Jack O’Flaherty: This is Jack O’Flaherty, conducting an oral history interview with retired Special Agent Ed Gamber. The location for this interview is at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. I will now read, for purposes of recording, the initial paragraph [of the copyright release] as follows:

We, the undersigned, convey the rights to the intellectual content of our interview, on this date, September 17, 2009, to the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI. This transfer is in exchange for the Society’s efforts to preserve the historical legacy of the FBI and its members. We understand that portions of this interview may be deleted for security purposes. Unless otherwise restricted, we agree that acceptable sections can be published on the Worldwide Web and the recordings transferred to an established repository for preservation and research.

And with that opening paragraph, I’ll now turn it over to Ed. I’ll start with your background before coming in the Bureau. For example, your date and place of birth, and then moving up to the time or the circumstances that interested you in applying for the FBI. And then you can go into the earlier Field Divisions you were assigned, ending up in the New York Office, which is where we’ll be getting into the main topics here.

Edward F. Gamber: Okay.

O’Flaherty: So take it away Ed.

Gamber: I was born on December 27, 1922, in Brooklyn, New York. I went in the Marine Corps at age 17; spent three years in the Marine Corps, World War II, in the South Pacific. Upon my return to the United States, after doing a few stupid kid things celebrating my return, decided one day it was about time to do something serious.
Gamber: I went down to St. John’s University and got on a long line trying to get into St. John’s University, but a priest came out and called me into the office. I was in St. John’s University so quick I didn’t know what hit me. In any event, I went to St. John’s undergraduate school, and law school. Passed the Bar the first time. This took five years. I was married and I was working full-time while going to law school for five years. Went out to practice law. In those days, big law firms would pay you 30 dollars a week for working 80 hours, unlike today. And I fooled around with the law for about a year. And I said, “This is crazy!”

In the Marine Corps, I was assigned to Quantico for probably six months and I was right across from the FBI Academy and I watched the Agents going to the FBI Academy every day. I decided to go down and join the FBI, which I did. I was hired immediately. Went to Training School in March of 1951, and became a Special Agent.

My first office of assignment was Omaha, Nebraska. I was assigned to the Des Moines, Iowa, Resident Agency. Spent about a year and a half there and I was transferred to Charlotte [North Carolina] and then to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. I was there for about another year and a half. My wife was a New Yorker and wanted to get back to New York. We won’t get into that. But, in any event, I arranged a transfer back to New York.

O’Flaherty: Which wasn’t all that difficult to do in those days.

Gamber: No, it wasn’t because our good friends from Mississippi, Louisiana, New Orleans, come up, ride the subway, look at the big buildings, look for a place to live, and say “I quit!”

O’Flaherty: Exactly. Right.

Gamber: But, in any event, I was in New York for most of my career. When I arrived there, I was assigned to the Counterespionage Squad and started off on the street doing surveillances and worked my way inside to an Investigative Agent. And, of course, got involved in things like the Abel case.

I had good fortune in Des Moines, I think. They told me I could do one of the three things with my reports. Either rough draft them, dictate them, or type them. And being the lazy type I am, I learned to dictate and that proved to be an advantage until computers came along.

O’Flaherty: (Laughing)
Gamber: In any event, the biggest case I ever got involved in was the Abel case. I got involved in that case on Mother’s Day, 1957. I got a call at home and was told to get up to Peekskill, New York; given an address up there and told it was the house of Reino Hayhanen; told he had turned himself into the Soviet Embassy in Paris; was cooperating with the U.S. Government. We were told to go up there and search the house, and interview his wife. Several of us went up there. One of the Agents I went up with was John Willis, whose name appears nowhere in the papers I have. In any event, we got up to the house in Peekskill. Walked in, said “Hello, Mrs. Maki. I’m with the FBI. We’d like to talk to you for a minute.” And about two months later, we were still talking to her. But we …

O’Flaherty: Excuse me, Ed. Did you mention that Hayhanen turned himself into the Soviet Embassy?


Gamber: U.S. Embassy.

O’Flaherty: U.S. Embassy, for the record. Excuse me now, Ed. Yeah, and then, and also I cut you short there … speaking to …

Gamber: His wife.

O’Flaherty: … his wife. Okay.

