FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT Harry Gold

FILE NO. 65-4307-1B

VOLUME NO. 20

SERIALS 1

to

2

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File No: 65-4307 Re: Harry Gold

Date: 4-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
	3-22-54	Bulky Exhibit Inventory	1		
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	6-7-50	Transcripts	83		
2	11-10-60	Cover Sheet	1		
		Envelope w/ letter	3		

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65-4307-1-P-20

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-57449

Philadelphia Field Division

3/22/54 Date

Retained 6/27/61 ea

Title and Character of Case:

HARRY GOLD

ESPIONAGE - 2

Date Property Acquired:
3/1/54

Source From Which Property Acquired:
John D. M. Hamilton Subject's Attorney

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:
Bulky Exhibit Room

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Future Information

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

1 Steno notes of Hamilton, Sec. Which were made from recordings of interviews with Subject by Hamilton

2 Envelope a letter addressed to Harry Gold from Fiona (Sent to J. B. I. Lab. 11/21/60) (Ret'd 12/15/60) (see serial 1170)

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Retain 11/12/58 CS

Retain 2/13/68 CS

Retain 5/3/67 CS

Retain 11/18/69 ASH

65-4307-1-B-20

MAR 22 1954

Field File #: 65-4307-1-B-20

Disc Nr. 3 June 7, 1950

Q This is June 6th, 1950. This is the third platter of the case of United States versus Harry Gold, and is taken at the Holmesburg Prison County prison in an interview between Mr. Gold, Mr. Ballard and myself, John Hamilton.

I am very pleased that you, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard, have been appointed as my attorneys and I want to emphasize now, that I want you, if possible, to be the sole attorneys to represent me until the actual termination of this case. Further I intend to follow your advise implicitly, even if in times it should conflict with any ideas that I have. In other words, I am placing myself completely in your hands.

Q Now, Mr. Gold, before we go into details of facts, I want to take up with you and with assurance in my own mind, that you know what the charges are in this case. Have you had the complaint which was executed in New York, read to you ?

A I read the complaint, that is, I read it over in Judge Mc Granery's office.

Q Well, I think, I can shorten this section of our talk by simply referring to the fact that the complaint itself is based upon Section 32 of the U.S. Code under title 50, which reads in substance in this way:
Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the U.S. or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to communicate, deliver or transmit to any foreign government or to any faction or part of military or naval force within a foreign government or to any representative, agent, employee, subject or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly any document, writing, code book, signal book, photograph, photographic negative, blueprint, plan, model, note, instrument, or parts or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than twenty years, provided, however, that whoever violate this definite provision, which I have just read, in time of war, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years.
Now, having that read to you and explained in connection with the complaint, I think that I should say to you that in all probability the indictment, when it is brought in by the grand jury, will be very similar in its nature.
Now, I take it, after what you told me that you know generally what that provision was from the complaint which states it, is that correct ?

A I did not know of the sentence involved.

Q You did not ?

A I did not realize what the sentence was.

Q Now, before I get into this matter; I saw in the newspapers that you had stated that you were going to plead guilty and in the Judge's chambers on last Thursday, when I first saw you, I asked you and you still felt the same way and you said that you did. Now, having had this matter explained, to you a little more in detail, do you have any change of heart in that connection ?

(2)

A No. I do not.

Q Then I want to take up, just for a moment, the question of the procedure as we understand it, temporarily at least, or for the moment, your arraignment is set for next June 12, that is Monday, and, as we understand the situation, you will then be brought before Judge Mc Granery as the committing magistrate and judge Mc Granery will [illegible] is supposed to take evidence as to whether there is only a probability that the crime has been committed. Ordinarily, under those circumstances, the government would put on a witness or two or [illegible] excerpts of your statements. Now, it is in your hand as to whether or not you want that proof to be made which is just prima facie, preliminary proof, or whether or not you are willing, which you have a right to do, or counsel for you, if you elect to, to waive that proof. Now, I do not know whether Mr. Ballard agrees with me or not but he can say so, if he disagrees. I would think it was to your advantage to waive that proof. We will have enough unfavorable publicity before we go any further in this case; I am speaking about publicity for yourself and I do not see any reason why we should put the government to the putting on preliminary proof; they have it on your statements and there would just be another spread of newspaper publicity. What do you think about it yourself?

A I believe it would be far best to waive any presentation of preliminary proof.

Q Do you believe that too, Mr. Ballard?

Mr. Ballard: I do, yes.

Q If that is agreed, then let me go on to the next step, as I see it. The grand jury will say an indictment; I would presume [illegible] that I have been told and what I know of the case, that that indictment will probably be laid in Brooklyn. There is a provision in the U.S. Code that provides where the indictment has been laid in one district and the defendant is in another district and the defendant is going to plead guilty, it can be heard in the district of the arrest or both of the U.S. District Attorneys, that is the Attorney for the District where the man is held and the Attorney for the District where the crime is alleged to have been committed. They can agree that the plea of guilty will be taken in the district where the man is held. I do not know whether you have any preliminary thoughts on that. I would think, speaking to you confidentially as your Attorney, that whatever weight I might have in this case, would be best put forward in this district. What do you think about it?

A I believe so, too. I very much believe that it would be far better if it is at all possible, to have the case tried in this district.

Q Well, then we will proceed along that line. Now, another preliminary matter. You said that you were going to plead guilty. In that event and that is, of course, now I shall direct my efforts, the only question left which will really be left open for us is to prove your lack of harmful intent to the U.S. Now, you will remember in reading that statute to you, it said not only "attempt to injure" the U.S., but it said "to benefit a foreign power" and I think I have seen a statement of yours in the press that you did do this thing to benefit mankind through the Soviet

government because of your [illegible] in that connection, is that right?

That is not exactly accurate, but the idea is there.

Well, we will go into those matters in a minute.

Now then, our whole efforts must be at directed towards making some sort of a showing as to your intent and any other ameliorating circumstances, of what might effect the judge while fixing the sentence because you will note it is in his discretion up to 30 years.

Yes.

That will mean, I presume, the kind of life you have led, I mean, kind of your general reputation in the community, your interest in your work, your interest in your community, your interest in the country. I cannot define the whole scope of it, but there is one thing I must prepare you for: of all the showings that I have indicated are made after the plea of guilty is in, not before. It goes to the sentence, you understand that?

I realize that.

Now, with that in mind, it is in the judge's discretion what he will hear in that connection. He might ask to have you put on the stand and examined as to your life generally, he might be willing to take my word as an attorney and as an officer of the court as to what I found in my discussions with you and with your family and other people or he might ask me to put on outside witnesses to prove the matters I spoke of a minute ago; but, bear in mind, he also may say after the plea is entered: I do not want to hear anything in this matter and I have made up my mind as to the sentence and to the amount of the sentence and to the extent of teh the sentence and no one can change it and therefore our labors would have been in vain, but there is nothing we can do to force the judge to listen to us although I think that there is a provision in the code about that. Dus, what is it?

Mr. Ballard, as a matter of right, before sentence is passed, you would have an opportunity to make a six statement to the court; beyond that, as Mr. Hamilton says, it would be within the court's discretion. Now, naturally, if we could have an opportunity to make a large statement or perhaps put on some witnesses, it would be better, but the important thing is, that, as a matter of right, the only thing that you can do is to make a statement yourself to the sentencing judge.

