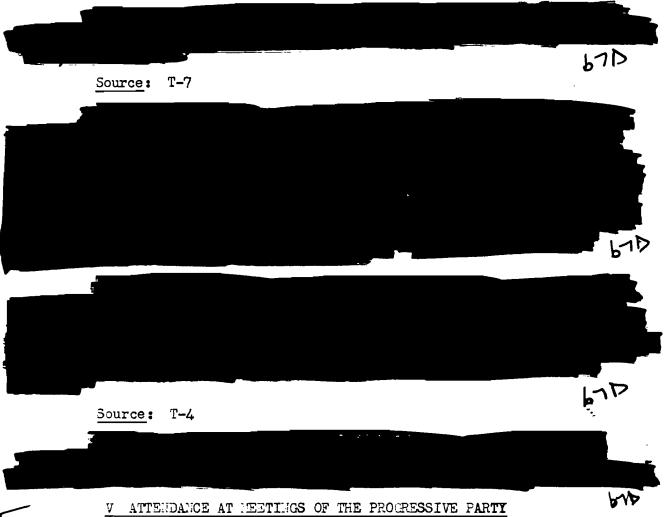
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The independent Progressive Party has been cited as "among typical mass organizations that are victims of Communist domination" by the California Committee on Un-American Activities Report 1948, Pages 41 and 62.

Source: T-14

ENTIAL OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHIT.ADELTHIA TITLE OF CASE JOHN T. HALLIDA CHARACTER OF CASE Jerry Marshall SECURITY MATTER SYNOPSIS: CP activity and meetings attended by subject of various organizations set out. SPECIAL AGENT APPROVED DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW COPIES MADE: RECORDED - 78 (4)- Bureau (100-202116) (Registered Mail - Philadelphia (100-15389) NDEXED - 78 SEP 12 1956 AGENCY ICE RAB REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. 9-1 HOW FORY to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned. FBI, and neither PROPERTY OF FBI-5①7788R

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Foreign Born which indicated that Reverend KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES was the chairman of this committee.

On January 13, 1956, T-1 advised that the Philadelphia Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born, also known as Philadelphia Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born is affiliated with the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB).

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10150.

Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL

On April 30, 1956, T-6 advised that JERRY MARSHALL attended a meeting at 111 Penn Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 20, 1956, which was sponsored by the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.

MIDTHUN on April 14, 1953, that by letter dated February 17, 1953, JEAN DYFRANTJIS as Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, also known as Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, P. O. Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa., informed her that the temporary committee in Philadelphia is an affiliate of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case maintains national head-quarters in Room "D," 940 Broadway, New York City, and the mailbox servicing this office is labeled "SOBELL Committee."

in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on

PH 100-15389

March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to 30 years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, Calif.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reported with the "New York Journal American," advised in January 1952, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

On May 9, 1956, Confidential Informant T-26, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case was attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG Case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. T-26 stated that the CP took an extremely active part in assisting the committee.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Date ting Office Investigative Period Office of Origin 3/23/56 3**/**7-**9/**56 **ALBANY** ALBANY Report made by Typed By: E OF CASE Ø GEORGE P. SIMPSON jck IGNATIUS ZEPPETELLO, was., CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C Synopsis: Writings of subject set forth. _ P# DETAILS: BACKGROUND Employment: Approved Copies made: - Bureau (100-214962), RM (100-75 INDEXED - 25 - Albany 17 MAR 26 1956 COPY DESTROYED JUL 8 1959 R362 SUBY, CO 53 APR 4 1956 AGENCY REQ. REC'D

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JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment on the same date. The ROSENBERGS were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, New York, on June 191953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the "New York Journal American" advised in January, 1952, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

Confidential Informant Albany T-15 advised on January 7, 1954, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG case and

AL 100-7575

and fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the Communist Party takes an extremely active part in assisting the Committee.

. ح/ہ Confidential Informant Albany T-19, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 15, 1954, that the Communist Party directs the activities, of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

On June 30, 1955, Confidential Informant Albany T-19 advised that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case continues to maintain a national office at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and continues to be fairly active in major cities throughout the United States. According to T-19, the Committee's objectives are to free SOBELL, and to continue protesting the innocence of the ROSENBERGS.