Gamber: Right. And, as we soon found out, Hayhanen and his wife had a severe drinking problem. So I don’t think she quite comprehended the situation. But we searched the house and got down in the basement. And this was an area where they had a sand basement, no pavement. We started digging in there and found all kinds of stuff; codebooks, messages in code. We found hollowed out nickels, hollowed out screwdrivers, hollowed out pencils, short-wave radios, photographic equipment. We couldn’t carry all the stuff we found out of there.

In any event, after our visit, Hayhanen’s wife was taken down to a hotel in New York. I wish I could remember the name of the hotel but I can’t. And I can’t find any record of the hotel name in the material which I have. But Hayhanen was brought back to the United States and put in the same hotel, with his wife, in a suite of rooms.
Gamber: And we spent, oh, quite some time interviewing these people. We had Agents in there day and night, around the clock. Hayhanen would talk to us only if he got his vodka. When he didn’t get his vodka, he’d sit there and wouldn’t say a word. So we realized we had to supply the vodka for Hayhanen and his wife; which we did. After which, he talked freely. And among other things that Hayhanen told us was that he entered the United States as Andrew Kayotis, on November 14, 1948.

O'Flaherty: Excuse me, Ed. How would you, probably for helping the recording, come on a name like Kayotis, would you spell that?

Gamber: Yes, sir. It’s K-a-y-o-t-i-s.

O'Flaherty: Thank you, Ed.

Gamber: And he had the codename of ‘Quebec’. The real Kayotis died, was a naturalized American citizen living in Detroit, who went to Lithuania and died there. I am sorry. I gave you misinformation.

The correction is that Abel entered Canada on November 14, 1948, as Andrew Kayotis; and then came to the United States. And that was the end of the Kayotis name.

O'Flaherty: And that information was provided to you by Hayhanen?

Gamber: Uhhh, not necessarily.

O'Flaherty: Okay. That might have been through the investigation.

Gamber: Investigation.

O'Flaherty: While I’m on that, too, Ed. Did Hayhanen mention to you or to the Embassy officials, the American Embassy officials, his reason for wanting to disclose his status and provide information to the FBI?

Gamber: No. But the reason was apparent. Hayhanen arrived in the United States on 10-20-52, under the name of Eugene Maki. M-a-k-i.

O'Flaherty: M-a-k-i. Thank you, Ed.

Gamber: Right. And from ’52 till, oh, let’s see, 1954, he was handled by an individual with the code name ‘Vic’. And we were able to identify Vic as Mikhail Nikolayevich Svirin. Who was an official assigned to the Soviet mission to the United Nations.
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Gamber: Svirin arrived in the United States in 1952; left in 1954; came back in 1954, and left thereafter on a date which we don’t know. But all that time, he met with Maki on occasion at selected areas, using a code system, signal system. And as far as we can tell, their relationship amounted to nothing in terms of espionage. At least Maki was not able to, or Hayhanen was not able to provide us with any information of that nature.

However, in 1954, when Svirin left for the last time, he told Maki that he would receive further instructions through “drops” that they had established. And that Hayhanen should keep checking these drops for a message; which he did for six months and never got a message.

But, in the summer of 1954, he did get a message to meet an individual named Mark at the RKO Theater in Flushing, New York in the men’s room. He was to wear a particular tie, smoke a pipe, and wear a particularly colored shirt so that Mark could identify him. And Mark, in fact, showed up for the meeting, paid no attention to all of the identification, just went up and started talking to Hayhanen.

Mark met with Hayhanen on numerous occasions at various locations, using signals and “drops”, where they’d leave messages and, as far as we can tell, there was little or no activity of an espionage nature; except that Hayhanen did accompany Mark on several trips for the purpose of leaving five thousand dollars for a woman named Helen Sobel. She was the wife of Martin Sobel.

O’Flaherty: That’s S-o-b-e-l, I think?

Gamber: S-o-b-e-l … who was doing time for furnishing atomic and military secrets to a foreign power, not necessarily a Russian, Sobel was a friend and acquaintance of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were thought to be a couple of the biggest spies we ever had who provided atomic and nuclear energy secrets to the Soviets.

It was also thought that Mark, or Abel, was the principal of these people. Never proved.

O’Flaherty: Oh, never proved. Okay.

Gamber: No.

O’Flaherty: Mark, at that point, was Colonel Abel. Right?