I want to get this clear. In other words: if he refuses, if the judge were to refuse, to hear any witnesses that we have on my behalf, to listen to any testimony regarding my background, my work etc, I would still have the right to personally make a statement.

That is right.

That, however, does not include calling witnesses, it is just a personal six statement made by myself.

That is right. While Mr. Ballard is looking up this section that he is referring to, I want to suggest to you what is on my mind as to

our talks: I said a minute ago, that the most important thing after a plea of guilty is the question of leniency and that is, as I tried to outline, based upon your general background. Now, I think, our talks should generally be broken down into three sections:

First, I want to talk to you at the outset about your life irrespective of this offense of which you are charged or the reason why you did it. I just want to talk about you, your family, your education, your work, leaving out all of these other matters. That would be the first section of it, and, it may be, the most important section.

Then I want to talk to you about the charges themselves and the facts that you can feel free to give me and particularly the facts that you have given the FBI, as well as near as you can. I know that that is quite a test and they have been after you quite a long time, and they have taken a good many statements from you.

Then, thirdly, after we have done the first two sections, I want you to explain to me - and that would not be today, but in a few days from now - your philosophy, the dogma, the why you did these things.

If you just keep those three sections in mind, I thought that today we would go on to the first section and take whatever time is necessary, because after all I have got to fit your life in into what other peoples' conceptions are of it, and talk to your brother, your father; I want to talk to your employers and probably a great many other people along that line.

Now, I do not think that there is anything else that I need to say that is preparatory to our conversations.

PART 2 — U.S. v. Gold

Mr. Hamilton — Gus, would you get the statute you wanted to refer to in regard to the rights of the defendant?

Mr. Ballard — I am speaking of Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. 32(A) reads as follows: "Sentence shall be imposed without unreasonable delay. Pending sentence the Court may commit the defendant or continue or add to the bail. Before imposing sentence the Court shall afford the defendant an opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf and to present any information in mitigation of punishment."
There are some provisions following about the report of the probation services of the Court which are aimed at defendants who have had criminal records. They do not have applicability in this case.

Mr. Hamilton — Now let me ask you. You said "To make a statement in his own behalf and present any information." Are there any cases on that, on what the words "present any information" mean.

Mr. Ballard — I shall have to look into that.

Mr. Hamilton — Alright, we'll look that one up in the third.

Now, Harry, what I want to do, if you will just start out in your own way and tell me about your life and we will later pose questions and when we hear it read back to us, then the next time we come out we will try to clear up any matters that we don't know. And I want you to start away back. Take your time and pay no attention to this machine.

Mr. Gold — The earliest memory is of being in the park in Chicago on a very hot day and of being uncomfortable. The next memory is that of crying in a rather rickety old house in Chicago because my mother was going to work. I don't remember my father at that time.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you have any recollection of coming to this country?

Mr. Gold I have no recollection of coming to this country.

Mr. Hamilton Do you know how old you were when you did come to this country?

Mr. Gold I was approximately four years old, not quite five.

Mr. Hamilton When did your parents come to this country?

Mr. Gold In July or August of 1914.

Mr. Hamilton And who made up your family at that time?

Mr. Gold The family consisted of my father, my mother and myself.

Mr. Hamilton Do you know where your father was born?

Mr. Gold My father was born in Russia, in the Ukraine.

Mr. Hamilton I think you told us near the city of Kiev. Is that right?

Mr. Gold I believe that's right.

Mr. Hamilton You have no recollection of Russia whatsoever?

Mr. Gold None whatever. I was never in Russia.

Mr. Hamilton At your no doubt you were talking, is that right?

Mr. Gold Yes.

Mr. Hamilton You were talking Russian, I presume.

Mr. Gold No. I believe that I spoke Swiss.

Mr. Hamilton Swiss. Can you account for that?

Mr. Gold It was because the children with whom I played in Switzerland spoke Swiss. I was born in Switzerland.

Mr. Hamilton Oh, you were born in Switzerland.

Mr. Gold Yes.

Mr. Hamilton Were you ever in Russia in your life?

Mr. Gold Never.

Mr. Hamilton How did your father and mother happen to be in Switzerland at the time you were born? Do you know?

Mr. Gold My mother had studied mechanical dentistry in Paris and

and then she ran out of money she came to Switzerland to work. I believe in a tobacco factory.

Mr. Hamilton: Was your mother French?

Mr. Bold: No, my mother was Russian.

Mr. Hamilton: Your father and mother were both Jewish, were they?

Mr. Bold: Yes.

Mr. Hamilton: And did they come out because of persecution of any kind, or just because your father thought he would better himself? Do you know?

Mr. Bold: My mother came out because of persecution and in an effort to obtain some professional training which was very difficult to get in Russia. My father came to the United States I believe both, rather to Switzerland, because of persecution and also in an effort to obtain some education which was barred to him.

Mr. Hamilton: Was that barred to him because of his race, his religion?

Mr. Bold: It was barred to him because of his religion.

Mr. Hamilton: Now we are going to interrupt you and do not pay any attention to this machine. Now, you were saying about your recollection in Chicago. Do you know whether your father and mother had been elsewhere in this country before they went to Chicago?

Mr. Bold: It is possible, although I am not sure, whether we may have gone to Little Rock, Arkansas where we have relatives.

Mr. Hamilton: Oh, you do have relatives in Little Rock. Did at that time?

Mr. Bold: At that time. I believe so. My father can confirm that, I have just a bit of vague memory.

Mr. Hamilton: Now you go right ahead with those recollections, although we will interrupt you from time to time.

Mr. Gold — The next memory is ~~having~~ riding from Chicago to Philadelphia by train and I believe there was a Mexican on the train who made advances to my mother. I seem to recall that incident somehow. My mother talking to the train conductor to get him to desist. The next memory is after that where living in South Philadelphia with a brother of my mother's.

Mr. Hamilton — What was his name by the way?

Mr. Gold — His name was Obama.

Mr. Hamilton — How do you spell it?

Mr. Gold — O-B-A-M-A.

Mr. Hamilton — Had he come to this country previously?

Mr. Gold — Yes, he had.

Mr. Hamilton — Go ahead.

Mr. Gold — We lived with them for a very brief while under very crowded and uncomfortable circumstances and as soon as we could we moved into a home of our own. I believe that in the first home we didn't occupy the entire home but just occupied one floor — three rooms in a six-room row house.

Mr. Hamilton — How old were you at this time?

Mr. Gold — I was about five years old.

Mr. Hamilton — Well now let's get that so we can fix some dates. You are how old now?

Mr. Gold — This is 1915 and I believe I am probably not quite five. I was born so late in the year.

This was in the neighborhood of Sixth and Porter Streets in Philadelphia. After that we moved to the neighborhood of Second and Porter Streets in Philadelphia where we again shared a home.

Mr. Hamilton — With whom at that time?

Mr. Gold — With another family.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you remember their names?

Mr. Hamilton — Do you remember their names?

Mr. Gold — Their name, I think, was either Polat or Palat P-A-L-A-T-E.

Mr. Hamilton — Alright, go right ahead.

Mr. Gold — We then moved to the twenty-six hundred block on Philip Street. The street itself was actually not paved and we finally occupied an entire house of our own.

