in addition in perjury proceedings or fraud proceedings pending against him.

K But isn't that somewhat normal, last week ROY COHN stated that in many criminal prosecutions when a witness who might also be indicted or convicted cooperates with the prosecution in order to convict the greater of the two evils, the prosecution frequently doesn't prosecute or gives a more lenient sentence.

S Well if so it should be done subject to very strict safeguards as is the case in England. Here not only were there no safeguards, GREENGLASS and GOLD were housed together in singing quarters for about 8 months, broken by one tour of duty as a witness by GOLD in the BROTHMAN case. Plenty of time to work up the story, RUTH GREENGLASS doubtless visited them. Moreover, neither of them was sentenced. GREENGLASS was not sentenced at the time of the trial. In England when accomplices are used they must be sentenced before they give testimony so that if it is a

S (cont'd) bribe it is a bribe that has already been given and not one that's held out in front of them. I don't think any lawyer has any doubt as to what went on here. I myself think the New York rule is much sounder, that accomplices should not be permitted to testify at all unless their testimony is corroborated from an independent source, the temptation is far too great. I do not think convictions depending on accomplice testimony can possibly be said to rest on a verdict which establishes guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and under the New York rule about accomplice testimony leaving the jurisdiction is not corroboration. I wish that listeners would think about that, there are a good many reasons for leaving the jurisdiction besides guilt of a particular offense, the New York decisions recognize that clearly.

K Last week ROY COHN in ending up his discussion indicated that he thought this case should now stay dead, that the ROSENBERGS were executed, and that the US Supreme Court had recently refused to hear any more with reference to SOBELL. Why should the case still have vitality?

S In the first case, SOBELL is still alive serving a 30 year sentence. The reader ought really to look at the testimony against him, it's brief, it's easy, much easier than the rest of the record. The one plausible item of testimony against him which sounds serious is one which, if you read it two or three times, you will find amounts to a charge of a very minor violation of security regulations, that most conversations between the witness, an old friend of SOBELL, the witness was working at the Bureau of Ordinance on Fire Control, SOBELL was working at General Electric on computers, closely related subjects, SOBELL had been in the Bureau of Ordinance, they talked together about the plan. This turns under cross examination into getting military secrets fantastically. The other item is an unbelievable one which at most involves something which was identified so the witness said as the 35 millimeter film can, but nothing said as to what was on the film. The case also has public significance, as I said a while back I got into it because I was interested in psychology of the cold war.

S (cont'd) It was a political case, this was a Democrat's case as HISS case was a Republican's case, both having political motives, hard to say how strong, how large a part it played. Periods of tension when you get to fighting each other by fighting exposed enemy, even the rather inconsequential domestic Communist enemy, these things can build up again. We've seen how that sort of thing spreads, we've had the MC CARTHY episode, we can have another one. Tension builds up, not only makes things bad at home, but could stimulate the forces that might lead us to shooting which would be an unimaginable thing under present circumstances.

K Thank you very much Professor SHARP for being our guest tonight on Counterpoint to discuss your feelings about the ROSENBERG SOBELL case.

S Thank you Mr. KUNSTLER for bringing me here. See I think it is a case of great public importance and I think it is a public service to present a discussion of it.

K Perhaps five years is not sufficient time in which to evaluate correctly a case with so many emotional overtones as that of the ROSENBERGS. The ultimate verdict will have to be rendered by history. It has been our intention to indicate some of the areas which future historians will have to consider in their study of a case which still perplexes and disturbs many people.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1942 DATE 7-25-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2040.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

8/15/58

SA, [REDACTED] b7d

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

OO: New York

On 8/12/58, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information B7D
in the past, made available the following items which he
received [REDACTED]

- (1) Morton Sobell Newsletter July 1958, issued by
Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell,
940 Broadway, New York City.
- (2) Letter on letterhead of Committee To Secure
Justice For Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New
York 10, New York, dated July, 1958, beginning:
"Dear Friend" and signed, "Ted Jacobs."
- (3) Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. MORTON
SOBELL, Room D, 940 Broadway, New York 10, New York.

The above items were made available to SA LLOYD S. GOODROW.
Original information is located in [REDACTED] B7D

The above items are enclosed for the New York Division.

