

term "in time of war" is ambiguous and susceptible to diverse interpretations. An examination of the legislative history sheds no light whatever on the issue. No reference can be found, apart from the terms of the statute itself, to any discussion of the sentencing provisions contained in the Espionage Act.

Where, as here, we have a criminal statute which contains an ambiguous sentencing provision and where the legislative history is of no significant assistance in ascertaining Congressional intent, certain rules of statutory construction must be invoked to resolve the ambiguity. The approach to be taken is clear. It is firmly established:

"When Congress leaves to the judiciary the task of imputing to Congress an undeclared will, the ambiguity should be resolved in favor of lenity." Bell v. United States, 349 U.S. 81, 83.

This rule of lenity, which has peculiar applicability to sentencing provisions embodies a judicial policy that will not attribute to Congress, in the enactment of criminal statutes,

"an intention to punish more severely than the language of its laws clearly imports in the light of pertinent legislative history." Prince v. United States, 352 U.S. 322, 329.

Further expression of this salutary rule was given in Iadner v. United States, supra:

"This policy of lenity means that the Court will not interpret a federal criminal statute so as to increase the penalty that it places on an individual when such an interpretation can be based on no more than a guess as to what Congress intended." (at p. 178).

The above expressions

"are but restatements in a specific context of the ancient rule that a criminal statute is to be strictly construed." Callanan v. United States, 364 U.S. 587, 602 (dissenting opinion).

See also, United States v. Bramblett, 348 U.S. 503; Kordel v. United States, 355 U.S. 345; Prince v. United States, *supra*; Ladner v. United States, *supra*.

What Congress intended when it provided for increased penalties for violations of the Espionage Act committed "in time of war" can only be resolved by looking to the facts as they existed at the time the statute was enacted. "Cold-war" considerations which came into play after 1945 cannot be made the basis for ascertaining the intent of Congress in 1917.

There is no indication that Congress, when it first enacted the Espionage Act in 1917 intended that the wartime penalty provisions would be applicable to violations of the Act committed after a cessation of actual hostilities. No violence is done to Congressional purpose, as that purpose was manifested in 1917, by restricting the wartime penalty provisions to violations committed during a period of actual hostilities.

The 1954 Amendment (68 Stat. 1219) which removed the distinction, for purposes of sentencing, between peacetime and wartime offenses was an implicit recognition on the part of Congress that the commission of acts of espionage during the "cold war" could be just as harmful to the Nation as when committed during actual wartime. Such a consideration, however, cannot be made a factor in determining Congressional intent with respect to the 1917 Act.

30

In the light of recent Supreme Court decisions, issues relating to statutory sentencing provisions, when called into question by a Rule 35 motion to correct an illegal sentence, require that the reviewing court interpret the particular statute including its legislative history, to resolve such issues within the framework of Congressional intent and the canons and rules of construction relating to criminal statutes. This is the teaching of Prince v. United States, *supra*, and Herlin v. United States, 358 U.S. 415. In both these cases, where relief was sought under Rule 35, the Supreme Court endeavored to ascertain Congressional intent with respect to certain sentencing provisions of the Federal Bank Robbery Act. Finding little assistance in the legislative history of the Act, the Court employed the rule of lenity by not ascribing to Congress an intention to punish more severely "than the language of its laws clearly imports". Prince v. United States, *supra*, at p. 329; see also, Callanan v. United States, *supra*, (interpretation of Hobbs Act).

We submit that the wartime sentence of thirty years imposed by the trial court on petitioner was illegal on its face, and must be vacated and set aside.

Respectfully Submitted,

DONNER, PERLIN AND PIEL
BENJAMIN DREYFUS

Attorneys for Petitioner

Of Counsel:

SANFORD M. KATZ

DONNER PERLIN & PIEL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

FRANK CORBIN
JAMES PERLIN
LEONARD V. GILSON, JR.
GARFORD H. PATE

JOHN H. HILL, JR.
CALEB DONNER

January 15, 1962

Mr. Morton Sobell
Box No. P.M.B. 71342
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mort:

Enclosed please find revised copy of the
illegal sentence brief.