Mr. Hamilton — About when was that?

Mr. Gold — That was about 1917. Late in 1917. After my brother was born.

Mr. Hamilton — What is the date of your brother's birth, by the way?

Mr. Gold — February 10, 1917.

Mr. Hamilton — Alright, go ahead now.

Mr. Gold — Even in this house we had to take in boarders in order to keep going. My father worked as steadily as he could but even at that the income wasn't too great. We did not only take in boarders but shortly thereafter my mother began to give Hebrew lessons to children in the neighborhood. These were daily lessons that were given to groups of three or four children at a time.

Mr. Hamilton — What kind of lessons.

Mr. Gold — They were lessons in reading Hebrew, reading the Hebrew characters and words and being taught to say the Hebrew prayers and in being taught to read Yiddish.

Mr. Hamilton — They did have a religious connotation then?

Mr. Gold — They had a definite religious — the children were. I also should mention that the children were prepared — the male children were prepared for their thirteenth year which is the occasion of Bar Mitzah, when they become of age.

Mr. Hamilton — Now I am interested in that. In the first place I want you to explain Bar Mitzah. But first, will you spell it.

Mr. Gold — It is spelled B-A-R M-I-T-Z-A-H.

Mr. Hamilton — And what does it signify?

Mr. Gold — It signifies the celebration of becoming of age of a Jewish boy, when he is able to take his place in the civil and religious community of Jews. ~~Immx~~ It

Mr. Hamilton — Then it has a religious connotation and also social connotation?

Mr. Gold — That is right.

Mr. Hamilton — Alright now, go ahead. Tell me, how many boys did your mother have. I want to broaden that.

Mr. Gold — My mother at times had as, I believe, as many as 17 or 18 children and the fees that she charged were very small, but were helpful to us nevertheless. They ranged anywhere from nothing to 25¢ and 50¢ each. The lessons were given five days a week. When she really had very many pupils and found the time for housework, taking care of the children and being domestic she had even developed a faculty of being able to cook with her back turned to the children and listening to them read their lessons and at the same time detect anything that was wrong. In fact the children use to say they thought she had eyes in the back of her head because she could also detect any pushing and shoving going on.

Mr. Hamilton — Did she do this in the home?

Mr. Gold — She did this right in our own home. Usually in our own kitchen or our dining room.

Mr. Hamilton — How long a period of time did she do this? Do you remember?

Mr. Gold — Yes. My mother gave lessons up until the time, on a large scale, up until the time, until 1928, and that was when I first started to work and bring in money into that house. And then she continued to give lessons over my protests to a very much diminished group of people consisting mostly of older people who desired to learn Yiddish. In other words they would be boys and girls in their twenties, or even on occasion an older person in their thirties or forties, so that the group at this time was never more than two or three at the very most and it sometimes only consisted of one.

Mr. Hamilton — Was your mother religious in fact, or was it just a means of income to her?

Mr. Gold — It was principally a means of income to her. My mother I believe was actually a deeply religious person but the Jewish community in the United States you will find a great attempt, I believe, to what amounts to hypocrisy in that people attempt to use the synagogue for the furtherance of their personal futures. I remember once my mother pointed out to me the fact that on the Day of Atonement, the holiest day of the year, that our neighborhood grocer who was an old white bearded man was in the synagogue and beating his breast and saying "____," which means, I have sinned, and giving his long catalogue of sins and one the ____ had blown the ram's horn to signify the end of the Day of Atonement and he opened up his grocery and continued to put his thumb on the scale. And I believe it was inconsistencies like this which turned my mother away from too regular attendance at the synagogue.

Mr. Hamilton — Were you what I would paraphrase — were you brought up in the church?

Mr. Gold — No. I was not brought up in the church.

GOLD

Disc Nr. 5 12 June 8, 1950

Q This is the continuation of the interview of June 6th at the Holmesburg Prison Penitentiary. This is plate Nr. 5. Now, go ahead, Harry.

A I had formally [illegible], but I never attended synagogue regularly.

Q What was the first word you used? You said you were . . .

A I was formally [illegible], which is the ceremony of admission to the community as a man.

Q Now I have got a question in that connection. They may skip me later. Do you know of any rabbi here, who might be used as a character witness?

A Yes, I do. It is the Rabbi J. Gerson Brenner.

Q J. Gerson Brenner?

A Yes.

Q What is his synagogue?

A It is in the Wynfield section of Philadelphia, which is in the neighborhood of [illegible].

Q How do you spell the last name? Just so we will be sure.

A Brenner.

Q All right. Now you were telling about the activities in your household, particularly of your mother's instruction to the young Jewish boys. Do you want to go ahead in your own way?

A Did you refer to the activities in the household?

Q At anything further about your house, yes, unless you have some further . . .

A Yes. While I did not formally attend synagogue with any regularity at all, still we were very much from the earliest time, I remember, being admonished on very many occasions, having [illegible] to me was my mother did not believe in sparing the rod at all and so that the only way to live and to be able to look people in the eye and to be able to look up to God at all was to try to be as good as possible to your fellow man. My mother did this by example, [illegible], and also it seems to me the very first thing that I was taught.

Q Let me ask you in this connection: Did you take this religious training from your mother?

A Yes, I did.

Q And did you participate in the ceremony of the 13?

A Yes, I did.

Q As you were 13 years, of course.

A Yes.

Q How old [illegible] when you moved to the Phillips street address?

(13)

A I believe I was six or seven years old.

Q Did you about that time start your education?

A She did probably from even before that.

Q In what way did she do that?

A My mother had a tremendous fund of stories to tell, of Jewish life in Russia, and of Jewish humor and a fund of religious stories taken directly from the Bible and she always used to tell those to me. She used to read to me sections of the Jewish paper which consisted of exceedingly funny stories upon the part of a junk man taking over a synagogue, the services in a synagogue when the rabbi was ill and these were called the . . . . . or sermons of the junk dealer and they were told, they were biblical stories told the way a junk dealer looked on it and his interpretation, sometimes not quite accurate, and my mother would always straighten me out on his interpretation of the scriptures, and never, as I recall, they were so very funny at least they appeared that way to me and I can even recall some of those stories now, because they made upon me such a deep impression.

Q When you started your education, did you go to anything such as a kindergarten?

A The grammar school education here in the public schools?

Q Yes, what was your formal education, let us put it that way.

A I think, I spent half a year in kindergarten, or at least several month, in kindergarten and then I went through grade school in the regular fashion, taking each grade as it came up.

Q Let us talk just now for a minute about the primary school, the grades school, when you were living at Phillips street.

A Yes, I did.

Q Before you go into any details possibly of your grade school, will you tell me: can you remember the names of any of your teachers who had a particular interest in you?

A There is one that will come back to me, there was a Miss Olm who chastised me; she used to carry a little thin rod, and there was an exceedingly - not exceedingly, but somewhat stout motherly woman, whose name I cannot recall at the moment, but I believe it will come back to me. And then there was a Miss Weinberg, who took an interest in me, because of my interest in English literature even at that age.

Q Was she Jewish?

A She was Jewish.

Q See, what I am getting at: I want to get all these facts, but the reason I am asking "Jewish" is not antisemitism on my part, I do not want to look at the case this way and yet I want to make a respectable showing of your life. Now, what school was it that you went to?