Confidential Informant Albany T-15 on August 4, 1955, advised that the Communist Party continued an active interest in the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and was attempting to secure the transfer of MORTON SOBELL from Alcatraz to the east coast.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a report dated December 22, 1954, captioned "Report on the March of Labor," states on Page 1: "A publication which today is carrying out the dictates of Lenin by bringing disguised Communist propaganda into the ranks of American workers, is the 'March of Labor.'"

The publication, "Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist-front publication by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of October 23, 1949.

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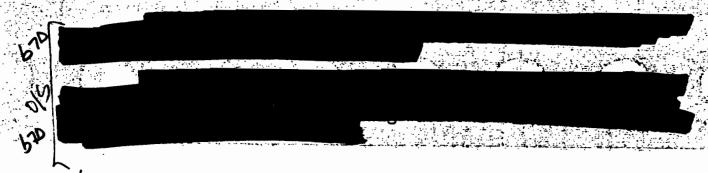
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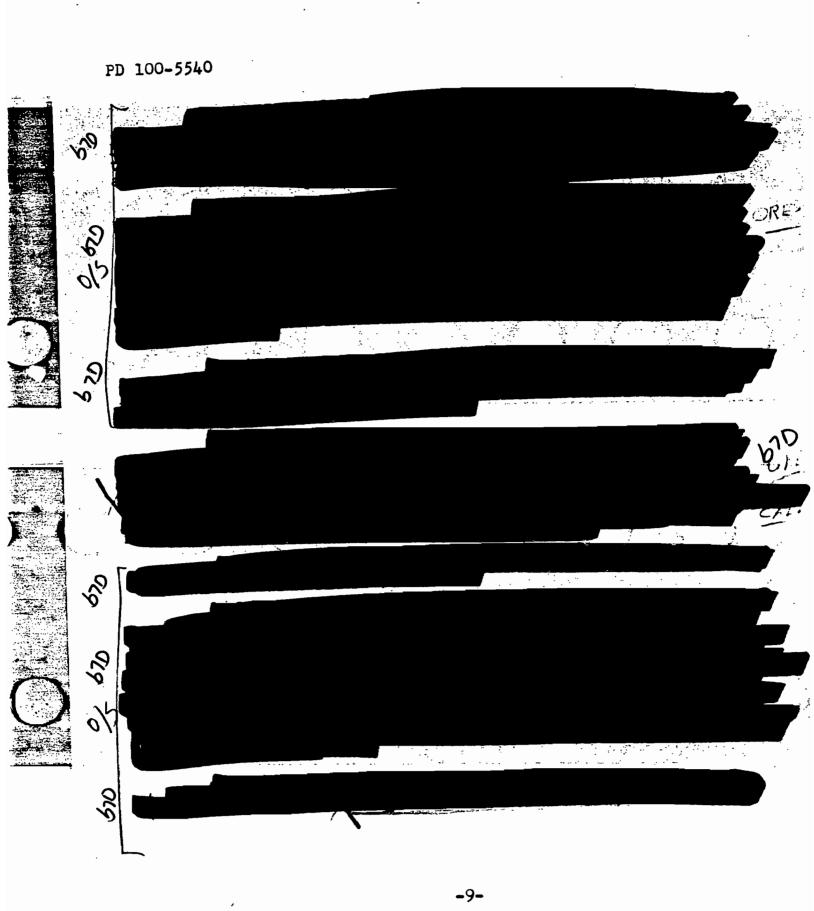
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JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death and SOBELL was sentenced to serve 30 years in prison. The ROSENBERGs were executed at the Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

On May 7, 1954, Confidential Informant 7-10 advised.

The aim of the National Committee to Scrime Justice for MORTH SOBELL is the ROSEMBERG be variable aim a new twist for CRILL and to have him manisferred. A licatear Penitentiary to see other Federal institution. Confidential Informant 7-11 advised in June, 1954, that the CP has been extremely active in essisting the Committee and that in atrong and active areas the CP directs the activities of the Committee. In other areas, CP lends some support to the Committee. T-10 and T-11 advised that those members of the Committee who are not CP members are for the most party, Committee who are not CP members are for





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National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC), aka National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell:

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to 30 years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the New York Journal American, advised in January, 1952, that the NCSJRC was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

Confidential Informant T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June /, 1954, that the NCSJRC was attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG case and fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the CP takes an extremely active part in assisting the familities.