Last Thursday I received a phone call from
one of the Assistant U.S. Attorneys, who indicated that
he wanted a one or two week adjournment of the motion. I
told him I could not consent to any adjournment, but
acknowledged that he undoubtedly would get a week from
the Court. He made the point that I should have no con-
cern in that the same judge will be sitting in the
criminal motion part on the 22nd and 29th, i.e. Weinfeld.
On Friday, he called and advised he was going to press
for two weeks. I, once again, told him that I could not
consent.

At the call of the motion calendar this
morning, he requested a two weeks adjournment, which I
opposed, but notwithstanding that fact, Weinfeld gave him
the two weeks. Weinfeld will be sitting on the 29th. The
U.S. Attorney advised Weinfeld that this was a long record,
there were many other collateral proceedings, and that his
office had to study the record carefully and that this
took time. The mood of the Government was not flippant or
nasty, but there was no indication that our motions would
not be vigorously resisted. They must serve us with their
briefs on the 24th. We will have to file our reply on the
return day of the motion, the 29th. This affords us little
time for consultation. I am trying to arrange for us to
have additional time so that we can file our reply brief.

100-37158-2065

Mr. Morton Sobell

-2-

January 15, 1962

after argument. I did not want to raise it this morning in that it might have been used as an excuse for a further adjournment.

Not a word was mentioned during our telephone conversations or in Court about referring this matter to Kaufman. All indications are to the contrary. It is my feeling that Kaufman must have been spoken to and he decided to stay away from it now that he is in the Court of Appeals. I don't want you to have any illusions about Weinfeld. He is a very competent judge, but the issues in this case transcend competency. The most important thing is to get the case as rapidly as possible to the Supreme Court.

How are you feeling? Are you back on a full regular schedule? Warmest regards.

Sincerely,


Marshall Perlin

MP:1
enclosure

SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-8357)

2/13/62

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

The following news item is from the "Morning Freiheit" of January 12, 1962, on page 8, columns 4-5:

Morton Sobell's Mother In Front Of White House
For Son's Liberation

Washington, Jan. 11 - Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, demonstrated here, yesterday, in front of the White House, for the liberation of her son, who was convicted in the Rosenberg case, and sentenced to 30 years in jail. He has been in jail since 1950.

Mrs. Sobell, who is 67 years old, sat down in a White House driveway. Despite the bitter cold, she sat there for 40 minutes. Mrs. Sobell tried to enter the White House, but the police topped her. Mrs. Sobell advised that she would carry out a number of peaceful actions to gain the freedom of her son. Yesterday's picket demonstration was the first peaceful action by Mrs. Sobell.

In conjunction therewith, Mrs. Sobell issued a statement to the press in which she pointed out that the liberation of her son is now her only object in life.

In the statement, Mrs. Sobell said, in part:
"Since my son's arrest, in 1950, I have devoted all my energy to reach this objective (his liberation). During the past 12 years, thousands of people, including prominent citizens of the United States, and other countries, have stated, publicly, that my son's trial and the 30-year jail sentence,

2-Charlotte (100-8357) (RM)
1-New York (100-124363) (ROSE SOBELL)
1-New York (100-87153) (MORTON SOBELL)
1-New York (100-107111)

PHS:par
(5)

100-37158-2067

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
33 FEB 13 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

bx

NY 100-107111

which he was given, was not just. The courage of such people as Methodist Minister David Andrews, who came to Washington to ask for Morton's liberation, sustained me and gave me hope and faith".

"What good is it for me to be free, when my life is full of daily pain. I shall go to the White House to make clear, in my own way, the truth about my son. I am ready to spend all my days in jail. In such a way I will at least share with my son and his difficult experiences. In this way President Kennedy will learn about the anxiety of a mother", Mrs. Sobell said in her public statement.