4- New York (2- 100-107111) ✓
(1- M. SOBELL)
(1- MRS. M. SOBELL)

2- [REDACTED] B7D

LSG/acg
(6)

1943
100-37158-17

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 19 1958	
NEW YORK	

Clough

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1944 DATE 8-25-58

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~2048~~.

6/23/58

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-367835)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C; ISA of 1950

ROY M. COHN, introduced as "former Special Assistant to the United States Attorney," was interviewed on the NYC radio program "Counterpoint" on Sunday evening, 6/22/58, from 9:35 PM to 10:00 PM by Professor WILLIAM KUNSTLER concerning the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Espionage Trial. COHN answered questions based upon allegations appearing in book: "Was Justice Done?" by Professor MALCOLM SHARP of Chicago. COHN also praised factual, impartial investigation by FBI and said allegations made by SHARP were false. COHN described SHARP as "apologist for Communists and their causes."

Program has scheduled SHARP for interview Sunday, 6/29/58 from 9:35 PM to 10:00 PM, WNEW (1130 AM).

Copy of broadcast transcript will be furnished Bureau and Chicago offices.

POWERS

100-367835-177

- 3 - Bureau (100-367835) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-25530) (CCJMS) (RM)
- (1 - MALCOLM P. SHARP)
- ① - New York (100-37158) (MORTON SOBELL)
- 1 - New York (100-107111)

PHS:opc
(8)

1 - Supervisor B. J. CONNELL, 7-1

100-37158-1945

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 23 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1946 DATE 6-30-58

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2040.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1947 DATE 9-4-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-21)

9/9/58

SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA

MORNING FREIHEIT
IS-C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 19, 1958, on page 4, columns 3-4-5, continued on page 6, columns 4-5, contained an article by "Ber Green" (IRVING GREENBERG) on the fifth anniversary of the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Greenberg says that they were completely innocent and that they were the victims of legal murder. The article concludes with:

Truly honoring the memory of the immortal Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at this time means, first of all, intensifying the fight for the liberation of the young scientist Morton Sobell, a third defendant in the Rosenberg trial who, though innocent, was sentenced to 30 years in jail. For many long years he was kept in a living grave in Alcatraz - the worst jail in the country. Now he is languishing in another jail - torn from his wife, children, mother and from a free life. A victim of the same false charge which killed the Rosenbergs. His languishing in jail is on our conscience - on the conscience of every American. Cain was asked: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and the answer was "Yes". Demanding the immediate liberation of Morton Sobell means fighting for your brother, for justice, for the honor of our country.

The above was translated from the Yiddish by HYMAN N. FABINOWITZ, INTERPRETER.

1-New York (100-7786) (IRVING GREENBERG) (12-14)
1-New York (100-37158) (MORTON SOBELL) (6)

NJP:aci
(3)

100-37158-1948

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 9 1958	
FBI-NEW YORK	

Clough

PH 100-38128

[REDACTED] She is a member of the ultra-left. There were approximately 50 people in attendance and the evening was strictly social in nature. For \$1.00 one could have a buffet supper and as much of any kind of whiskey he wanted. The apartment was very elaborately furnished.

b7d

b7d

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Date: JUL 2 1958

TO: SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA
SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

On May 15, 1958, [REDACTED] U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, made available to Special Agent GEORGE H. TREADWELL the following greeting cards and communiques, which were received at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, addressed to MORTON SOBELL. b7c

The correspondents in each of these instances were not on the approved mailing list of inmate SOBELL and were confiscated by Penitentiary officials for that reason. [REDACTED] advised that the U. S. Penitentiary did not desire that these communiques be returned to them. b7c

Sufficient copies of this letter with the original communiques addressed to SOBELL are being forwarded to interested offices in the event individual case files are already in existence on the correspondents. Each office receiving these communiques is requested to take the necessary action that is deemed advisable.

- 2 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 3 - Boston (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 9 - San Francisco (Encl. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (65-1361)
(1 - 100-4953 (COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)

AFM:sbb
(28)

100-37158-1949
H. Clough

AT 65-1361

BALTIMORE

1. Greeting card from HAMMOND, 158 East Main Street, Newark, Delaware.

BOSTON

1. A greeting card posted at Boston, Mass., April 3, 1958, from one MYRTLE A. WORTHY.
2. Greeting card and note from PHIL and SUE KOVITZ, 1207 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan 26, Mass.