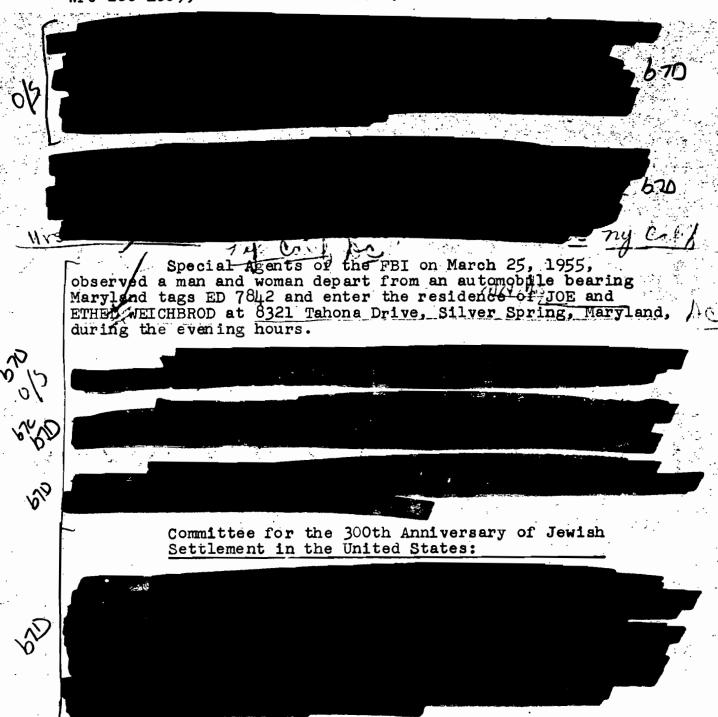
Confidential Informant T-16, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 15, 1954, that the CP directs the activities of the NCSJRC.

On June 30, 1955, T-lead that the NCSJRC maintains a national office at 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City, and continues to be fairly active in major cities ons throughout the U.S. According to T-16, the objectives are to free Selling and to continue to the ROSENEERGS.

T-I5, on August 4, 1955, advised that the CP continued to have interest in the NCSJRC and was attempting to be the transfer of MORTON SOBELL from the U.S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, to the East Coast.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell", first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1966, the name "Committee To Free Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company on March 20, 1967, lists the above Committee's address as 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

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Employment:

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised on June 5, 1951 that MORRIS PASTERNAK was employed at the Liquidometer Corporation, 41-03 36th Street, Long Island City, New York.

Activities:

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised on November 9, 1949 that MORRIS PASTERNAK, member of a Shop Branch (UE) Queens County, contacted ROBERT THOMPSON, State Secretary of the Communist Party, USA on September 24, 1946 and protested to THOMPSON the manner in which the Madison Square Grand Meeting commemorating their 27th Anniversary of the Communist Party was handled.

Records of the Queens County Board of Elections revealed that MORRIS PASTERNAK and his wife both registered for the American Labor Party in 1949 and 1950 from 41-42 42nd Street.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, pages 40 and 41, cited the American Labor Party as among "organizations that are victims of Communist domination".

In October, 1950, WILLIAM DANZIGER was interviewed in the presence of his Attorney, MORRIS EHRLICH by Special Agents JAMES T. O'BRIEN and CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN. DANZIGER admitted receiving a letter from MORTON SOBELL about a week after SOBELL left for Mexico City. According to DANZIGER, the letter arrived about June 28, 1950 and contained three enclosures.

MORTON SOBELL was tried in the Southern District of New York, from March 6th through March 29, 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage and was found guilty on March 29, 1951 and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

WILLIAM DANZIGER stated that one of the previously mentioned enclosures was a note in which SOBELL instructed DANZIGER to notify one PASTERNAK of 41-42 42nd Street, Long Island City, New York, of SOBELL'S Mexico City address and also the alias that SOBELL was using in Mexico City.

DANZIGER advised that he slipped a note on which he had written SOBELL'S alias and Mexico City address under PASTERNAK'S door sometime in the middle of July, 1950.

On November 7, 1950, MORRIS PASTERNAK
was interviewed by Special Agents JAMES T. O'BRIEN and CHARLES
P. SILVERTHORN.

