FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: New York See References

Section: Batch Number 26

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Julius Rosenberg et al.

New York "See References"

Batch

Number 26
APR 3 1951

WASH AND WASH FLD 22 NEWARK 2 FROM NEW YORK 3 21

DIRECTOR AND SACS, [illegible]

URGENT

HARRY BELOCK ESP - R SUBJ PRESIDENT BELOCK INSTRUMENT CORP. THIRTEEN
DASH ELEVEN ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH ST. COLLEGE POINT. LONG ISLAND. NY.

THIS CORP. PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN CLASSIFIED NAVY CONTRACT. BELOCK FORMER
VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF REEVES INSTRUMENT CORP. WHILE AT REEVES
SUBJ REQUESTED AND PERSONALLY HIRED MORTON SOBEL, MAX ELITCHER AND
SEVERAL OTHER KNOWN COMMUNISTS.
Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD; NEWARK — URGENT

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

BELOCK, former Vice-President and General Manager, Reeves Instrument Corp., NYC. In October, 1950, subject resigned position with Reeves and formed own company known as Belock Instrument Corp. Alleged to have hired a number of Communists at Reeves and condoned their activities while there.
B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING HARRY BELOK

BELOK personally hired the below-listed persons for employment at Reeves and all of them were considered Communists:

[Handwritten names redacted]

...had admitted that they were Communists to other employees at Reeves, the remaining had all reputations at Reeves of being Communists.
ELITCHER was employed at Reeves as an engineer from October 6, 1948 to March 2, 1951.

ELITCHER is admittedly a former member of the Communist Party while residing in Washington, D. C.; where he was employed by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. He is a close associate of MORTON SOBELL, and admitted that SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG attempted on numerous occasions to recruit him into Soviet espionage.

MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, on March 29, 1951, in the United States Court, Southern District of New York, were convicted on espionage conspiracy charges.

ELITCHER, on May 10, 1951, was interviewed, at which time he advised that he had known HARRY BELOCK since sometime during 1944. ELITCHER said that he was working at the Bureau of Ordnance in Washington and that BELOCK came to Washington, endeavoring to interest the Ordnance Department with a parallax corrector. ELITCHER stated that he was assigned to inspect this machine and to make recommendations as to its acceptance. It was in this manner that ELITCHER met BELOCK.

ELITCHER stated that he saw BELOCK about twelve times between 1944 and 1948. ELITCHER visited BELOCK at Reeves about six times, mostly on consultations concerning the parallax mechanism.
In the early part of 1946, Reeves were subcontractors on the "Mark 56" project. ELITCHER said that in connection with this project, BELOCK visited the Bureau of Ordnance quite often. Shortly after this project began, ELITCHER was assigned as the chief engineer and again would consult with BELOCK both at Washington and New York City.

Subsequent to 1946, BELOCK developed a "Fire Cut-out" which he brought to Washington for the Bureau's inspection and again ELITCHER was assigned to inspect this mechanism, and on several occasions consulted with BELOCK concerning its operation.

During 1945, BELOCK contacted ELITCHER and told him that he had a job waiting for him at the Reeves Corporation. At that time ELITCHER was not interested in moving to New York City, as he was greatly interested in the "Mark 56" project.

ELITCHER stated that between 1945 and 1948, while conversing with BELOCK, BELOCK would remind him that any time he desired to quit the Bureau of Ordnance, he could come to work for Reeves.

In May, 1948, MAX ELITCHER was in New York City on business for the Bureau of Ordnance. He visited BELOCK at the Reeves Corporation and told him that he would like to accept his offer of a position. BELOCK accepted him and MAX reported for work shortly thereafter.

On one occasion, the date of which ELITCHER is unable to recall, but probably around April, 1947, BELOCK told him that he had met a friend of ELITCHER'S who was then working for the General Electric Company. BELOCK mentioned that this friend was MORTON SOBEL and that SOBEL was soon to go to work for the Reeves Corporation. ELITCHER said that he had never mentioned to BELOCK that SOBEL was a friend of his or was working at General Electric Company and ELITCHER had no idea as to how BELOCK knew that he and SOBEL were friends.
MAX stated he never heard BELOCK make any statements which would indicate membership in the Communist Party, adherence to Communist Party ideologies or that he was a member of any subversive organizations.