A It was the Sharswood grammar school.

Q the Sharswood Grammar School. And did you take all your eight years there ?

A I took all my eight years there.

Q Did you do any work while you were in grammar school ?

A No, I did not. I believe I made several attempts to sell papers, but the kids were pretty tough on me, because I was too timid.

Q What do you mean "the kids" ?

A Well, you have to go on the street corner and wait for them to throw these bundles of papers from the truck. There was quite a circulation war on at that time between several of the Philadelphia newspapers, and you would scramble to get your papers and they would check you off and then they would put you out on some pretty pretty isolated section to sell these papers. Well, the neighbourhood gangs were just looking for a kid by himself and they thought I was too small and puny to handle a job of that nature.

Q By the way, how tall are you ?

A I am some 5 feet 3.

Q And were you small in your youth ?

A Yes, I was.

Q And slight ?

A Very slight.

Q You spoke of being timid. Could you elaborate on that for a minute.

A Yes, I have never been very aggressive, and it is only in my from the time that I left high school and started to work, that I realized that in order to keep yourself from being imposed upon terribly tremendously by all manners of people, that you have to put up some show of aggressiveness.

Q Now let me go back to your home life for a minute. What we talked about primarily, of course, was your mother's association with those young children of the neighbourhood, and something of her teaching to you. What kind of a home life did you have within the family itself now: your mother, your father, your brother and yourself. Then we will want some other phases of your own self.

A We have always been an extremely closely knit family. Something that caused my greatest surprise on going to work was to meet various people who came from different parts of the country, say the Midwest. I recall one man, in particular Harold Stalley, whose father was a doctor in a small town in Illinois, and Stalley was a dentist. One day I asked Harold was he going home for his vacation and he looked rather surprised, I said, well, Harold, have you not thought about it, and he said: no, not particularly, I was thinking of going up to Canada. Now I believe that Stalley was a devoted son, that he truly loved his father and mother but there was that lack of very close association that we had in our family. That affected one in our family, affected all.

GO-D Disc Tr. 3 (contd) June 8, 1950

I think this was particularly exemplified by the way in which we handled our money in later years.

Q Tell me about that.

A What we would do from the time when we first started work the first pay that I had was ten dollars and I remember bringing that home with great pride; I worked in a wood [illegible]ing factory and my mother kept what she thought she needed and she gave me sufficient funds for myself and for expenses for the week. She wanted to deposit all of it in a bank for me but I would not listen to it because my father was not working regularly at that time. The same thing applied to my brother and that was a pattern that was followed when my earnings were considerably more than ten dollars a week.

Q Do you mean by that that you had sort of a common pot or common fund ?

A No, it was sort of a combination of a common fund and private fund. For instance, I was enabled to go to college simply because of the fact that I handed over the money to my mother. I always I have always been too [illegible] and there were many people during the years from 1928 to 1930 that I worked with who were anxious to borrow money from me. In those two years I managed to save something like 2300 or 2400 dollars.

Q In how many years ?

A In two years. That was due to two things: First of all that in those two years I had five days off. The hours at Penn Sugar were 12 hours a day, seven days a week. The only time that you got off at all was when the plant was shut down for cleaning out.

Q What were you doing at Penn Sugar ?

A After I left the wood working factory, I went to work for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and stayed there, with several interruptions, [illegible] leave of absence to go to school, for a 17-year period.

Q Now we are getting off the track a little and we will get back to that. We were talking about your school. You did mention your teachers. I wanted to get, if I could, from you the name of any teacher who held your particular interest or showed particular interest in you, and you have mentioned one or two. Now I am not going to press further on that. Will you give that some thought ?

A Yes, I will. Well, this is grammer school.

Q Yes, we will keep on that for a minute. Now, in the same thought: Do you remember any of your boyhood friends ? Can you tell me, for instance, about somebody who might testify about your timidity, that connection ?

A Well, I actually was not too timid. I got into fights with other boys did and I also had a very much exaggerated (heroic ?) attitude for my life as a boy, which came as result of reading innumerable Frank [illegible]?) stories. I remember once getting into a fight with a boy and I almost immediately hit him in the stomach, right in the solar plexus and I knocked every bit of the wind out of him and he was very quick thinking and yelled

Disc No. 6

Q This is Matter 6. Holmesburg, June 6.
Now you were about to give me the names of some boys of your younger years. Will you do that now and do it slowly and distinctly; we may want to use these.

A Yes: Abe or L. SKLAR; Israel Eddy LIEBERMAN; Denny GUSSICK; Frank KASSNER; Leon COLTMAN;

Q Do you know whether any of these men are still living in Philadelphia ?

A All of them are still living in Philadelphia.

Q Do you know whether any of them holds positions of responsibility at the moment ?

A The one who holds the most responsible position since he operates a firm of his own, a small hard rubber plant, is Leon Coltman.

Q And do you have any reason to know what the attitude of any of these men would be toward you at the moment ?
I do not mean in connection with this offense.

A All of these men are exceedingly friendly toward me; the only reason they will have for any attitude of dislike at all would be that I have neglected them shamefully over the past five or six years.

Q Is Coltman Jewish or Christian ?

A Coltman is Jewish.

Q Are all of the names you gave me Jewish ?

A All of those names are Jewish.

Q Can you give me the names of any Christians ?

A Yes, the man with whom I have been and whom I regarded to a certain extent as my best friend and with whom I worked intimately for over seventeen years at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and who, up to the time that this occurred, was the man who was closest to me, but who knew nothing whatsoever of these activities, was the man by the name of MORRELL; his initials are I. Dougherty.

Q This acquaintance does not go back to the school days ?

A No, it does not, it begins at the Pennsylvania Sugar in 1929.

Q You say you finished the grade school. What kinds of marks did you have, generally, during the years?

A I have had very good grades, I believe, in grammar school, very high grades.

Q Now is there anything that you can add with regard to this grammar school period, either in your home or in school ?

A Yes, I was always very much interested by poetry, even in grammar school and on one occasion I recited poetry before the assembly in grammar school and I took a merciless riding from the boys afterwards and got into a couple of fights and I refused to listen to any of the teachers' intrigues to recite any more poetry. The boys regarded it as a very missified business.

Q I think you started to tell me about one of those teachers, who had a particular interest in you because of your interest in turn in literature and poetry; who was that ?

A There were two actually; one was a staff woman, who was not Jewish, whose name I cannot recall; she taught music as one of her extra activities at the Sharswood grammar school.

Q That is as a school teacher or after hours ?

A No, as a school teacher; she had part of the music instruction in the grammar school in those years.

Q Now, Mus. do you have anything about this particular period ?

Mus. S I was wondering if perhaps you could provide us with a description of the Phillips street home, what kind of house it was, how it was furnished, what was the neighborhood ?

A Yes, the home was a row home and may be described as being Jerry Mullit; since it was an extremely poor construction throughout; the floors were a very poor grade of wood and work and the slats in the wall were extremely poor quality so that the plaster fell off, because there were not enough slats. Also we were very close to the city dump; it was just across the street, as a matter of fact, and there was also a railroad which ran on on Oregon avenue at that time and, whenever the trains went through the house would rattle, whenever also the boys in the neighborhood made a habit of stealing and getting rides on the boxcars when they went through trying to open them up and to steal whatever they could and the railroad detectives often shoved them off and on a couple of occasions there were very severe injuries and amputations of limbs. I remember seeing one boy coming down the street with the fingers of his hand off.