The above was translated from the Yiddish and is being submitted for your information.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

2/15/62

**COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C**

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of January 14, 1962, on page 8, columns 1-2:

The Anguish Of A Despairing Mother

Day after day, in front of the White House, there is picketing by the mother of Morton Sobell, who has been languishing behind for 12 years, on a 30 year jail sentence, which was handed down as the result of an exaggerated charge of espionage at the time of McCarthy hysteria in the country.

The bitter cold during the past few days did not stop Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of this victim of hysteria, from keeping her watch in front of the White House and from demanding the liberation of her son, or that he receive a new trial.

In a statement to the press, Mrs. Sobell emphasized that thousands of prominent personalities in this country and abroad have questioned the course of the trial of Morton Sobell and the sentence he received.

From all corners of the country there are demands that Morton Sobell be freed. There are cries of anguish from his mother, his wife and his children, who beg for justice, This cry should be heard!

The above was translated from the Yiddish by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] INTERPRETER.

1-New York (100-) (ROSE SOBELL)
1-New York (100-) (MORTON SOBELL)
1-New York (100-107111) (41)

PHS:par
(3)

100-37158-2070

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
B3 FEB 15 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 2072 **DATE** 2/26/62

CONSISTING OF 10 **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 [REDACTED]

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 2079 **DATE** 2/21/62

CONSISTING OF 4 **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 [REDACTED]

SAC, CHARLOTTE

4/13/62

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, NEW YORK (100 187111)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS C

(OO: New York)

Identity of source

Description of info

Date received

Original located

SOBELL Committee Breakfast

4/9/62

A copy of informant's report follows;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED BY ~~918~~ ~~66/TEK-12-15-77~~
EXEMPT FROM CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

- 1 Charlotte [redacted]
- 1 New York [redacted]
- 1 New York (100 109545) (MORTON SOBELL) (424)
- 1 New York [redacted]
- 1 New York [redacted]
- 1 New York (100 37158) (MORTON SOBELL) (424)
- 1 New York [redacted]
- 1 New York [redacted]
- 1 New York (100 187111) (41)

RCB:wtm
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-37158-2080

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

DATE

12/23/77 TEK/jpt

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
23 APR 13 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NY 100-117111

April 8, 1962

The "Breakfast for Freedom" was held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, Lexington Ave. & 49th Street, on April 7, 1962. Present; about 220.

DAVID ANDREWS, Methodist minister from North Carolina was presiding. He introduced himself, as a member of the human race. He said that many of his friends thought that he was either a Communist or crazy, for getting involved in the SOBELL case. He said that there was no doubt about MORTON SOBELL's innocence. Mr. ANDREWS assured the audience that MORTON SOBELL will be freed this year. According to Mr. ANDREWS, SOBELL has many supporters in the Government, especially in the Justice Department. One of SOBELL's attorneys, SANFORD (PH) KATZ (PH), spoke briefly about their hope to free SOBELL. He finished with the slogan: "We shall overcome."

HELEN SOBELL, spoke about her recent trip to Europe, and about the friendly reception she got from outstanding personalities. Among the SOBELL Case's supporters she mentioned the President of the Italian Senate, and the Queen Mother of Belgium, Lord BERTRAND RUSSELL, and others. She showed a bunch of newspaper clippings. Mrs. SOBELL spoke about the fair radio and TV coverage she has gotten lately. According to Mrs. SOBELL, the voice of the American press has changed lately; they don't call SOBELL traitor and spy any more.

MURRAY KEMPTON of the New York Post arrived at 11:30. He appraised Mrs. SOBELL's heroic struggle to free her innocent husband, and offered his further support to the SOBELL case.

Mrs. HELEN SOBELL asked for financial support. The contribution was very generous. A man named GENE PRATT (PH) gave \$50.