ELITCHER does recall that at one time he needed clearance to go to Norfolk, Virginia, on a job for the Reeves Company. Before this trip was made, BELOCK came to ELITCHER and told him that the Navy would not clear him, but said that he was working on his clearance and told him not to worry about it.

ELITCHER said that later he needed clearance to go aboard a Naval ship in New York Harbor to inspect some electronic equipment and again BELOCK approached him and told him that he would be unable to go because clearance was not available.

ELITCHER discussed his not having clearance with BELOCK shortly before MORTON SOBELL’S arrest. BELOCK told him that there are several employees at Reeves who are unable to get clearance. He said that "When kids were fifteen or sixteen years old lots of them joined the Young Communist League and at that time they were not locked down upon, but after all these things happened a long time ago".

The Attorney General has declared the Young Communist League to be an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

ELITCHER stated that he never told BELOCK that he was a Communist Party member, nor did BELOCK ever ask him. ELITCHER said that BELOCK merely implied that he knew MAX was a Communist and was readily accepting the fact.

After SOBELL was arrested, ELITCHER spoke with BELOCK and BELOCK told him that he believed SOBELL was innocent. BELOCK said he was basing his assumption on something that happened a long time ago. He told
ELITCHER that he knew about "this" for a long time. He said that they (ELITCHER assumed he meant the FBI) went to BELOCK and told him about MORTON SOBELL'S participation in the Communist Party. According to ELITCHER, BELOCK told him that "they" wanted SOBELL fired. BELOCK again repeated the statement about "when kids, etc." and said that he was going to keep SOBELL under all circumstances as he was too good a man to fire.

ELITCHER said that he visited BELOCK'S home in Bayside, but that he never noticed anything unusual there, and had never seen the radio in BELOCK'S cellar. He said he knew that BELOCK'S main hobbies were radio and photography and was aware that BELOCK had one of the most powerful amateur radio transmitting sets in the country. He also knew that BELOCK had a two-way radio in his car. ELITCHER never discussed photography with BELOCK, but it was understood that he purchased only the most expensive and up-to-date equipment.

ELITCHER said that EDWARD GARRETT and BELOCK were close friends for sometime. He recalled BELOCK telling him that GARRETT and he were first associated when BELOCK hired GARRETT as a bodyguard. ELITCHER recalls BELOCK telling him that he, BELOCK, ran around with a tough crowd. ELITCHER believes that the crowd mentioned were gamblers. He said when BELOCK left Reeves, the friendship between him and GARRETT dissolved; however, no one knew the reason why.

ELITCHER said that BELOCK continually fought unionizing Reeves employees and believes that the subject is not a Communist or even Communistically inclined.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE DANIELS was employed by Reeves as an electrical engineer from June 25, 1945 to September 19, 1947.

DANIELS was interviewed in connection with the MORTON SOBELL investigation. He admitted knowing and associating with SOBELL both at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, and at the Reeves Corporation. He advised that he knew nothing concerning espionage or Communist activities on the part of SOBELL.
The files of this office contained no derogatory information concerning DANIELS.

MORTON SOBELL

SOBELL was employed as an electrical engineer by Reeves from June 16, 1947 to June 16, 1950. On August 18, 1950, SOBELL was arrested for violation of the espionage conspiracy statute and on March 29, 1951, he was sentenced to a term of thirty years imprisonment.

MORTON SOBELL'S personnel file at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, reflected that SOBELL listed as a character reference one HARRY BELOCK, address New York City.

SAMUEL LEVINE, Deputy Chief, Systems Section, Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey, advised that in connection with contracts being produced by Reeves for the Signal Corps, it necessitated his speaking with BELOCK on a number of occasions. LEVINE stated that BELOCK told him just after SOBELL'S arrest that the Reeves officials were aware SOBELL was a Communist and this fact had been made known to some security agency whose identity was not furnished. BELOCK expressed the opinion that it was better to keep SOBELL employed and be able to watch him than to discharge him.