PASTERNAK stated to these agents that he was the uncle of MORTON SOBELL. However, due to a family quarrel, he had not been too friendly with MORTON SOBELL or SOBELL'S wife for about three years. PASTERNAK said he did not know much about SOBELL and found he did not care to know anything about them.

PASTERNAK admitted receiving the note regarding SOBELL and advised that he had destroyed this note after showing it to his wife because he realized from the contents of the note that SOBELL was in some kind of trouble and he did not want anything to do with it.

PASTERNAK admitted that he went to Camp Unity at Wingdale, New York with his wife, FLORENCE, during his vacation, July 17, 1950 to July 31, 1950.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, has described Camp Unity as a Communist camp.

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Mis. Morris Hasternad

Form No. 8 NEW YORK THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE. DATE WHEN MADE REPORT MADE BY 10/16;12/29,30; GORDON E. BILLHEIMER NEW YORK 31/52;1/2,5,6/53 SECURITY MATTER MORRIS PASTERNAK, Was AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING MOTTI STASTETMAL SUMMARY REPORT SLIP (S) OF SYNOPSIS: The subject resides 46-19 Skillman Ave., Sunnyside, L.I. Employed Liquidometer Corp., L.I.C., N.Y. Liquidometer designated as a key facility by the Caba Secretary of Defense. Subject has no access to restricted material. Uncle of MORTON SOBELL Arrested Pittsburgh, 1923, for sedition and attempt to incite violent overthrow of government FBI Agents, in 1950, he had resigned from CP ten years previous. REQ. REC'D. CHARLED BY 4913 DATE FORW. 2-Exempt from GDS, Category HOW FORW. Date of Declassification Indefinite DETAILS: All Confidential Informants mentioned in this report of known reliability unless stated otherwise.

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The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The records of the Board of Elections of New York City reflect that the subject registered a preference for the American Labor Party from 1943 through 1952.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated March 3, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, Page 78.)

2. Among 'organizations that are victims of Communist domination.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report. 1948, Pages 40 and 41.)

Interview With the Subject.

On November 7, 1950, the subject was interviewed by SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN and SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN in connection with the investigation of MORTON SOBELL who was later tried in the Souther District Court of New York for conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to thirty years in prison for this action.

PASTERNAK told these agents that he was an uncle of MORTON SOBELL, however, due to a family quarrel he had not been very friendly with SOBELL for about three years.

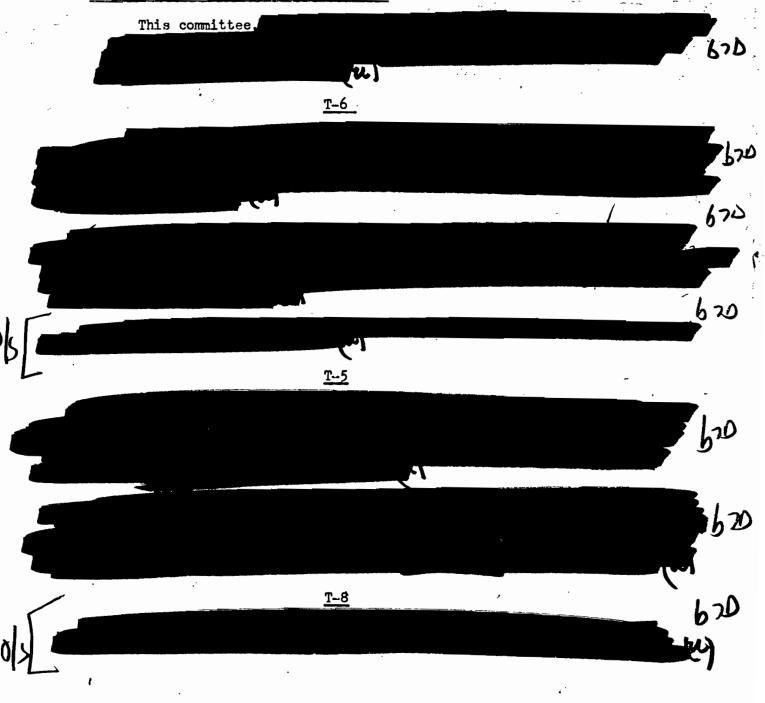
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C. St. Acuis Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case



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Ill.; and is en	currently resides at mployed as a teacher at the Carver School.	for the Chicago 132nd and Cor <u>li</u>	Public lss St.
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T-14, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported in October, 1953, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed in January, 1952, to raise funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted, together with MORTON SOBELL, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and executed on June 19, 1953. MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to serve thirty years in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States.