BELLA HALEPSKY from the Allerton Community Center was one of the Ushers. Dr. HANLEY and many others who are known from the Worker and other "Progressive movement" meetings, were also present.

At 12:30 they were going to start their march to the U.S.

A couple of people were picketing against SOBELL at the hotel entrance.

NY 100-117111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source furnished an undated form letter acknowledging receipt of \$12.00 for 2 reservations to the "Breakfast for Freedom". It is signed "LEAH SCHNEIDER, New York Sobell Committee". (See NY 100-107111-1B1250).

Source also furnished a printed receipt for \$10.00 initial "LS", dated [REDACTED] bearing the "SOBELL Committee" stamp for 2 reservations. (See NY 100-107111-1B1251).

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, CHARLOTTE

4/13/62

SAC, NEW YORK (100-187111)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

IS C

(OO: New York)

Identity of source

Description of info

SOBELL committee breakfast

Date received

4/9/62

Original located

A copy of informant's report follows.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- 1 - Charlotte
- 1 - New York
- 1 - New York (100-109648) (HELEN SOBELL) (424)
- 1 - New York (100-37158) (MORTON SOBELL) (424)
- 1 - New York (100-187111) (41)

RCB:mtm

(5)

CLASSIFIED BY 2040 ECR
EXEMPT FROM GDS DATE 2/16/77
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
33 APR 13 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-117111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 8, 1962

The "Breakfast for Freedom" was held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, Lexington Ave., & 49th Street on April 7, 1962 at 10 a.m. About 220 people participated.

After breakfast, the chairman, DAVID ANDREWS introduced himself as a Methodist minister who now works as an educational counselor (ph) in North Carolina. He has been interested in the SOBELL case, he said, for a number of years, and tries to work for his release, because he is convinced about SOBELL's innocence. Mr. ANDREWS predicted that SOBELL will be free this year, his case has many supporters in the Department of Justice.

A young lawyer, who came out of law school in 1958, and is with the firm that defended SOBELL spoke about their work on SOBELL's behalf.

HELEN SOBELL reported on her European trip and her meeting with prominent personalities, who want to help her to free her husband. Among them was the Queen Mother of Belgium, BERTRAND RUSSELL in England, and several others. She said she was very satisfied with the press coverage abroad, and at home the tone of the press has changed too; they don't refer to her as the "spy's wife" any more. Mrs. SOBELL described her latest visit with her husband in the Atlanta prison, told the audience that he was still a scientist, studies advanced calculus besides his work in prison. MURRAY KEMPTON from the New York Post was the next speaker. He declared that Mrs. SOBELL was one of the most important people alive in America today, and pledged his further help in the case.

Mrs. SOBELL asked for contributions for the cause. Then she asked those present to join the march to the U.N.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: 4/13/62

FROM : [REDACTED] A) b7c

SUBJECT:

MORTON SUBELL (100-37158)
ESP-R.

Please make one photocopy of Judge
McDonough's decision for transmission to Bureau

done 4.16.62
H

100-37158-2082

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 16 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 2083 DATE 3/16/62

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
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to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED]

SAC, NEW YORK (100-109849)

4/5/62

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-37058)(RUC)

HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

OO: NY

The 3/29/52 issue of the "Golden Gater," a student newspaper at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif., contains an article entitled "HELEN SOBELL still trying to clear convicted husband." This article reflects an interview of Subject on 3/23/62, on the State College campus, and states that "she has concrete evidence to prove that the lone prosecution witness, MAX ELITCHER, who admitted that he had perjured himself, was later given a job by the FBI." The remainder of the article sets out her efforts to free her husband and the efforts of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL (CSJMS).

The above information in addition to pertinent activities of Subject while she was recently in the San Francisco area, will be set out in the next CSJMS report of the San Francisco Office.