Q Now you raised a point which I would like to clear up once and for all; aside from minor scrapes that any lad might have, were you ever in trouble of any kind before this charge was filed ?

A No, I was never in the slightest trouble whatsoever; the only time that I can remember having been in the police station was to have a dog license.

Disc Nr. 6

18

Mr. B. You did appear at a grand jury investigation, didn't you ?

A. Oh, yes, I am sorry, I was referring to this period only; I intended to go into that grand jury investigation fully.

Q. Yes, we will get to that in the second phase of our talks, but we must not forget it.
Now I want to ask you, to the best of your recollection . . .
I do not know, I may talk to your father about that;
What would you say the family income was in those grammar school days, do you know ?

A. I can make an estimate which might be fairly accurate; I would say that during the grammar school days, that my father probably on the average , throughout the entire year, never made much more than 18 dollars a week.

Q. And your mother supplemented it in a very minor manner ?

A. My mother supplemented it to the extent of possibly 7 or 8 dollars a week.

Q. Of course, your brother was an infant then ?

A. My brother was a little boy.

Q. So that probably altogether the family income would probably be in the neighbourhood of 24 - 25 dollars a week?

A. That is correct. It might in some years have even been less, because there were extensive lay-offs at the RCA Victor.

Q. During this boyhood period, did you have any childhood diseases that occasioned the use of a doctor, that you remember of ?

A. We had a family doctor, he is now dead, doctor Solakovitch.

Q. Now while we are on this: did you have any social relationship with his family ?

A. No, he was . . . he became estranged from his family because he could not charge high fees; he would not charge fees.

Q. Then there is nothing that we could follow up that line.

A. No, there is not.

Q. Let us keep on that line for a minute.
Later in life, did you have another family doctor ?

A. The family doctor that I had for the longest period of time , for one period of time was a man by the name of Baltzman.

Disc Nr. 6

19

Q And do you know whether he is still practicing ?

A I believe he is, probably in South Philadelphia, but he may not live there , and he is an ear, nose and throat specialist.

Q Why did you have an ear, nose and throat specialist ?

A I was pretty sick during a good deal of that time.

Q What time are you talking about ?

A We are speaking of my late grammar school day years.

Q Go ahead.

A And through a good deal of my high school, and I used to come down with some pretty bad colds regularly in the course of the winter.

Q And was it Baltzman who treated you on those occasions ?

A He was not a specialist in those days, but he seemed to know about those things.

Q What was his first name ?

A I do not know, honestly.

Q Can you give us the whereabouts of his office either now or then ?

A At that time it was in the vicinity of 6th and Snyder streets.

Q But you don't know where he is now ?

A I do not know where he is now.

Q How long is it since you have seen doctor Baltzman ?

A I have not seen doctor Baltzman since about 1936.

Q Have you had an occasion to use a doctor since then ?

A Yes, I have very regularly from 1940 up until a year ago or two years ago, when I returned from New York. I went to one doctor very regularly with the exception of the time that he was in the service and that was a doctor F. J. LEVITT.

Q Is he practicing here ?

A Yes, in the neighborhood of D street and Brockland avenue, I believe.

Q What was the occasion of your going to him ?

A When I returned from Cincinnati I was extremely overweight and also back in about 1935 or 1936 I had been refused a 1000. - dollars insurance because of hypertension when I was still very young, only about 25 or 26 and so I went to LEVITT and he attempted to treat both my overweight condition and the hypertension. I succeeded in losing about 65 lbs but nothing ever happened to my hypertension; if anything, it went up.

Mr.D: When you spoke of hypertension: your brother spoke of high blood pressure ?

A That is right; that is the exact medical term for it.

Q Was your relationship with doctor Levitt such that we should follow it up as to whether or not he could be a character witness ?

A Yes, I believe it could be. He might be a charater witness; he knew me very intimately and well.

Q Did you discuss matters with him over and above your physical condition ?

A The one thing that we discussed above my physical condition was my anxiety regarding my mother.

Q She was under treatment by him at that time ?

A Yes, she was.

Q Did your father ever go for treatment to him, if you know ?

A No, he didn't.

Q Do you know whether your brother ever used him ?

A I believe my brother may have used him for a for of period although my brother had never been ill to any extent whatsoever and neither has my father.

Q Have you had any illness other than this hypertension you spoke of ?

A That is the only illness I am aware of. That is the only illness for which I was turned down by the draft board.

Q Yes, I want to go into that in still a little later. Now let us go back to where we were.
You had finished grammar school. Did you immediately go on from grammar school to high school ?

A Yes, I did.

Q What high school did you go into ?

A. I went to the South Philadelphia high school.

Q. And did you finish there ?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Without any other high school intervening ?

A. Without any other high school intervening.

Q. Did you have to work at that time to put yourself through school ?

A. I made several efforts to obtain work; I believe, I remember now, that I was an usher at the Dempsey - Tunney fight in 1926.

Q. I heard that fight; it was the night of rain, wasn't it ?

A. That was the night of the great rain.

Q. I heard that fight in Toreka, Kansas, and it was the first national broadcast I ever heard. I was listening with a crystal set on the floor with a fellow named Southwick, we had the first set I ever saw.
Now, have you got any distinct recollections of your high school days, it would be helpful to me.

A. Yes, I was always fanatically interested in sports.

Q. As a participant ?

A. Well, I tried to be a participant, but I was much too slight; the boys laughed at me; they would not give me a chance; they would not even let me go out.

Q. Well now, I tell you, we will get to that on the next platter.

(end of disc Nr. 6)

Mr. Hamilton — This is platter 7 at Holmesburg, June 6th.

Now you were telling me about your interest in atheletics. Now will you finish that up, then we will take up the matter on which you made a note.

Mr. Gold — Possibly as a result of reading the many Frank Merriwell stories and those by Ralph Henry Barber, I became very much interested in atheletics. I primarily want to play and be a great hero, I think, as every boy does, but I was unable to do so because I was extremely puny at that time - actually undersized. And any attempt that I made to go out for any of the teams, such as basketball team or the football team were just laughed at. In fact once I engaged in the scrimmage with the fourth team, the fourth football team that is at the highschool, and on the very first play I received what amounted to a dislocated hip which put me in bed for almost two weeks. It was exceedingly painful.

Mr. Hamilton — Now you did make a note while we were changing this platter. Do you want to go into that before we forget it?

Mr. Gold — Yes. In the last year of grammer school, or the last two years rather, of grammer school, the last two summers I went to camp for undernourished children. This is the Green Lane Camp operated by the University of Pennsylvania. I believe the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania. This was a non-sectarian camp - free camp, that was open to poor children all over the city who were in need of either fresh air and sunshine or more adequate food and I had two very enjoyable period there. I think both of them - one was for ten days and I believe the other was for two full weeks.

Mr. Hamilton — Were there two sessions did you say?

Mr. Gold — Yes, two summers.

Mr. Hamilton — You don't happen to remember those summers by dates do you?

Mr. Gold — Yes. I believe they were the summers of 1923 and 1924.