CHICAGO

1. Greeting card postmarked at Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1958, from EDITH and IRWIN SEGAL.
2. Greeting card posted April 5, 1958, from one EDGAR BERGSTROM.

CLEVELAND

1. Greeting card posted at Akron, Ohio, April 10, 1958, from one JEAN ROBBINS.

DETROIT

1. Greeting card posted at Detroit, April 10, 1958, from one DOROTHEA BREITMAN.

LOS ANGELES

1. Greeting card posted 4/23/58 at Los Angeles, from "The Browdas."
2. Greeting card posted 4/11/58, at Los Angeles, from EVELYN BURKETT, 1283 (street name illegible), Los Angeles 19, Calif.

NEW YORK

1. Letter posted at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25, 1958, from BERNARD I. MORDKOFF, 1614 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 25, New York.

AT 65-1361

SAN FRANCISCO

1. Greeting card posted March 31, 1958, at San Francisco from PEARL G. BAILEY, 1439 Golden Gate, San Francisco, Calif.
2. Letter posted April 12, 1958, at Berkeley, Calif., from CLARENCE D. HERRIOTT, 2635 Webster Street, Berkeley 5, California.
3. Greeting card posted at San Francisco, Calif., April 6, 1958, from Mr. and Mrs. BRUCE B. JONES, 303 Live Oak Drive, Mill Valley, Calif.
4. Letter dated April 8, 1958, at Mexico City, and signed TIM KELLEY, Mill Valley, Calif.
5. Greeting card posted March 12, 1958, at San Francisco, from PEARL BAILEY, (identified in Item #1 previously).
6. Greeting card posted at San Francisco, Calif., April 8, 1958, having return address on envelope of 323 Hill Street, San Francisco 14, Calif.
7. Greeting card posted at San Francisco, April 21, 1958, from Mrs. ROSE BROWNE, 615 Genessee Street, San Francisco, Calif.
8. Greeting card posted April 17, 1958, San Francisco, Calif., from GEORGE LEE LOY, 615 Genessee Street, San Francisco, Calif.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1950 DATE 10-7-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ***** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-25530)

DATE: 11/18/58

FROM : SA RICHARD F. HOMAN

SUBJECT: CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

On October 21, 1958, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished SA RICHARD F. HOMAN in person with an 11 page handwritten report dated October 18, 1958, concerning a meeting held for the benefit of the Chicago Sobell Committee at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT BASKER at 5010 Jarlath Avenue, Skokie, Illinois. The report [REDACTED] is maintained in Chicago file [REDACTED] B7D

The meeting was held on 10/18/58

- 1 - Boston (RM) [REDACTED]
- 1 - Cleveland (RM) (100- [REDACTED]) (SOBELL COMMITTEE)
- 7 - New York (RM)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED]

(NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN
THE ROSENBERG CASE)

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (THE NATION)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (HELEN SOBELL)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (MORTON SOBELL)
- 1 - [REDACTED]

45 - Chicago

- 1 - [REDACTED] B7D
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-32906 [REDACTED] (JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS)
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

100-37158-1951
Clough

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 18 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

CG 100-

[REDACTED] reported that this meeting was held to hear recordings of the radio debate on the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case by ROY COHEN and MALCOLM SHARP, with answers to questions asked by the commentator. B7D

[REDACTED] approximately only 40 persons attended. [REDACTED]