T-14 also advised in October, 1953, that the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was a Chicago affiliate of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

T-14 also advised in October, 1953, that the National Rosenberg Sobell Committee was formed at the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, called by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, held at 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, on October 10 and 11, 1953, and the Chicago Rosenberg Sobell Committee is the local affiliate of this organization.

T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past

T-15 advised on April 16, 1954, that BLOCK was a member of the Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at that time.

T-10

This informant advised on February 17, 1959, that a testimonial dinner was held in honor of Dr. HAROLD C. UREY in the Hotel Hamilton, Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee. This informant stated that MILDRED BLOCK was among the 650 to 700 persons in attendance at this affair. He said the purpose of this meeting was a fund-raising campaign to free MORTON SOBELL. This informant continued, that Dr. UREY, the principal speaker of the evening, stated that there might have been some espionage committed; however, he was convinced that MORTON SOBELL had nothing to do with it and that he had been convicted on "trumped up" charges. Informant advised that the above testimonial dinner was held on February 12,

CG 100-11018

T-10 advised on October 22, 1953, that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, noted nuclear scientist, University of Chicago, and Nobel Prize winner, had taken an active interest in the Chicago Sobell Committee in its efforts to free MORTON SOBELL since at least December, 1952.

T-16, who has furnished reliable information in the past

This informant advised on June 21, 1955, that a meeting of the Chicago Sobell Committee was held on June 19, 1955, at 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, as a memorial service for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. The informant advised that the purpose of this meeting was to raise funds to prove that MORTON SOBELL is innocent. This informant concluded that he noted MILDRED BLOCK to be among those in attendance at this affair.

<u>T-6</u>

This informant advised on June 22, 1955, that a meeting of the Chicago Sobell Committee was held on June 19, 1955, at Curtis Hall in Chicago and MILDRED BLOCK was among the approximate 250 individuals in attendance at this affair.

Informant said that this meeting was devoted to eloquent, flowery speeches and prayers for the ROSENBERGs and comparison of the ROSENBERGs conviction to the trials and tribulations of DREYFUS and ZOLLA. (***)

Chicago Women for Peace

CHICASO, ILL.

The American Women for Peace has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Office Memo

UNITED STATE: GOVERNMENT

0046Ber 29, 1953

FROM A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ULLMAN, MARCEL SM - C

In the memorandum from 1r. Clegg to Mr. Tolson dated 10/20/53 in the matter entitled, "Suspected Espionage, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, New Jersey," it was recommended and approved that the "Domestic Intelligence Division should obtain and promptly review the findings of the McCarthy Committee with a view to determining whether any information not previously known to the Bureau regarding matters within its jurisdiction has been developed by this committee. The details should be promptly brought to the attention of the Director and in the event it appears this committee has obtained such information an explanation should be given as to why the Bureau did not know about it."

In order that the Domestic Intelligence Division can discharge its responsibilities there is attached hereto Photostats of the McCarthy Committee proceedings 424 to 439 containing the testimony of the above captioned subject on . This testimony should be reviewed by the substantive Supervisor who should thereafter submit a memorandum analyzing the results of this review.

Where there has been substantial information not previously known to the Bureau developed in this testimony and an explanation is required in accordance with the above instructions, the explanation should accompany the memorandum of analysis.

Copies of all memoranda submitted as a result of this review should be designated for F. L. Jones, Room 2710, and D. J. Sullivan, Room 7644. Copies also should be designated for Bureau file 65-61685 and for the subject's case file.