Subsequent to SOBELL'S disappearance from Reeves Company and prior to his arrest, HARRY BELOCK was interviewed concerning his association with SOBELL. BELOCK stated that he first became acquainted with SOBELL during 1941 or 1942, at which time SOBELL was employed by the Aero Marine Division of the General Electric Company in Schenectady. BELOCK, at that time, was employed by the United States Signal Corps at Camp Evans, and was working on a similar project as SOBELL. He stated this work required him to make numerous trips to Schenectady where he conferred with a number of General Electric engineers, among whom was MORTON SOBELL.
BELOCK stated that after associating with SOBELL, he was impressed with SOBELL's knowledge and intelligence and when BELOCK later took over the position of General Manager of Reeves, he personally requested SOBELL to come to New York City and work for him. BELOCK stated that during his entire association with SOBELL, he never had any indication or reason to believe that SOBELL was a Communist or even liberal in his thinking and beliefs. In this connection, however, BELOCK related that about 1948, SOBELL was being investigated on loyalty charges at the conclusion of which recommendations were made to BELOCK that SOBELL should not be permitted access to any classified information. BELOCK said he immediately went to SOBELL'S defense, mainly because he considered him one of his top engineers and also because he felt in his mind that SOBELL did not adhere to the Communist ideologies.

BELOCK stated that he was certain in his own mind that if SOBELL was a Communist, he would be aware of it. He recalled that two other engineers, whose names he did not mention, were suspected of being Communists and that he personally saw to it that they were dismissed from their employment with Reeves.

BELOCK advised that SOBELL did not request or advise him that he was taking leave, but that approximately three days after SOBELL'S last day of employment, BELOCK received a short note from SOBELL, advising him that he would take a short vacation. BELOCK was unable to produce this letter, allegedly written by SOBELL.

BELOCK advised that he was not a social acquaintance of SOBELL, but stated that they both had the same hobby, photography, and that on numerous occasions they would discuss different photographic techniques together.

With regard to BELOCK'S photographic ability also, it is noted that BELOCK told SA LESTER O. GALLAHER, of the New York Office, that he maintained a complete dark room and equipment at his home on Long Island.
BELOCK, former Vice-President and General Manager, Reeves Instrument Corp., NYC. In October, 1950, subject resigned position with Reeves and formed own company known as Belock Instrument Corp.

BELOCK alleged to have hired a number of Communists at Reeves and condoned their activities while there.
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C. INFORMATION CONCERNING PERSONS HIRED BY BELOCK AT REEVES
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With regard to BELOCK'S photographic ability, it is noted that BELOCK told SA LESTER C. GILLHED, of the New York Office, that he maintained a complete dark room and equipment at his home on Long Island.
Belock brought into the employment of this company the following known or suspected Communists or Communist sympathizers:

Morton Sobell — Electronics Engineer, now under indictment with Harry Gold, Fuchs, Rosenberg in connection with disclosure of atomic secrets.

Sobell, it is understood, was approached by Belock while he was working with the General Electric Company, to persuade him to come to work for this company as After he came with the company repeated delays were reported to Mr. Belock on the Air Force job which Sobell was supervising as Project Engineer. Belock was told that these delays must be caused by Sobell with obvious intent to delay the job. Belock, however, instead of being receptive to these complaints, as this was a very important job, would invariably order the complainant from his office on some occasions conferences would ensue with Sobell behind closed doors. However, no speed-up of the job was ever apparent as a result of these conferences.

A few days after Sobell had fled the premises Belock exhibited a sheet of paper which he claimed was a letter received from Sobell. We do not know if Belock had ever produced this letter for the authorities.

It is noteworthy that even after Belock learned of Sobell’s arrest as a key witness in keeping him on the company’s payroll. However, the Controller after an altercation with Belock refused to continue him on the company’s payroll any longer and removed him notwithstanding Belock’s objections.
Investigation also reveals that during the years from the summer of 1949 until June 1950, Belock drove home with Schell on many occasions.

Max Elitcher, Confessed Communist party member, now government witness in the case of Harry Gold, Fuchs, Rosenberg, et al. Mr. Elitcher is also reported to have been brought into this company as a result of Harry Belock's efforts. It is important to note that at the time of his employment, Elitcher was under surveillance by the F.B.I. and Belock was advised of this. Notwithstanding, no action was taken by Belock to discharge Elitcher. In fact, he had been and remained close to Elitcher and is known on at least one occasion, when criticized for keeping Elitcher in this company's employ, to have said that he would protect Elitcher.