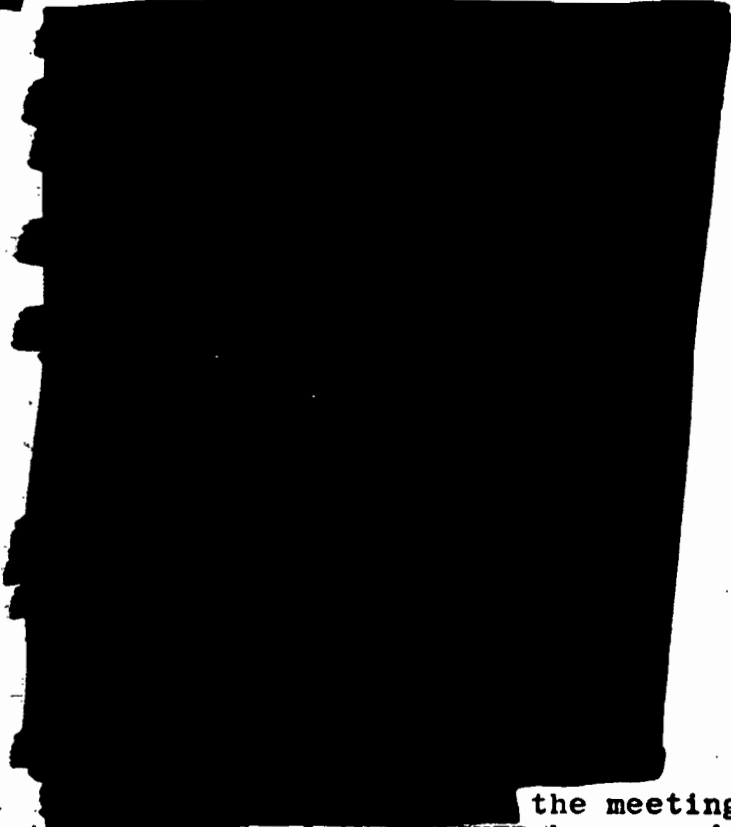
[REDACTED] B7D


[REDACTED] B7D

[REDACTED] B7D

CG 100-

 B7D

 the meeting was
held in the basement of the BASKER house and those
attending entered the side entrance.

 B7D

CG 100-

HAVEN PERKINS told the group that Dr. JOHN A. LAPP is taking a very active part in petitioning the President. He added that Dr. ERNEST B. ZEISLER is acquainted with everyone who is worth knowing and four judges are intimate friends of his.

PERKINS announced that four Protestant clergymen, one Rabbi, a former bar association President, and two prominent women civic leaders have invited STEPHEN LOVE to travel to Cleveland to tell them about the SOBELL case.

After hearing the recordings, SID SCHOENBERGER stated that it makes his blood just "boil" to hear ROY COHEN so "let's show COHEN" and he opened the collection.

[REDACTED] B7D

[REDACTED]

HAVEN PERKINS announced that an additional big name had been added to the patrons, namely, CARLETON BEALE, who writes for "The Nation".

[REDACTED] B7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] B7D

CG 100-

ROBERT BASKER, in welcoming the group, stated that they had had the pleasure of having HELEN SOBELL attend their meeting last year.

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] B7D

[REDACTED] B7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] B7D

[REDACTED] B7D

CG 100-

[REDACTED]

B7D

[REDACTED]

B7D

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Open the investigations [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] to ascertain their current address.

Open the investigation of ROBERT and HKDDA
BASKER to ascertain the nature of the meetings being held
at their residence.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ***** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35382)

SUBJECT: SYDNEY FLORENCE GUREWITZ
SM - C

DATE: 11/25/58

SYDNEY FLORENCE GUREWITZ is the daughter of CLARENCE GUREWITZ and his first wife, HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL. HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL is now the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ is now married to HELEN S. GUREWITZ and on October 10, 1958, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information identifying CLARENCE D. and HELEN S. GUREWITZ as Communist Party (CP) members. b7c

On March 22, 1957, [REDACTED] Registrar's Office, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, furnished SA JESSE W. SYME with the records for SYDNEY FLORENCE GUREWITZ, born October 21, 1939, at Washington, D. C., home address 506 West 135th Street, New York 31, New York. The records further reflected that GUREWITZ enrolled at this university on October 4, 1954, previously attended the High School of Music and Art in New York City, and her nearest relative was listed as Mrs. HELEN L. SOBELL. She had listed as a personal reference Mrs. ELLA DVORKIN of the High School of Music and Art, New York City. b7c