Mr. Hamilton — Tell me in that connection, do you recall who was superintendent of the camp, or did you have any proctor or do they call them counselors?

Mr. Gold — The name of the man who was superintendent... just excapes me at the moment, but the counselors were taken principally from the various atheletic teams at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you form any friendships among the staff or with the boys that you can recall at the moment that would be helpful?

Mr. Gold — Well, there was a little Irish boy with eyes like a saint, long lashes, who could fight like the devil. I cannot remember his name. He gave me an awful beating with the boxing gloves — but the Captain of the Grays Ferry District — unfortunately I cannot remember his name.

Mr. Hamilton — Can you remember the names of any of these counselors or boys who run the atheletic teams at the univerjity, which I think is most important if you can. Were there any national figures, atheletic men who have been on All-American football teams who might be encouraged to memory.

Mr. Gold — No. The members of the atheletic teams ran to the minor sports such as track, soccer and possibly basketball. That is the sports which could be most useful in a summer camp composed of small boys.

Mr. Hamilton — I see. Well, is there anything else you want to add on that matter.

Mr. Gold — No, except that I picked up a case of poison ivy I fell face first into a bush of it and I gained about seven or eight pounds on each occasion. The first time my mother wasn't sure whether it was due to the poison ivy or my actually having put on weight. I did, however, learn one thing and that was I acquired a tremendous appetite. I was never so hungry in my life as I was at camp and they use to have spinach regularly and I was apparently the only one who liked it so the boys would pass their plates along and it would be piled on two or three big plates in front of me while I devoured every scrap of the stuff.

Mr. Hamilton — Now tell me. We were in the highschool period when you thought of this camp experience. Let's go back to the highschool again. You told me only about atheletics. Tell me something about your studies and your relations with your teachers if you can.

Mr. Gold — I always got along very well with my teachers.

Mr. Hamilton — Are there any you who come to your mind?

Mr. Gold — Yes. There was a Dr. Slade in the English Department.

Mr. Hamilton — Slade?

Mr. Gold — S-L-A-D-E or S - L A-D-D-E-N

He was - I recall him because I believe he was badly crippled to a certain extent, possibly by polio. There was also a Dr. Boice whom I am sure will recall me. He taught me Latin for many years. B-O-I-C-E.

Mr. Hamilton — Now, who was the Principal in those years? Do you remember?

Mr. Gold — Yes, the Principal was a man by the name of Lemuel... I can't think of his last name.

Mr. Hamilton — We will probably get that in time. Later you developed a scientific interest. Did you have that interest in your school days.

Mr. Gold — [illegible] I believe I had that interest even before I sent to high school.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you take in high school the elementary courses in physics and chemistry or anything of that sort? What did you take?

Mr. Gold — I took courses in physics and in chemistry.

Mr. Hamilton — Again - how were your grades during your high school years.

Mr. Gold — My grades were very excellent. I believe that I wound up third in a class of about 160 boys over a four-year average.

Mr. Hamilton: By the way, what were the exact years you were in high school?

Mr. Gold: The exact years in high school were from February of 1925 until August of 1928. However, I did not officially receive my diploma until the February graduation period. I finished in three and one-half years by going to summer school.

Mr. Hamilton: Now during this period of your education - this high school period - did you work at that time in order to get yourself through school?

Mr. Gold: The only attempts that I made were sporadic and I was always rebuffed to such an extent that I developed a fear and I would often give went to these fears in front of my father and mother and the fear was that I would not be able to get work after I had finished high school.

Mr. Hamilton: What kind of jobs did you try to get?

Mr. Gold: I tried to get jobs selling newspapers. I also went up to the department stores during the summer time. I used to go up - I remember the first few weeks of summer vacations were always devoted to a daily search through all the small stores and shops on Arch Street, Market Street and Chestnut Street for an errand boy's job.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you have any idea why you didn't get any jobs?

Mr. Gold: I don't think I was aggressive enough to get jobs. I probably came in asking for a job in a very timid fashion.

Mr. Hamilton: Did those efforts continue throughout your four years?

Mr. Gold: They continued throughout every one of the four years.

Mr. Hamilton: Well, did you get any jobs at all.

Mr. Gold: No, I didn't.

Mr. Hamilton — What did you do in the summer of your high school years?

Mr. Bold — The first interval of a few weeks were devoted to looking for work, then I would give it up and simply go to the swimming pool and mostly do a great deal of reading. Two of the summers, however, were devoted to going to summer school.

Mr. Hamilton — You went to summer school. Where? At the high school? And you say that as the result of going to summer school you made up one-half year of the regular work.

Mr. Bold — That's right.

Mr. Hamilton — And then finished high school in three and one-half years?

Mr. Bold — That's right.

Mr. Hamilton — Your brother and your father mentioned the fact that during your school work, but I don't know what period, you often helped others with the result that you had to work late at night yourself. Can you tell me something of that?

Mr. Bold — I remember now. I think from the time I was in grammer school up until actually just before I was apprehended, I had a regular policy of tutoring people. Almost invariably for free, who were in need of scholastic help. That even consisted of going to such extremes as writing compositions for boys in grammer school which they would then submit as their own and it even went to the extreme of not only writing compositions but writing three or four separate compositions for other boys and at the end of that time being completely out of material for one of my own. Then I would stay up the rest of the night and try to whip up something respectable to give for myself.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you continue that throughout high school.

Mr. Bold — I not only continued it throughout highschool, I continued it throughout college and I continued it even after I left college. There is a man at the Philadelphia General Hospital by the name of Anthony Buastelli who is in charge of the dissolution room.

Mr. Hamilton — Now lets get a that name. Anthony, what?

Mr. Gold — Anthony Buastella

Mr. Hamilton — Spell it.

Mr. Gold — B-U-A-S-T-E-L-L-A

Mr. Hamilton — And where is he located?

Mr. Gold — He is in charge of the solution room, the room where they make intravenous colutions for use in the hospital.

Mr. Hamilton — Now what hospital is that?

Mr. Gold — That is the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Mr. Hamilton — Is that the same number that you gave me with regard to the doctor and this laboratory worker the other day? Do you know where this man Buastella lives?

Mr. Gold — It is somewhere in the neighborhood of Temple University because he goes to Temple at night.

Mr. Hamilton — Now you were going to tell me something about him.

Mr. Gold — He had been taking courses in chemistry and I had been tutoring him quite regularly. He is quite able but to a certain extent he seemed to have difficulty in getting basic principles and and that's what I hammered away at. The material was presented to him at Temple in a way too rapid fire fashion for him to grasp it all at once and by slowing it down and simplifying basic principles and doing any number of bype problems for him he was able to obtain very excellent grades somewhere in the neighborhood of 96 and 100.

Mr. Hamilton — Tell me this. Did you ever take any compensation from these people you helped?

Mr. Gold — The only person from whom I ever took any compensation whatever and that was forced upon me was from Dr. Gustave T. Reich's step som, Charles Long.

Mr. Hamilton — Now tell me about the Doctor and Mr. Long.

Mr. Gold — Dr. Reich.

Mr. Hamilton — How do you spell it?

Mr. Gold — R-E-I-C-H

Mr. Hamilton Where is he located?

Mr. Gold He has an office at 1421 Walnut Street.