- ④ - New York (REGISTERED)
 - 2 - 100-109849
 - 1 - 100-107111 (CSJMS)
 - 1 - (MAX ELITCHER)
- 2 - San Francisco
 - 1 - 100-37058 (HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL)
 - 1 - 100-35117 (CSJMS)

WLL:mal
(6)
#8

100-37158-2084

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 9 1962	

33 b7c

SECTION 33 PRINT

FRI, JUNE 1, 1962

3

POLE MORE OVER AND THEN POLE OFFERS UP
MONTREALERIAL AND-ARRO PREVIOUS TO BEAR

May 31, 1962

Dear Anna-Marie,

My daughter, Sydney Carovitz, is planning to be in France during the first part of June. It may be she has already been in touch with you, but, in any event, I know she will want to help with any efforts on Morton's behalf which are being undertaken at this time. Perhaps her presence in Paris could serve as a way of getting to some of the under-
F.L French leaders who have expressed themselves so discourag-
edly on other issues. It would be very good and important to have statements from some of the women particularly.

As you have seen by the card which I sent to you in the last committee mailing, we need to have many people writing to our President. Since there is a possibility of Morton's being freed through parole on July 27th, we are doing every-
thing possible to bring this about. I do hope that the card has been translated into French and that a number of such cards and letters are being sent. They are most important to convey the world-wide concern which does exist on Morton's behalf.

Sydney must serve as our meeting for the time being. I'm sure that she will enjoy meeting you and your family as I should have done. Please give Joe and Ros my best when you write to them. I find it impossible to write to everyone consistently. I do think of all of my friends often, but must for the most part content myself with the missed letters which go out. I'm sure that people do understand that they are truly personal for all of their formality.

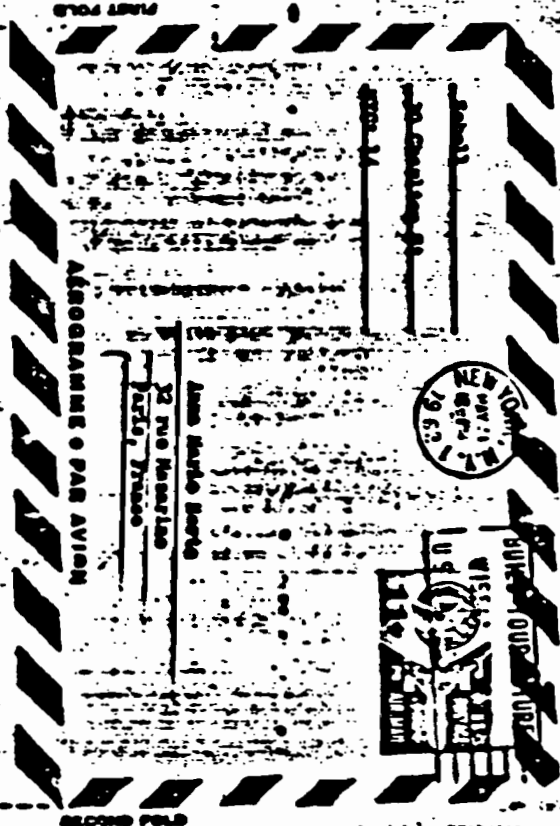
I should very much like to have the letter from Esther Dahl (Joe Bill's sister) if it is still available. Please send it to me if you can find it.

My best to you, and my thanks for your help. Perhaps before too long there will be good things to write about. I get the impression that while the situation with Algeria is one which still leaves much to be desired, there are improvements. My hopes and wishes are for good developments.

Best warmly yours,

Walter Schell

100-37138-2088



SECTION 33 Print

100-37158-2089

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, NEW YORK,

DATE: 6/6/62

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL
Sap-R.

A confidential source of the New York Office
(documentation anonymous) made available the attached
communication on 6/1/62.

Due to the highly confidential nature of the
source and its sensitivity, no mention is to be made of
the attached communication in any Bureau report. The
attached communication is to be used only as an investi-
gative aid and for investigative leads. IT IS NOT TO
BE DISSEMINATED.