- 4 - New York (RM)
1 - 100-109849 (HELEN SOBELL) (Info.)
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (MORTON SOBELL) (Info.)
- 5 - Washington Field (RM)
1 - 100-3074 (HELEN SOBELL) (Info.)
1 - 100-20644 (HELEN GUREWITZ) (Info.)
1 - [REDACTED] (Info.)
- 1 - Atlanta (100- [REDACTED]) (MORTON SOBELL) (Info.) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago
1 - [REDACTED]
- HSN:JAM (12)

100-37158-1952

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 25 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

(Info. [REDACTED])

b7c

CG 100-35382

On October 29, 1958, [REDACTED] Registrar's Office, University of Chicago, advised SA KENNETH W. KAISER from records that SYDNEY FLORENCE GUREWITZ of 907 East 55th Street, Chicago (MU 4-4465), home address given as 30 Charlton Street, New York, continues as a student and is registered in the Social Science Division. b7c

On October 8, 1958, SA H. SIDNEY NEEL, JR. observed the names on the postal box at 907 East 55th Street, of SYDNEY F. GUREWITZ and CARYL E. MARKS.

On October 8, 1958, [REDACTED] of James J. Shortall and Company, 1501 East 57th Street, advised SA NEEL that SYDNEY GUREWITZ signed a new lease at 907 East 55th Street, effective October 1, 1958. He stated she has a five room apartment, pays by check and has been there two years. He had no knowledge of CARYL E. MARKS. b7c

[REDACTED] described GUREWITZ as a white female, approximately 5'4" tall, medium build, dark complexion and dark hair. b7c

It is to be noted that the June, 1958 Chicago Telephone Directory listed one CARYL MARKS at 727 East 60th Street, and [REDACTED] of the Midway Garden Apartments at that address, advised that MARKS, a former resident, had moved to 55th Street, that she is a white female, about 23 years of age and a Nurse at St. Luke's Hospital. He believed her father is a Banker in the Chicago suburbs. (Chicago indices contained no information identifiable with MARKS.) b7c

On September 19, 1958, Investigative Clerk [REDACTED] reviewed the files of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, which contained no information available for the subject.

CG 100-35382

On September 19, 1958, records of the Security Unit, Chicago Police Department, and the files of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, on September 22, 1958, contained no information identifiable with GUREWITZ, as reviewed by Investigative Clerk [REDACTED] b7c

Chicago is not contemplating an active investigation on GUREWITZ as Chicago files contain no derogatory or subversive information. GUREWITZ does not meet the criteria for security index inclusion and is not being considered for interview at this time, however, this office is attempting to gather full and complete background data on this individual.

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will conduct an indices search on GUREWITZ and will conduct credit and criminal investigations at the appropriate agencies.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will conduct an indices search on GUREWITZ.

(It is to be noted that Chicago is in possession of WFO letters captioned "CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ, was., IS - C," dated 3/7/57, 11/4/57, 2/13/58, 5/6/58, 6/4/58, 8/29/58, 9/25/58 and 11/13/58. These letters contained certain information regarding the subject.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

DATE: 11-19-58

FROM: SA RICHARD F. HOMAN

SUBJECT: CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS-C

On [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished SA RICHARD F. HOMAN in person with three copies of a petition addressed to President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER relating to a plea for clemency for MORTON SOBELL. b6

456-A6. This material is maintained in file 100-25530-

This petition is quoted as follows:

2 - NEW YORK (RM)
100- (National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case)
100- (MORTON SOBELL)

1- SAN DIEGO (RM)
100- [REDACTED]

RFH: mtd
(18)

100-37158-1953

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
NOV 21 1968
FBI - NEW YORK

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
NOV 19 1966
FBI - NEW YORK

"We are addressing you to urge clemency for Morton Sobell who is serving a thirty year sentence. He has paid the penalty for whatever he may have done.

"Morton Sobell has always maintained his innocence. Only one witness said that Sobell was involved in espionage. This witness admitted fear of a perjury indictment, and apparently hoped to avoid prosecution by his testimony. The truthfulness of the testimony against Sobell has never been reviewed by a higher court. Supreme Court Justice Black said, 'This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial.'

"The trial of Morton Sobell took place in 1951 when we were at war in Korea and there was great fear that this war might expand into World War III. At this time McCarthyism was rife, and the accusation of communism was the equivalent of conviction. In this era of McCarthyism perhaps we did not scrutinize with sufficient care the reliability of witnesses.