Gamber: Right.
O'Flaherty: Okay.

Gamber: Mark and Abel were one and the same in terms of my conversation here.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Gamber: Okay. Take a pause a minute.

Okay, we’ll go again.

We had Hayhanen and his wife in the hotel for quite some time. He could not identify Mark except for that code name. He provided us with information as to where he would meet Mark; where he would signal, or receive signals for meetings; where he would place messages in walls, under trees, in crevasses in cement; and everything under the sun.

He also told us that Mark had a photographic studio in Brooklyn, New York. He didn’t know where. He gave us a lot of information but nothing concrete enough to identify Mark. So through investigation, the FBI Agents working on the street, went over to Brooklyn, New York; checked for photographic studios in the area of Brooklyn Heights, which Hayhanen had led us to believe would be the location of this studio. And I hate to say it, but they did what we, in terms of illegal activity, ‘bagged’ some studios to see what was in them including one that was located in … just a minute now …

O'Flaherty: Back up a few words where you left off. Here we go, recording again.

Gamber: Okay. We located a studio that was in the Ovington Building in Brooklyn Heights …

O'Flaherty: That spelling of Ovington, Ed, would be?

Gamber: O-v-i-n-g-t-o-n Building.

O'Flaherty: Thank you.

Gamber: In Brooklyn Heights, on Fulton Street. And when we entered that building we found all kinds of things that would be espionage paraphernalia, including hollow nickels, hollow screws, radios, everything under the sun that would be used for an espionage operation.
O'Flaherty: When you say that was found in that building, Ed?

Gamber: In the studio; the photographic studio.

O'Flaherty: Oh, in the photographic studio.

Gamber: Right. However, we didn’t find Mark. Apparently he had disappeared. So a lookout was established in the Hotel Touraine on Fulton Street, looking into that particular studio.

O'Flaherty: Spelling of that hotel, Ed, would be?

Gamber: T-o-u-r-a-i-n-e.

O'Flaherty: Okay. Thank you.

Gamber: And that was manned 24 hours a day for quite some time. But on May 23rd, an individual entered that studio at 10:45 at night. The lights went on and the individual in the studio fit the description of Mark, which was provided to us by Hayhanen. We had agents on the streets, who were alerted to the presence of Mark in the studio. Of course, being alerted, they stood by and sure enough Mark left the studio, and went on the street at about midnight …

O'Flaherty: Again, that year, we’re talking [about], we’re still on that same year. What is it?

Gamber: That’s 1957.

O'Flaherty: Nineteen fifty-seven.

Gamber: And they surveilled Mark on the BMT Subway from the Borough Hall Station over to the City Hall stop in Manhattan. Mark got off the subway there; took a New York City bus at 27th Street and Broadway … or to 27th Street and Broadway … where he left the bus and walked to Fifth Avenue, then 28th Street. At this point he was lost. So the surveillance of the photographic studio began again. Three weeks later …

O'Flaherty: Excuse me, Ed. So when you say lost, of course, of the surveillance, which naturally happens. Sure. They lost …

Gamber: Right. They couldn’t keep track of him.

O'Flaherty: Right.
Gamber: I mean, if they had kept track of him they would’ve been made.

O'Flaherty: Right. As opposed to him being lost, himself, as far as …

Gamber: Oh, no, he wasn’t lost.

O'Flaherty: He knew where he was going.

Gamber: He knew where he was going. In any event, we continued the surveillance of the photographic studio and three weeks later, in June, 1957, the same individual showed up at the studio at 10:00 pm. Same sequence. He left at about ten minutes to 12, this time he was placed under surveillance and taken to the Latham Hotel on 28th Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, New York.

O'Flaherty: And that probably would be L-a-t-h-a-m, Latham?

Gamber: L-a-t-h-a-m.

O'Flaherty: And that time of 12:50 pm would be? Oh, 12:50 pm in the afternoon. Right. Okay.

Gamber: It’s at midnight.

O'Flaherty: Oh, midnight!

Gamber: Nobody on the street when that surveillance commenced.


Gamber: Right.

O'Flaherty: Okay.

Gamber: Okay, so he was put in the Latham Hotel and subsequent investigation established that he registered under the name of Martin Collins.

O'Flaherty: Collins.

Gamber: He had a birth certificate in his possession for Martin Collins.