Belock knew that Elitcher was a Communist because he was told that Elitcher was very proud of the fact that he was a member of the Communist party and often showed his Communist party affiliation by displaying his Communist party membership card.

Belock brought Elitcher up from Washington originally to be Chief Engineer on the Navy Lunar project. When told by the Navy that the project would go elsewhere unless Elitcher was removed, Belock then substituted Mr. Larry Irvine in place of Elitcher as Project Engineer. It was at that time understood that Elitcher would not be permitted to work on the Lunar Project - however, he subsequently did so.

Belock made two European trips. It is known that on his return from one of these trips he was met at the dock by Elitcher, who was then active in the service of the Navy.
It is interesting that Sobell, Elitcher and Reese all worked in the same department of the Navy at the same time in Washington.

During this same period Belock was employed by the Camp Evans Signal Corps Laboratories, Belmar, New Jersey, in the Computing and Data Section. It is notable that Sobell, Elitcher, Reese and Belock were all employed by the branches of the service having to do with computer and gunfire devices.
There seems to be no question that Belock knew the background of these men at the time he brought them into the company. As Vice President and General Manager, Belock was informed in most instances that the above named persons could either not be cleared for classified work on government contracts or that the above named persons were poor security risks or Communist Party members. On such occasions he is stated to have said in substance that the questioners should mind their own business and that, he, Belock, was running the plant.
He is further stated to have said that this entire investigation was a witch-hunt, was ridiculous and that the F.D.R., in attempting to prosecute scientists such as Yuchs, Gold, Rosenberg, were "nuts" in accusing such men of spying.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**NEW YORK**

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[Signature]
DAVID T. BONNER, President, Reeves Instrument Corporation, was interviewed by SAS THOMAS H. ZOELLER and REX I. SHRODER. BONNER advised he took over the presidency of Reeves in January of 1946. At that time BELOCK was employed as Executive Vice President and General Manager. BONNER stated that his association with the subject was strictly on a business basis and that he had no idea of BELOCK'S friends or associates.
About five months after BELOCK resigned, BONNER requested ALEX CAMPBELL, former head of the Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, to inspect Reeves regarding security. After BONNER learned of MORTON SOBELL and MAX ELITCHER'S Communist affiliations, he felt it was necessary to determine if any other Communists were employed at Reeves.
C. INTERVIEW WITH HARRY BELOCK

HARRY BELOCK was interviewed on June 13, 1951 by SAS LEO H. FRUTKIN and REX I. SHRODER. He was interviewed in the offices of the Belock Instrument Corporation, 111-01 14th Avenue, College Point, Long Island. BELOCK stated that sometime during 1950 he resigned his position with the Reeves Corporation. He offered his resignation because of his inability to get along with other Reeves officials.
BELOCK advised that he never hired any one at Reeves whose Communist affiliations were known to him at the time of hiring. With regard to MORTON SOBELL and MAX ELITCHER, BELOCK stated that he learned from the Navy that they were suspected of being Communists but that he had never had any indication from either that they were even "radically" inclined. BELOCK stated that if he learned that any of his employees were Communists or suspected Communists, he immediately took steps to release them.

It will be recalled, that BELOCK hired a number of employees at Reeves suspected of being Communists, among whom were MAX ELITCHER, MORTON SOBELL, and
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one he knew.

THOMAS L. BLACK, self-admitted former
espionage agent, did not recognize a photograph of HARRY
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About five months after BELOCK resigned, BONNER requested ALEX CAMPBELL, former head of the Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, to inspect Reeves regarding security. After BONNER learned of MORTON SOBELL and MAX ELITCHER'S Communist affiliations, he felt it was necessary to determine if any other Communists were employed at Reeves.
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**TITLE**

HARRY DAVID BELOCK

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ESPIONAGE - REMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY;

SABOTAGE; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT;

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950.