"Morton Sobell's sentence of thirty years seems out of proportion to the crime charged. The trial judge said there was no evidence connecting him with atomic espionage. Dr. Harold C. Urey has said, 'On reading the record of the trial again I am astonished at how little there was about Sobell. You cannot tell what he is even supposed to have done.'

"Even if Sobell were guilty, the thirty year sentence does not seem in accord with our American traditions of fair play. We respectfully urge that you commute his sentence to the eight years already served, and return him to his wife, mother, and two children.

"Very Respectfully Yours,

"MISS JESSIE BINFORD
Social Worker

STEPHEN A. LOVE
Prof. of Law

"RABBI JOSEPH BUCHLER

CURTIS Mac DOUGALL
Prof. of Journalism

"LINDLEY J. BURTON
Prof. of Mathematics

MALCOLM P. SHARP
Prof. of Law

CG 100-25530

"KERMIT EBY
Prof. of Sociology

REV. JOHN B. THOMPSON

"RABBI DAVID GRAUBART REV. ALVA TOMPKINS

"JOHN A. LAPP
Civic Leader

HAROLD C. UREY
Nobel Prize Winner, Physics

"SIDNEY LENS
Labor Organizer

RABBI JACOB J. WEINSTEIN

"BERNARD LOOMER
Prof. of Theology

DR. ERNEST B. ZEISLER
Prof. of Medicine

"I wish to add my name to the appeal to the President in behalf of Morton Sobell.

"Name _____

"Address _____

"City _____ State _____

" My signature may be made public along with other signers of The Appeal.

" I request that my signature not be made public.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1954 DATE 12-23-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1955 DATE 12-10-58

CONSISTING OF 6 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1956 DATE 12-10-58

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-21)

1/26/59

SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA

MORNING FREIHEIT
IS-C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of December 19, 1958, on page 4, columns 1 and 2.

Time For Amnesty!

A committee, which includes prominent personalities, is calling a mass meeting for next Sunday afternoon in the Bronx, for the purpose of freeing HENRY WINSTON and GIL GREEN, victims of the McCarthy hysteria.

WINSTON and GREEN have been held behind bars and separated from their families for many years already. Have these people committed any sort of a crime? Heaven forbid! Their "crime" consists of the fact that they believe with all their senses in the Constitution and the "Bill of Rights". Their "crime" consists of the fact that they have "committed a crime" by their prolonged fight for civil rights, against privation and need and for an America where all people are brothers in the full sense of the word. For their loyalty to the interests of the American people, they are being held behind bars.

1-New York (100-269) (H. WINSTON) (415)
1-New York (100-13472) (G. GREEN) (412)
1-New York (100-37153) (M. SOBELL) (33)

NJP:nel
(4)

1957
100-37158-195

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 26 1959	
FBI-NEW YORK	

Clough

33

MEMO
NY 100-21

1/26/59

WINSTON, GREEN, just like other freedom fighters, are victims of the red-hunting hysteria, which the McCarthys invented in order to create war sentiments.

Just recently, in the reknowned newspaper, "Chicago Daily News", a column appeared by the respected journalist, Harry Bernard, in which he demanded the immediate freedom of WINSTON, GREEN, MORTON SOBELL and all the others who languish in prisons as victims of McCarthyism. Instead of creating new hysterias against "red-throats", write Bernard, let us do something that will express our deep beliefs in the force of democracy. Bernard appealed to President Eisenhower, that in the spirit of freedom on earth and good will towards men, he should pardon SOBELL and also the Smith Act victims, GREEN and WINSTON. These people, said Bernard, have suffered enough and it is time to set them free.

This appeal to the President should be supported by everyone who is concerned with the fate of America's democracy and freedom.

The above was translated from the Yiddish by GERTRUDE RABINOWITZ, Translator.