O'Flaherty: This is Mark, or Colonel Abel?
Gamber: Right. However, during his stay in the United States and after his arrival in the United States, Abel assumed the identity of Emil Goldfus. E-m-i-l G-o-l-d-f-u-s. Abel had his birth certificate. Emil Goldfus was born in New York State on August 2, 1902 and he died on October 9, 1903, and would have been approximately the same age as Abel, when Abel was using his identity. So throughout his stay here, Abel used the identity of Emil Goldfus with respect to his lease of that studio, anybody he met, and used it extensively.

O'Flaherty: Do you, do you think in a situation like that, that he went and actually obtained a brand new birth certificate so that he would, he would show just where he was born without any date of being deceased?

Gamber: I cannot tell you how he obtained that birth certificate.

O'Flaherty: Yeah.

Gamber: But I’ve got to assume that the Soviets obtained the birth certificate and gave it to him …

O'Flaherty: Gave it to him.

Gamber: … to establish that identity in the United States.

O'Flaherty: Probably a good assumption.

Gamber: Yeah. In any event, we have Abel in the Latham Hotel. Put that under surveillance and we go back to the office, keep him under surveillance. Thereafter, there was a big meeting in the New York Office of the FBI, which Paul Blasco and I attended.

O'Flaherty: Paul Blasco?

Gamber: B-l-a-s-c-o. He’s another Agent. And William Thompkins, an Assistant United States Attorney General, was there.

O'Flaherty: Right.
Gamber: Big shots from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the SAC, the U.S. Attorney for the State of New York, and a big crowd all getting ready for a lot of action with respect to Abel. And Blasco and I were selected as the Agents who would go to the Latham Hotel and interview Abel. But the scheme was that we would have, in the next room, representatives from the Immigration and Naturalization Service because we would … if we didn’t get Abel’s cooperation, we wanted to prosecute him.

So on the 21st of June, 1957, at 6:30 in the morning, we left the New York Office of the FBI for the Latham Hotel. At precisely seven o’clock, Blasco and I knocked on the door of Abel’s room. He opened the door stark naked. We went in, sat him down on his bed, and interviewed him for a half hour.

During that time he said absolutely nothing and looked straight ahead. I made the decision to discontinue our efforts to interview him at 7:30. We brought in the Immigration and Naturalization people. They took over. Blasco and I went downstairs. I called the New York Office, told them what I had done. I didn’t need a phone to hear them chew me out.

O'Flaherty: (Laughing)

Gamber: For cutting the thing so short.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Gamber: Well, by the time I got back to the New York Office, they saw the light. And the subsequent events that developed when Abel was prosecuted justified our decision. The matter of advising him of his rights; the matter of advising him that he could keep silent; the matter of advising him he had a right to an attorney came up during the trial, during an appeal, and during an appeal to the Supreme Court. It never left the case. So the decision to stop the interview was a good one.

O'Flaherty: Good one. Yeah. Prior to that, you didn’t advise him.

Gamber: No way.

O'Flaherty: No. No. No. Right.

Gamber: We wanted to get his cooperation.

O'Flaherty: Sure.
So the Immigration and Naturalization Service took over. They searched his room; collected a message there, code books and everything else, which was subsequently turned over to the FBI for investigation and some things I’ll talk about.

But we got back to the New York Office and we were up sleeping on desks in the New York Office for a few days there, as we schemed as to what to do with this guy. I got home and I don’t think I was home but a short while and I got a call to get to the airport and to go down to McAllen, Texas, with Blasco.

There’s a wetback camp down there and that’s where they had Abel, in a wetback camp, in a wire cage, which was hot and uncomfortable. We were told to go down there and interview him. So we went down there. We interviewed him morning and afternoon for, let’s see, about six weeks. We got nothing more out him than we got in the Latham Hotel. He would identify himself as Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, a Soviet citizen, and provide his date of birth. Because what he was scheming was to be deported from the United States as an illegal alien. He had identified himself to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the same way. But as far as any attachment to the Soviet KGB, nothing!

He would talk to us about … one favorite topic was the implosion method of exploding the atomic bomb. And lots of things that are of no interest to us …

… no interest to us in terms of espionage.

At this point, we should mention probably that he used three aliases; Andrew Kayotis, which I spelled before, to enter the United States; Emil, Emil Goldfus, during his stay in the United States; and Martin Collins, when he was running and stayed in the Latham Hotel.