As indicated above, this review should be handled in a most expeditious manner. The copies of the testimony should be attached to the memorandum of analysis yos-28/294-23

GHL/wjw

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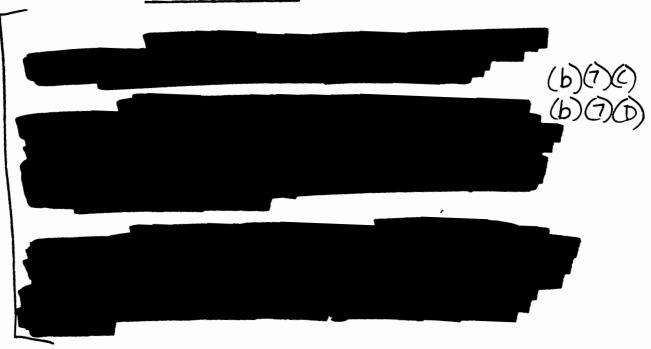
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	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
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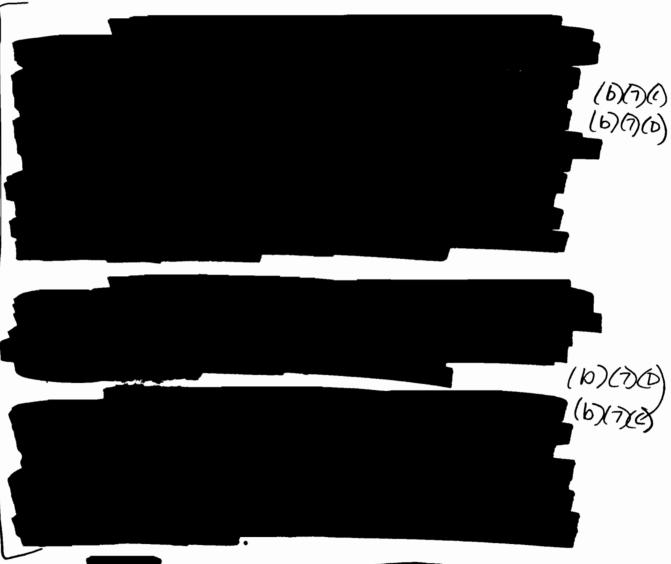
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DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY



KATZ stated that he was unacquainted with MORTON SOBELL and that he could not remember that SOBELL had been a member of the Film Society.

A photograph of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted of espionage under Section 34, Title 50, United States Code, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951. with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, was exhibited but he was unable to identify it.

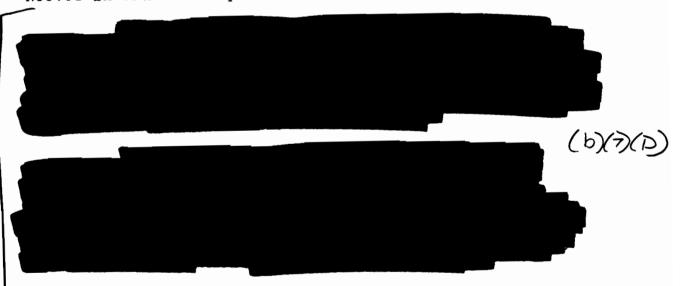


MORTON SOBELL or to the Reeves Instrument Corporation. He advised that while he was employed at the General Electric Company he worked on the proximity fuse and other classified contracts but that he was never approached by anyone to furnish any information concerning his work to an unauthorized source.

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Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliabil-

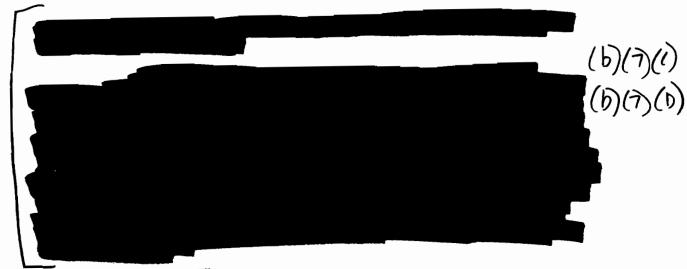
Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that MORTON SOBELL, former employee of the Reeves Instrument Corporation, had the name "Professor MILLMAN," with the City College of New York telephone number on his telephone pad when he was employed at the Reeves Instrument Corporation.



The Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, 79th Congress, Second Session, in a report dated May 29, 1946, entitled "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States," referred to the Consumers Union as an organization under Communist control, influence, or in collaboration with the Communist Party. It was cited as subversive and un-American by the Special Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, report dated April 21, 1943, Page 3. It was also sited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

- 4 -

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declared that he became associated with MORTON SOBELL and at Schenectady. New York, in the formation of a "Film Society." related that at Schenectady, at that particular time, available motion pictures were considered "unfit by this group, particularly," and by other General Electric employees generally. Stated that the Film Society contracted with commercial exhibitors at New York City and leased films for exhibition at Union College in Schenectady, New York. The general membership of the Society paid a flat fee of the subscription type which entitled the subscriber to attend any or all performances.