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 1958 DATE 1-29-59

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES of which
page 2

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

[REDACTED] reported that approximately 35 people attended this meeting which began at approximately 9:00 p.m. PERRY CARTWRIGHT opened the meeting since HOWARD MAYHEW had not as yet arrived. CARTWRIGHT thanked people for coming and then described Reverend KING as a Southerner who had come to the North to make a living for himself and his family. CARTWRIGHT described KING as a salesman who could not make a living in the South under the administrations of either the Democrats or the Republicans, therefore, he was ^{4/25} to help the Socialists here. CARTWRIGHT explained that he was not too familiar with KING's campaign and he then introduced CLIFF DE BERRY as the campaign manager for Reverend KING. B7D

DE BERRY informed those present about the progress of the KING campaign and stated that though they did not expect to win they hoped to roll up enough votes to make a good impression on the people. DE BERRY stated that BARRETT O'HARA, who has been in government for years, has become so frightened that he opposed KING and tried to prevent his name from being put on the ballot. DE BERRY stated that their campaign has very little money and they cannot offer to pay anyone to watch at the polls for them. He then solicited poll watchers for KING and asked that they give their names to ISADORE WARWAK and he would assign volunteers to precincts.

[REDACTED] B7D
[REDACTED] then reported that PERRY CARTWRIGHT next introduced Reverend KING. KING after thanking CARTWRIGHT for holding the meeting at his home narrated the circumstances leading to his candidacy and his family background. KING stated that his father had been a worker and an ardent fighter against JIM CROW and segregation and he left home at an early age to seek employment in the Northern states and to educate himself. KING stated that he hated segregation and the system under which he and all Negroes live today. KING stated that campaigning for Congress is one way to educate the people that they need not live like dogs. KING stated that he had made B7D

enemies both Negro and white and that when his campaign began its headquarters ~~was~~ at the Washington Park Forum Hall. He stated that the Washington Park Forum chairman JOHN HAMILTON who was present was also attacked. Because of this, according to KING they took their campaign to the streets obtaining permission to speak on street corners and by so doing they were able to reach hundreds of people. KING described his platform as (1) Stop JIM CROW and segregation, (2) integration of schools, more schools and teachers, (3) federal help for students, (4) more and better houses, hospitals and jobs, (5) federal aid to the unemployed, (6) federal investigations into Little Rock, Humboldt Park and other places of unrest and white supremacy, (7) discontinue H bomb testing, (8) withdrawal of troops from ~~foreign~~ soil, (9) recognition of the Republic of China and seating them in the UN, (10) stimulation of trade with Russia, China and other progressive countries, (11) discontinue all armed support for West Germany.

[REDACTED] b7D

PERRY CARTWRIGHT then introduced ^{the} chairman of the WPF JOHN HAMILTON.

JOHN HAMILTON stated that what Reverend KING had said was true. HAMILTON stated that anyone was welcome to come and speak at the forum and that this has always been their policy. He stated that he is trying to educate the Negro people and that it is time they woke up. He called on everyone to go to the polls and vote.

PERRY CARTWRIGHT then said that although he may not have anything to do with the campaign of JOE KING, he belongs to a Committee called the "Southern Newsletter" which he and EUGENE FELDMAN publish. CARTWRIGHT stated that FELDMAN resides next door but for the fact that he was then at a meeting he would have attended this meeting. CARTWRIGHT described the "Southern Newsletter" as telling the story of the "Southern Negro and poor whites of the south and he would be happy to take in subscriptions for the "Southern Newsletter". CARTWRIGHT then introduced HAVEN PERKINS.

PERKINS stated that the case of MORTON SOBELL is proceeding well and that they now have 17 other important people as sponsors that they concluded their successful two day conference with leaders of the SOBELL committees from many states. PERKINS solicited help for the Sobell Committee and then introduced MORTON SOBELL's mother, Mrs. ROSE SOBELL.

ROSE SOBELL stated that it was very gratifying to know that so many people were fighting for her son's freedom and the right of free speech. She stated that her son MORTON was accused of a crime he never committed by people who wanted to see him out of the way. She stated that following the execution of the ROSENBERGS, the FBI tried to get SOBELL to talk, promising him his freedom if he would name others, but he refused. She stated that the people such as those present, fighting his case in obtaining signatures and sponsors, someday MORTON SOBELL will be free. She stated that she had spoken to a very prominent professor and he does not think MORTON SOBELL is guilty.