Okay. That’s interesting though, Ed. He’s down there or he’s in that, as you say, wetback, quote-unquote camp. But he’s still stubborn. He’s not going to get into the topic.
Gamber: No.

O'Flaherty: And his idea was to let them deport him as an illegal alien.

Gamber: He was also …

O'Flaherty: Yeah. He was hoping for that, yeah.

Gamber: Yeah. It might be well to mention, at this point, that I don’t admire Abel for being an Agent of the KGB. But I’ve got to say I would hope that we have people like Abel on our side because he was a real stand-up guy for the Soviets. And he was a gentleman; he was polite. He was a nice guy except when you asked him about the KGB.

(Laughing)

O'Flaherty: (Laughing)

Gamber: You kind of had to admire him for the fact that he was loyal to his country and to his organization.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Gamber: Even though …

O'Flaherty: Yeah. And so at the end of that interview at the camp, then you were moving on to the next step then, huh?

Gamber: Well, we were told at one point … that’s Paul Blasco and I returned to New York. I went back to New York and I no sooner got home and I was told to go back to McAllen, and so was Paul. And we both said, “Hey, we’re not going.” So they sent a couple of other guys down there. While we were coming back to New York, Abel was indicted on charges of espionage by a grand jury in Brooklyn, New York, I believe. And the purpose of going down to McAllen was to bring him back, or take him under arrest, arraign him before a magistrate down in McAllen; bring him back to New York, put him in the Federal penitentiary in the west side of New York. And the people went down there, came back on a plane; landed at Newark Airport, and there were photographers all over the place. They got their picture on television, in *Life* magazine, in *The New York Times*, in every paper in New York.

O'Flaherty: And the Agents who escorted him?

Gamber: I’m sorry?

O'Flaherty: The Agents that actually took your place?
Gamber: They did, yeah.

O'Flaherty: They were Agents from the New York Office.

Gamber: Right.

O'Flaherty: Do you remember those names, by any chance?

Gamber: I don’t, frankly. No.

O'Flaherty: Okay. Yeah.

Gamber: But that could have been Blasco and Gamber. (Laughing)

O'Flaherty: Oh yes. Yes.

Gamber: In any event, Abel was arraigned on August 9th, 1957, on three charges. Let’s see, one was transmitting information related to the national defense of the United States to the USSR. Another charged him with gathering that information that he transmitted. And the third charge was remaining in the U.S. without registering as a foreign agent.

O'Flaherty: That sounds like that’s the old Foreign Agents Registration Act …

Gamber: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: … which was a separate Federal offense.

Gamber: Probably, yeah. In any event, he was tried and convicted. And the conviction was appealed to every court up to the Supreme Court.

O'Flaherty: And that conviction, Ed, do you have the date, by any chance, of that conviction? If not, that’s alright.

Gamber: I don’t really have that now. But, in any event, the judge had difficulty appointing an attorney to represent Abel. And he finally came up with, oh, James B. Donovan, a former Naval officer and an attorney. Donovan represented Abel in a fashion in which any attorney would represent a client. He challenged the fact that Abel was not advised of his rights so he could keep quiet, his right to an attorney; challenged the searches, many of which were conducted without a warrant. And he took the appeal of Abel’s conviction all the way up to the Supreme Court. So Abel got a good shake here.
O'Flaherty: I remember, too, that attorney, yeah, he was Donovan, he was a Brooklyn boy himself.

Gamber: That’s right.

O'Flaherty: Yeah.

Gamber: That’s right. Now, a couple of things happened. The INS, when they searched the hotel room in the Latham Hotel, came up with a code book and a message. The FBI broke the message by using the code book. And the message related to a guy named Roy Rhodes. A major … what the heck was that guy’s rank?

O'Flaherty: And Rhodes is R-h-o-d-e-s?

Gamber: Yeah. R-h-o-d-e-s. He was a military man assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, where he drank a little too much, got involved with the girls over there, was compromised. Agreed to cooperate with the Soviets and when interviewed … not by anyone I’m acquainted with … but when interviewed, he came clean. Told the whole story of his relationship with the Soviets; testified at Abel’s trial and he, himself, was convicted of espionage and received a five year sentence and a dishonorable discharge.