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1 - Capt. R. H. Groff, DIO, 3 ND

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B - INFORMATION DEVELOPED AT THE
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**NEW YORK**

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ROBERT E. CHASE (A)

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

ESPIONAGE - N

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[Redacted text]

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2 - St. Louis
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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BALTIMORE

At Chevy Chase, Maryland

Will attempt to develop information which will provide background on the medical training of MARGARET McKENZIE RIOCH. HELENE ELITCHER has stated that she received psychiatric treatment from Dr. MARGARET McKENZIE RIOCH.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
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REPORT MADE BY
ROBERT E. CHASEN (A)

CHARACTER OF CASE
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DETAILS:

OUTS SIDEM- has advised that he recruited

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SECURITY INFORMATION — TOP SECRET
SYLVIA CALLEN, wife of ZALMOND DAVID FRANKLIN in 1938 in Chicago, Illinois through the efforts of JACK KLING, Young Communist League Chicago leader, to proceed to New York City for infiltration work in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Headquarters. CALLEN'S work was for Soviet intelligence and she worked directly under Dr. GREGORI RABINOVITCH, Head of the Russian Red Cross in New York City and Soviet superior of LOUIS BUDENZ.
ZALMONDAVID FRANKLIN, was.

The following summary data with respect to FRANKLIN was obtained from the appropriate educational and public records as well as from numerous confidential informants who have been previously identified in the investigation of FRANKLIN himself.
ELIZABETH BENTLEY, self-admitted Soviet agent, advised that CHARLES KRAMER, Washington, DC was a member of the VICTOR PERLO espionage group in Washington, DC. In 1946 one FRANKLIN of the subject's address was a correspondent of CHARLES KRAMER. From August 13, 1948 until September 23, 1948 FRANKLIN was an emergency patient at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, New Jersey due to a coronary artery spasm and myo-cardial infraction. From February through November 1948 FRANKLIN lived at 10 Willow Street, Brooklyn and from November 1948 to date he has lived with his wife at 317 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. GREGORI RABINOVITCH, Was.
Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised in about July 1938 that THOMAS L. BLACK was contacted by RABINOVITCH who called himself Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ, and who urged BLACK to join TROTSKY'S household in Coyoacan, Mexico and gave BLACK $100.00 to use for medical treatment to speed the healing of BLACK'S injured arm.

The informant said in 1942 BLACK'S Soviet superior "JACK" gave BLACK a letter of introduction from G. L. RABINOVITCH to Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF of Philadelphia. BLACK and "JACK" concluded SCHWARTZ and RABINOVITCH were identical. "JACK" was identified by the informant as JOSEPH KATZ.
She is single and the sister of DAVID RIOCH, who is married to MARGARET RIOCH, a Consulting Psychologist. DAVID RIOCH is a doctor and presently employed as Chief Psychiatrist at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. He has also been a Director of Research for the Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium in Rockville, Maryland since 1943 and is one of the leaders of what is known as the Washington School of Psychiatry which JANET RIOCH also follows.
NY 65-15722

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

T-6

THOMAS L. BLACK, an admitted Soviet agent.
On March 15, 1952 MAX and HELENE ELITCHER were contacted by SA VINCENT J. CAHILL in order to arrange for an interview with these individuals by the writer with respect to Dr. JANET RIOCH.

HELENE ELITCHER when contacted was quite upset and stated that she was unwilling to answer any questions concerning the RIOCHS. She stated that Dr. MARGARET RIOCH had been her psychiatrist and had helped her a great deal through professional treatments when she needed help badly. She thought very highly of Dr. RIOCH and felt that her relationship with Mr. MARGARET RIOCH was of such a personal nature that she just could not bring herself to answer questions about her or her relatives.

HELENE ELITCHER said she had not social contact with the doctor but only saw her professionally. She said she was sorry she felt it necessary to refuse to help the FBI on this specific matter but she said it was too personal a relationship for her to discuss.