B7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC(100-37158)
(100-86846)

DATE: 1/10/59

FROM : SA JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: ~~MORTON SOBELL~~
~~JACK SOBELL~~ WAS
ETAL
ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
OF 1950

Chief A.B. Edelmann, Asst. to Public Works Officer, St. Alban's Naval Hospital, Jamaica 6-1000 Ext. 351 contacted the office this date. He stated that he has written a book entitled THE CONDITION IS RED and that since he wrote this book he had travelled in literary circles. He stated that a group of people are trying to get a drive going to collect money for lawyers fees to free the ~~the~~ Sobles. x56!

He stated that he did not wish to go into details on the phone and he wished to see an agent. He advised that he is writing a second book and cannot come personally to the office. He stated that if an agent wished to get in contact with him he would like them to call the above number and extension and not tell the secretary they are from the FBI. He continued that he is at the hospital from 8A m to 4PM every week-day.

CC - 100-86846

JFS

1-12-59 - Chief Edelmann telephonically contacted by SA R.M. Carthy and stated the information he has is in connection with Morton Sobell rather than Jack Sobell. Chief Edelmann stated he would be available for interview on 1-13-59 100-37158-1960
Jme

411
R.M. Carthy
1/13/59

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

January 22, 1959

SA RICHARD F. HOMAN

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE (CSC)
IS - C

On [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished SA RICHARD F. HOMAN in person with a one page appeal for executive clemency for MORTON SOBELL addressed to "Dear President Eisenhower," [REDACTED] B7D

The material furnished [REDACTED] is retained in 100-25530-1B2 (359). The one page letter urged clemency for MORTON SOBELL who it is claimed has paid his penalty for whatever he may have done. The letter stated that SOBELL has always maintained his innocence and the truthfulness of the testimony against SOBELL has never been reviewed by a higher court which prompted, according to the letter, Supreme Court Justice BLACK to say "'this court has never tried this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial' ". The letter recites the trial of SOBELL took place in 1951 during the Korean War and that an accusation of Communism was the equivalent of conviction. ~~questions to scrutinize the reliability of witnesses.~~ Doctor HAROLD UREY is quoted in the letter as say " ' on reading the record of the trial, again I am astonished at how little there was about SOBELL. You cannot tell what he is even supposed to have done.' " The letter concludes with the request that SOBELL's sentence be commuted. B7D

2-New York (RM)

1-100-

(NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE)

1-100

(MORTON SOBELL)

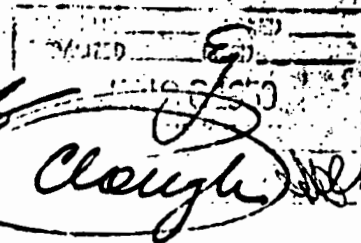
1-San Diego (RM) 100-

4-Chicago [REDACTED] B7D

1-100-

1-100-

RFH:hjz
(7)



Feb. 16, 1959.

Special Agent in Charge,
F.B.I., New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In the event this material has not reached your files, I am inclosing it for whatever action you may decide on.

It is being distributed on Avenue J in Brooklyn. It may or may not be some more of Russia's propaganda and am wondering who is really financing this campaign.

Very truly yours,

Hyman A. Mintzer
Hyman A. Mintzer,

928 East 13th St.,
Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

PS: I am a member of Brooklyn Post No. 500,
American Legion, for the past 40 years.

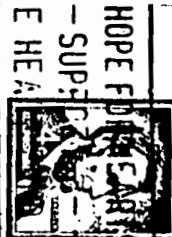
Mintzer, Hyman A.

1963

44
Sighted?

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 16 1959	
FBI - NEW YORK	

A. Sheridan





NEW HOPE FOR HEARTS
--- SUPER ---
THE HEART



Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Foley Square,

New York, N.Y.

201 East 69th Street,
New York 21, N. Y.

February 19, 1959.

Mr. Hyman A. Mintzer,
928 East 13th Street,
Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter
of February 16, 1959, together with the enclosure.

Your interest in writing to this office is indeed
appreciated.

Very truly yours,

arm
H. G. FOSTER,
Special Agent in Charge.

WTM:DJG

*Excluded
Destroyed -
Duplications
2/24/59*

*100 - 37158 - 1964
9*