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(b)(7)(0) (b)(7)(0)

stated that SOBELL was perhaps the least active member of the Committee of the Film Society in its work. He stated that MORTON SOBELL assisted in the selection of films but never urged the exhibiting of any particular film or type of film.

951

NY 100-86274 (b)(7)(c) (b)(1)(0) stated that at no time did indicate that MORTON SOBELL was a Communist Party member. remembered that during the time that was being expelled from the Communist Political Association and the latter Association was being converted into the Communist Party the subject sold him a thirteen week subscription to the "Daily Worker," or possibly "The Worker, for one dollar. (b)(T)(c)

(b)(1)(l) (b)(7)(b) 0/5 (b)(7)(e) (b)(7)(0)

could not remember that had commented that he had been solicited to furnish confidential information to anyone, including MORTON SOBELL. also could not remember that had mentioned at any time that he had been offered employment in the

USER by any employer.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALBAHY, NEW YORK	5/25/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/1,3,9;12/14/50;		1
TITLE		2/1,13,24;3/1,3,20 4/14;5/8/51	CHARACTER OF CASE	
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100-9069 On February 1, 1951, General Electric. Company, advised that he had handled the projection for a series of films presented at the Old Chapel, Union College in the winter of 1944 or 1945. Records at Union College reflected that the Schemectady Notion Picture Society had the use of the Old Chapel on every second the second secon

100-9069

Friday evening during February, March, and April, 1945
wised that this motion picture society was organized by a group of
General Electric Company engineers for the purpose of presenting
cultural and documentary films. He stated that they were definitely
not used as a propoganda medium.

This recollection, MORTON SOBELL was the guiding force behind this
group. SOBELL was convicted and sentenced in Federal Court, Southern
District of New York to thirty years in prison on a charge of conspiracy
to commit espionage.

employees of SOBELL, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, General Electric Company, advised that they recalled and as being active in the motion picture group.

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was interviewed on March 2, 1951 by SA MAHLON J. PRICE and SA ROBERT G. JENSEN of the Philadelphia Office at 9:20 West Master Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He stated that

100-9069

he was one of a group of General Electric Company engineers who were instrumental in forming a motion picture group at Schenectady. He stated that to the best of his knowledge, SOBELL attended these motion picture gatherings but was not instrumental in forming the group. He described SOBELL as having an umpleasant personality, and somewhat difficult to get along with. He stated that he had little personal contact with SOBELL and had no knowledge of his outside interests or activities. He also stated he had no idea that SOBELL was involved in any espionage activity until he read the newspaper accounts.

Suggested contact with former General Electric Company engineer to determine if had been friendly with and associated with MORTON SOBELL.

May 5, 1951 by SA FRED M. CONNORS and SA BRENTON S. GORDON of the Boston Office.

Stated that he had become associated with MORTON SOBELL,

the formation of a film society while employed at the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

Stated that SOBELL was, perhaps, the least active member of the committee of the film society in its work. He stated that to the best of his knowledge and recollection, none of the films exhibited would be considered by an impartial critic as being propoganda.

(b/t)(i) (b)(t)(i)

stated that predicated upon the above association with SOBELL in the Schenectady Film Society, he never had any reason to suspect that SOBELL had Russian or Communistic affiliations or sympathies. He stated that neither SOBELL nor anyone else had ever solicited him for confidential information concerning the nature of his own work.

Facility Market Control

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On March 31, 1951, subject GEORGE M. KATZ was interviewed by SA BERT S. TAYLOR and REX I. SHRODER of the New York Office for his knowledge of the activities of MORTON SORELL while both were employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. KATZ stated that during the time he was employed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady that he, himself, and formed a motion picture society to display foreign films. KATZ stated that good films at that time were not available in Schenectady;

that he believes that the films for the showings were rented from the

(b)(7)(b)

100-9069

Brandon Films, Incorporated in New York City. KATZ stated that these films were not used as a propaganda medium, KATZ stated that he could not recall MORTON SORELL as being a member of this society. KATZ stated that he could not identify a photograph of SORELL and said that he did not hear of SORELL until his arrest was made known in the papers.

-REFEREND UPON COMPLETION TOTHE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-