MAX ELITCHER voiced similar sentiments. He said he did not feel as strongly about it as his wife, but probably would if Dr. MARGARET RIOCH had been his psychiatrist. He assured SA CAHILL that his refusal and his wife's refusal to answer questions about the RIOCHS was not based on any knowledge which they were anxious to conceal. Their refusal, according to both of them, was based entirely on personal grounds. Both indicated that they had cooperated in the past and would continue to do so in the future but in this one particular matter, it was necessary for them to decline an interview.
At New York, New York:

Will exhibit photograph of Dr. JANET RIOCH to LOUIS BUDENZ and will interview and exhibit the photograph of Dr. RIOCH to ELIZABETH BENTLEY.
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2-Milwaukee (Encs. 2)
2-Newark
2-New Haven (65-1468)
2-Philadelphia (Encs. 2)
1-San Francisco (Info.)
2-Washington Field (65-6018) (Encs. 2)
ZALMON DAVID FRANKLIN, Was.

The following summary data with respect to FRANKLIN was obtained from the appropriate educational and public records as well as from numerous confidential informants who have been previously identified in the investigation of FRANKLIN himself.
ELIZABETH BENTLEY, self-admitted Soviet agent, advised that CHARLES KRAMER, Washington, DC was a member of the VICTOR PERLO espionage group in Washington, DC. In 1946 one FRANKLIN of the subject's address was a correspondent of CHARLES KRAMER. From August 13, 1948 until September 23, 1948 FRANKLIN was an emergency patient at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, New Jersey due to a coronary artery spasm and myocardial infarction. From February through November 1948 FRANKLIN lived at 10 Willow Street, Brooklyn and from November 1948 to date he has lived with his wife at 317 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. GREGORI RABINOVITCH, Was.
Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised in about July 1938 that THOMAS L. BLACK was contacted by RABINOVITCH who called himself Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ, and who urged BLACK to join TROTSKY'S household in Coyoacan, Mexico and gave BLACK $100.00 to use for medical treatment to speed the healing of BLACK'S injured arm.

The informant said in 1942 BLACK'S Soviet superior "JACK" gave BLACK a letter of introduction from G. L. RABINOVITCH to Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF of Philadelphia, BLACK and "JACK" concluded SCHWARTZ and RABINOVITCH were identical. "JACK" was identified by the informant as JOSEPH KATZ.
She is single and the sister of DAVID RIOCH, who is married to MARGARET RIOCH, a Consulting Psychologist. DAVID RIOCH is a doctor and presently employed as Chief Psychiatrist at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. He has also been a Director of Research for the Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium in Rockville, Maryland since 1943 and is one of the leaders of what is known as the Washington School of Psychiatry which JANET RIOCH also follows.
On March 15, 1952, MAX and HELENE ELITCHER were contacted by SA VINCENT J. CAHILL in order to arrange for an interview with these individuals by the writer with respect to Dr. JANET RIOCH.

HELEN ELITCHER when contacted was quite upset and stated that she was unwilling to answer any questions concerning the RIOCHS. She stated that Dr. MARGARET RIOCH had been her psychiatrist and had helped her a great deal through professional treatments when she needed help badly. She thought very highly of Dr. RIOCH and felt that her relationship with Mr. MARGARET RIOCH was of such a personal nature that she just could not bring herself to answer questions about her or her relatives.

HELENE ELITCHER said she had not social contact with the doctor but only saw her professionally. She said she was sorry she felt it necessary to refuse to help the FBI on this specific matter but she said it was too personal a relationship for her to discuss.

MAX ELITCHER voiced similar sentiments. He said he did not feel as strongly about it as his wife, but probably would if Dr. MARGARET RIOCH had been his psychiatrist. He assured SA CAHILL that his refusal and his wife's refusal to answer questions about the RIOCHS was not based on any knowledge which they were anxious to conceal. Their refusal, according to both of them, was based entirely on personal grounds. Both indicated that they had cooperated in the past and would continue to do so in the future but in this one particular matter, it was necessary for them to decline an interview.
Administrative Informants

T-6 Thomas L. Black, an admitted Soviet agent.
At New York, New York:

Will exhibit photograph of Dr. JANET RIOCH to LOUIS BUIENZ and will interview and exhibit the photograph of Dr. RIOCH to ELIZABETH BETTLEY.
NY 65-15722

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

Baltimore

At Chevy Chase, Maryland

Will attempt to develop information which will provide background on the medical training of MARGARET MCKENZIE RIOCH. HELENE ELITZER has stated that she received psychiatric treatment from Dr. MARGARET MCKENZIE RIOCH.