Plot of correspondence between
Helen Sobell 30 Charles St. N.Y.C.
Anne Marie Hertz #3
Pine Magazine, Paris - France

CC: 65-18045

2090

100-37158-

15-37158

SAN:BO

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1962	

b7c

FILE # 100-37158

SUBJECT MORTON SOBELL

SERIAL 2092 **DATE** 10/2/62

CONSISTING OF 4 **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 [REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC New York
FROM : [REDACTED] b7c
SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL aka
Exp-R

DATE: 10/12/62

Subject is on SI and last report was submitted
12/11/61. An annual investigative report will be
due
Case is P* and assigned to [REDACTED] b7c

1577150-2083

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 23 1962	
[REDACTED] [Signature]	

SAC, NEW YORK (100-50046)

11/2/62

[REDACTED] (42)

b7c

EDITH SEGAL
SII-C

On 9/21/62, [REDACTED] (protect identity by T-Symbol and characterize as, who has furnished reliable information in the past) made available to the writer [REDACTED] music and lyrics to thirty years, a ballad for HORTON SOBELL composed by EDITH SEGAL. b7d

The above item is retained in NY 100-50046-1A13.

1 - [REDACTED] b7d
1 - 100-37158 (HORTON SOBELL) (424)
1 - 100-50046 (424)

PTB: [REDACTED]
(3)

100-37158-2095

[REDACTED] b7c

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-41648) DATE: 11/14/62
FROM: [REDACTED] b7c
SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
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[REDACTED]	See below	11/7/62	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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6 - New York-REGISTERED
100-10711 (CSJMS)
100-109849 (HELEN SOBELL)
65-5082 (MORTON SOBELL)

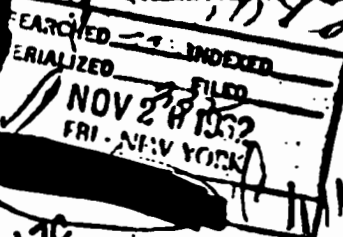
1 - San Diego-REGISTERED

1 - Detroit-REGISTERED

cc: [REDACTED]

CEW:mtn
(10) *cmtn*

Read by *CEW*



LA 100-41648

The leaflet is quoted as follows:

"Here at last ----

"The FILM That
"Can FREE
"MORTON SOBELL

"Out of the film laboratories--and the hearts--of top talent in the movie field has come a motion picture documentary that will stir the nation.

"There is only one star in this movie--THE TRUTH. But there are many participants: DR. HAROLD C. UREY, Nobel Prize scientist; law professors STEPHEN LOVE and MALCOLM P. SHARP; NORMAN THOMAS; Rev. ERWIN A. GAEDE; Los Angeles television commentator LEW ERWIN; The SOBELL FAMILY; rare film of MORTON SOBELL himself, plus other exciting ingredients to make for a powerful indictment of an inexcusable injustice. The film is 16 m. sound and runs half an hours.

"The movie will convince. It will arouse people to action. It will become known throughout the nation, if you help.

"WILL YOU HELP LAUNCH THIS FILM? Funds must be available to pay for prints (\$75 each), to buy time on television stations throughout the country to reach thousands of viewers at once, to arrange previews in local theatres and auditoriums, and to distribute the film to church, synagogue, campus, civil liberties and other community organizations.

Tear off and mail immediately

"Sobell Committee
940 Broadway
New York 10, N.Y.

LA 100-41648

"I am contributing \$ _____ toward distribution of the film.

"I would like to arrange a fund-raising showing in my home.

"Name _____

"Address _____

"City and State _____

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed and could add nothing further to the above.

Copies have been designated for New York for ~~STEPHEN~~
~~LOVE, RAULPH P. SHARP and NORMAN THOMAS~~, for New York to disseminate to appropriate offices, since New York is OO and the OO in these cases are unknown to Los Angeles.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX

 b7c