Mr. Hamilton Is he still in the city? Do you know?

Mr. Gold Yes he is.

Mr. Hamilton Alright, now go on. What is his stepson's name?

Mr. Gold His stepson's name is Charles Long. L-O-N-G.

Mr. Hamilton What does he do now?

Mr. Gold He is, I believe, a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Hamilton In this city?

Mr. Gold In this city. He is possibly working for his stepfather.

Mr. Hamilton Alright, will you go ahead then and tell about Dr. Reich and Mr. Long.

Mr. Gold Yes. This was in the period before Dr. Reich married Mrs. Long and it was through Dr. Reich who mentioned to me that this boy needed help in tutoring that I met Mrs. Long and then, of course, Charles. He had been hit on the head while attending West Philadelphia High School in a game and was severly injured.

Mr. Hamilton Well, we will continue this episode on the next platter.

GOLD June 9, 1950

Disc Nr. 8

Q This is platter B. Holmesburg, June 6.
Here you were talking about a Doctor Rich and his stepson and your tutoring. Will you go on with your story any way you want to ?

A Yes. Charles had been injured, I believe, kicked in the head and ver severely injured, while he was a student in West Philadelphia high school. His mother took him out of school and took him on a long cruise after he recovered, but she was always very much concerned with the effect that the blow may have affected his mental powers, and naturally Charles did not need very much in the way of tutoring, because he was a very bright boy, but I did tutor him throughout an entire summer to enable him to enter Lehigh university.

Q Now let's get the date on that.

A The date, I believe, was 1943, the summer of 1943.

Q What did you tutor him in ?

A I tutored him in chemistry, I tutored him in English, I tutored him in mathematics.

Q Did you get a compensation for this ?

A Yes, I believe, I received over about 50 dollars for it.

Q For the whole summer's work ?

A For the whole summer's work. It may have been 75.

Q How did they happen to come to you ?

A Dr. Rich was the chief chemist and the research director at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and while we were always fairly close he asked me . . . he knew of the various people throughout the sugar refinery whom I tutored , such people as William MURPHY, Ted GORMLEY, Walter RERLE, Carter HOODLESS;

Q When we finished about a few minutes ago to have lunch, you were speaking about theman whom you would help by tutoring and gave me a list. Are there any other names that you would like to add to your list ?

A Yes; one is Carter HOODLESS and the final one is Morrell E. DOUGHERTY

Q You have given us that name before; was that in connection with the same matter ?

A No, I gave you his name as a close personal friend of mine.

Q Before we go on with the Rich matter, can you give me anything as to the whereabouts of these men and their occupations ?

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A Yes; Murphy, Cormley and Rehle are still employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company or subsidiaries. Mr. Dorsey is the Philadelphia area representative for the Acheson Color Corporation. His office is in the Land Title Building, room 423, I believe.

Q Now let's go on with the facts in connection with Dr. Richle Stepson. I think I had asked you how they happened to know you and that they could avail themselves of your services, and you were just explaining your relationship with Dr. Rich. Will you go on with that?

A Yes, Dr. Rich knew that I very frequently helped to tutor people throughout the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and others with whom I was acquainted, and when Mrs. Long desired to have someone to prepare her son for college entrance, I probably came into his mind. I was employed with Dr. Reich and worked for the greater part of the 17 years period directly under Dr. Reich in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and its subsidiaries. We became very good friends. He was the one who first in 1930 urged me to leave work and to go to school while I was still young and before anything could happen that could divert me from that aim.

Q When did you first meet Dr. Reich?

A Dr. Reich was my first employer at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in January of 1929.

Q Now I do not want to go on with the employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, but will you make a note so that we would not forget and we would get back to it in time. What I wanted developed now is the extent of your tutoring with this boy and anything else you may have to say about this matter of helping other people in connection with their work and with their studies.

A With Charles Long I usually had the tutoring at his home, which was, I believe, 4420 or 4421 Sansom Street, and in the evenings after I finished work. Mrs. Long would have him sent to my home, but there was a considerable distance out of the way and I always some fashion or another seemed to bend over backwards and go to extremes to even visit these people's homes to do my tutoring, which might have seemed as a rather ridiculous thing to do, since it naturally they were, one might say consider, indebted to me.

Q Now what do you mean by that? Did you mean that you would not go there socially?

A No. What I mean is that it would have been far more inconvenient to say, well, come up to my house, instead of taking a long ride to the person's home whom I was tutoring.

Disc Nr. 8

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Q Did you always do that after hours ?

A I always did this after hours. We never had any tutoring whatever during working hours. I was extremely careful about that.

Q Did you receive any pay from any of these people you have mentioned except this one instance of Dr. Reich ?

A The only person from whom I received pay at all was Charles Long, which reminds me that there was also another person whom I was tutoring who was Frank LALSKI Jr., who was a brother of a friend of mine, a schoolmate of mine, at Drexel Institute, evening school.

Q You know his address ?

A I do not know it.

Q In connection with this matter of tutoring, do you have no other names available at the moment ?

A There are none that I can think of now.

Q Well, that is all right. Now we have gone far afield again. We were back at your high school days when we brought up this matter of tutoring; you finished high school, I think you told me, in February of what year ?

A Officially in February of 1929, actually I finished high school in August 1928 and went to work almost immediately.

Q Where did you first go to work ?

A I worked for a firm called "Gift Crafters", who were a woodworking firm, who made principally ships' models.

Q Are they still in existence ?

A No, they are not.

Q Who did you work for in that firm ?

A I worked for an old man who owned the firm and has two sons.

Q Was this in Philadelphia ?

A That was in Philadelphia, in the vicinity of Front and Master streets I believe.

Q When did you go to work with that firm ?

A This was in late August 1928.

Q Immediately after your finishing your school work ?

A A few weeks after I finished school.

Q What type of work did you do there ?

A I did wood working. I worked on a sanding machine, I assembled various ships' models, glued them together and did a small amount of work with wood chisels, carving chisels etc.

Q Tell me in that connection, did you remember this old man's name ?

A Yes, my father would remember his name, each se her was a friend of my father.

Q I see. How long did you work there ?

A I worked for him until the end of December 1928.

Q And then what did you do ?

A And then I obtained a job with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Q Doing what ?

A Working in a laboratory as a laboratory assistant.

Q Going back for just a minute to the ship model business, what did you get paid during those days ?

A My salary at that time was ten dollars per week, for ten hours a day, seven days a week, from 7 to 5 — from 7 to 5.30, I believe.

Q Seven days a week ?

A Six days a week.

Q Now let us [illegible] ? In December 1928 you went to the Pennsylvania Refinery ?

A The Pennsylvania Sugar Company, yes; I obtained this job through the employment service of the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Q What did you get paid when you went there ?

A The salary was rather fabulous compared with the salary that I made with the Gift Crafters. It was 40 cents an hour, for 7 days a week, for 12 hours a day, that is 4.80 dollars and 80 cts per day and times 7 is 33.60 dollars.

Q Now tell me, were you required by the job to work 7 days a week ?

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A Yes, I was. The refinery during that period worked 12 hours a day, 7 days a week and it was just a skeleton crew in the lab, just a maintenance crew. only

Q You say just a maintenance crew?

A We had to keep the routine work going.

Q And how did you describe your particular position?