O'Flaherty: He testified on behalf of the government …

Gamber: Right.

O'Flaherty: … against Abel.

Gamber: But Abel and Hayhanen received a message from Moscow concerning Rhodes and they were given the task of locating Rhodes in the United States. They were given his father’s name; given an address at which they thought the father lived. Abel and Hayhanen took a trip up to the Bear Mountain State Park looking for this guy. Never succeeded in locating him. The information they were given was bogus. So they really had no contact with Rhodes.

Let’s see what little tidbits here I’ve missed.

O'Flaherty: Let me ask a question first.

Gamber: Okay.
O'Flaherty: Ed, one question that I did want to ask you about is, in connection with Colonel Abel, at one point the information was that there was some wooden nickel or a false nickel used and a newspaper boy had lost it. If you know anything about that aspect of the case?

Gamber: Yeah. A newspaper boy in Brooklyn found a nickel which I guess he dropped and it split. It was hollow inside. There was a coded message in there. He turned that over to, I thought it was a police lieutenant, who in turn, turned it over to the FBI. The FBI Lab could not decipher the code in there and it really did not lead to the identification of Hayhanen or Abel. Had no part in the case involving Abel until we came up with code books in searches which were sent down to the FBI Lab and the FBI Lab went to work on the message in the nickel and was able to decipher it.

O'Flaherty: Hey, that’s pretty interesting in …

Gamber: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: … how, how that developed on that one.

Gamber: But it did not, you know, some of the material I’ve read would lead you to believe that this broke the big Abel case.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Gamber: But that is not true.

O'Flaherty: Yeah. Yeah. It just assisted the Bureau, later on, when they were receiving the …

Gamber: Just a coincidence. It did show an example, another example of how the Soviets worked …

O'Flaherty: Yes. Their trade craft. Yeah.

Gamber: … these, the devices that they put messages in.

O'Flaherty: Right. Right.

Okay. We’re back again, here. We’re coming to the end but just going to turn it back over to Ed for some few additional comments. We’ve completed the interview now as far as Colonel Abel. And, Ed, based on his experience in the counterespionage field over the years, just wanted to make some other comment or so. Take it Ed.
Gamber: Okay. It was interesting to me that after Abel was convicted and confined to the penitentiary in Atlanta, a number of Bureau officials went to Atlanta in an effort to interview Abel and get some information. It’s my understanding that they didn’t do any better than Paul Blasco and Ed Gamber (laughing).

O'Flaherty: Now, what was in Atlanta, that’s where the penitentiary was?

Gamber: Yes.

O'Flaherty: That he was being held?

Gamber: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: Yeah. Okay.

Gamber: That’ll about do it, I think.

O'Flaherty: Yes. And I enjoyed it very much. Thanks again for taking the time, Ed, and participating in the oral history interview program. So with that, I’ll sign off.

Gamber: Okay.

O'Flaherty: And the time is ten minutes to two.

Gamber: Oh, we’re way ahead of schedule, aren’t we?

O'Flaherty: We’re doing okay. Yes. Again, it was a pleasure, Ed. Thank you.

Ed, just as we conclude, and for purposes of my previous comment, we’re just reopening. There were some comments we wanted to add. So excuse me if previously we said we concluded. But now we will be officially in a few minutes here.

I just wanted to get some remarks from Ed in connection with the disposition of the case in the sense of the trading of Colonel Abel for the American, Gary Powers.
Gamber: I thought we should have noted that Abel was sentenced to 30 years in prison and he was traded. A trade was negotiated with the Soviets for Abel in return for Francis Gary Powers, who you’ll probably recall was the pilot of a U-2 plane that was shot down over the Soviet Union.

So the end result of the Abel case was that he got back to the Soviet Union and we got Francis Gary Powers back here from the Soviets. That happened, I’m not sure of the date, but it was about three years after Abel was convicted.

O’Flaherty: Probably that attorney, Donovan, had something to do with that, maybe, transfer.

Gamber: It’s possible that Donovan did have something to do with it. I don’t know that.

O’Flaherty: In the sense of trying to influence the U.S. to have his client sent back home. Okay, so that’s the wrap up there then, Ed.

Gamber: That’s it.

O’Flaherty: Good enough. Thanks again, Ed.

Gamber: Yeah, I’m glad you caught that.