A I was a laboratory assistant. This began with cleaning spittoons on at the very first day that I was there and continued on to the point where I was trained to take care of a shift by myself, to do all of the routine work in connection with the operation of the sugar refinery by myself on the 12 hour shift.

Q What did that constitute, that is the work, was that simply of a sampling and laboratory findings with regard to the products that were going through?

A That is exactly it.

Q It was not the research then?

A No, it was not research.

Q How long did you hold that particular job that you had when you first went there?

A I held that job until July of the following year, July of 1929.

Q And then what happened?

A And then I was put on a variety of jobs by Dr. Reich, of a slightly higher caliber, which included 1 or 5 - some of the people whom he had hired by that time, to begin the direction of a research staff.

Q Was your pay increased?

A My pay was not increased. One thing I did recall, however, that just about that time the hours were changed from 12 hours a day to 10 a day and the pay was increased proportionally to 43 cents an hour.

Q Still 7 days a week?

A Yes.

Q How long did you hold that classification?

A I held that classification until September of 1930.

Q And then what happened?

A And then

Disc Mr. B

A And then I had by this time saved approximately 23 or 2400 dollars and I entered the University of Pennsylvania.

Q Now, wait a minute; that is 23 or 2400 dollars in less than 2 years?

A That is right.

Q How were you able to save that much on that salary?

A This was principally due to the fact that I simply had no time whatever to go out.

Q You could not spend it?

A I could not spend it even had I desired to, and, secondly, my mother, where she possibly could, put as much away as possibly.

Q All right, we have to go to that on the next platter.

(end of Disc Mr. B)

Mr. Hamilton — This is platter 9, Bolmesburg, June 6, 1950 telling

Now you were about working overtime when we finished the other platter.

Mr. Gold — Yes, the job I had at aiding the various research workers at Pennsylvania Sugar frequently required overtime. And as a result and since I was being paid by the hour my salary frequently rose to--well about $40.00 a week for many weeks during this period.

Mr. Hamilton — Now when you speck of overtime, do you mean more than 15 hours a day and more than 7 days a week?

Mr. Gold — I mean more than 10 yours a day.

Mr. Hamilton — Well, in July - at that time there was a change in rating or a change in the pay scale of the "lab" by means of which Dr. Reich arranged that we were to get 48¢ an hour instead of 40¢ and we were to get to work only 10 hours a day so that the total pay remained the same.

Mr. Hamilton — Now Mr. Ballard has a question or two that he wants to pick up on some matter we have talked about previously.

Mr. Gold — Yes.

Mr. Ballard — Going back to the summer camp run by the U. of P. which you attended the last two years at grammer school. How did you come to go there?

Mr. Gold — I believe that we were getting enough to eat but I was definitely undernourished. I remember that very clearly and I was selected. It is quite possible, however, that we didn't have enough to eat. And I was selected by the officials of the grammer school who had instructions to select those whom they thought most needed summer camp.

Mr. Ballard — I see. You spoke of the fact that during your days at highschool you were unable to get work in the summer.

Mr. Hamilton

Mr. Gold — That's right.

Mr. Ballard — What did your family feel about that?

Mr. Gold — My father and mother both told me not to worry

about it; that sooner or later I would go to work, in fact in due time I would get good and sick of it.

Mr. Ballard That's all I have.

Mr. Hamilton Well now, is there anything further that we should develop with regard to this tutoring episode before we get to the University of Pennsylvania. I just want to be sure we have covered that, at least for the time being.

Mr. Gold I believe we have with possibly one or point that should be brought out and that concerns the fact that these tutoring episodes were usually of extremely long duration. In other words, it was not just a matter of ocassionally spending an hour or two with a boy, but that it was thorough and regular, every week, possibly several days a week and I put in a good deal of time on each occasion. It wasn't a hit or miss business. I figured that as long as I was tuturing them I might as well try to get them through. There was no point in just making a pass at it.

Mr. Hamilton Now tell me - I want to go into one more phase of this tutoring matter. Were all of these men and boys tutored in their own homes.

Mr. Gold All of these men and boys were tutored in their own homes.

Mr. Hamilton Aside from the hours there in tutoring them, did you have a social-over and above the tutoring with any of them.

Mr. Gold Yes, I felt very friendly towards all of them. They were to a certain extent co-workers of mine.

Mr. Hamilton Which of these men would you say that you saw socially as well as in a tutoring way.

Mr. Gold Ed Gourmley, Carter Goodness and W.F. Dougherty.

Mr. Hamilton Well, were they married men?

Mr. Gold Gourmley was not married at that time. Dougherty was, Carter Goodness was.

Mr. Hamilton Did you go to the theater or baseball games or have dinner at their homes or anything of that sort?

Mr. Gold — I had dinner several times at Gourmley's home. At his mother's home in Kensington District of Phila.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you know his mother's name.

Mr. Gold — Well, I can't recall, except that he was, I believe, the Democratic Committeewoman for that area.

Mr. Hamilton — I see, well along the same line, what about the Reich's, did you see them socially?

Mr. Gold — No. I made it a point never to see the Reich's socially because Dr. Reich was my employer and I thought that it would be a better thing not to try to mix up the two relationships.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you get to know Mrs. Reich at all?

Mr. Gold — Yes. I got to know Mrs. Reich but at that time she was not yet Mrs. Reich.

Mr. Hamilton — What was her name prior to that?

Mr. Gold — Mrs. Long.

Mr. Hamilton — Oh, yes. Of course. Well now, you stated that you had saved up $2300 or $2400. That was when? In the Fall of '30?

Mr. Gold — Fall of '30.

Mr. Hamilton — And what did you do then?

Mr. Gold — I entered the University of Pennsylgania in the under-graduate courses of chemistry.

Mr. Hamilton — Had anybody advised you to pursue your studies?

Mr. Gold — Dr. Reich had.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you matriculate then?

Mr. Gold — Yes, I did.

Mr. Hamilton — And were you living at home all of this time?

Mr. Gold — Yes, I did.

Mr. Hamilton — And are we still at the Phillips Street address?

Mr. Gold — Yes, we are still living in the 2600 block on Phillips Street.

Mr. Hamilton — What courses did you take at the University of Pennsylvania in your first year, if you remember?

Mr. Gold — Yes. I took courses in elementary chemistry, elementary and organic; courses in qualitative in inorganic chemistry, courses in German, in English literatur and in solid geometry, trigonometry and calculus.

Mr. Hamilton — Let's take a big step. Did you graduate from the University of Pennsylvania?

Mr. Gold — No, I did not. I was able to complete a year and a half, slightly over a year and a half's study.

Mr. Hamilton — At that time you were a full-time student?

Mr. Gold — A full-time student and I had intended to graduate.

Mr. Hamilton — What happened?

Mr. Gold — I ran out of money. Rather my father stopped working. This was just at the time the depression was at its worst.

Mr. Hamilton — Let's see. A year and a half would be in 31.

Mr. Gold — 31.

Mr. Hamilton — Is that correct, you quit in June of 31? Or what time of the year did you quit?

Mr. Gold — I left in March of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton — Now those years at the University - did you make any particular friendships among the scholars or among the faculty?

Mr. Gold — Yes, I did. Dr. Harry Alrentzer - [illegible] A-L-S-T-N-T-Z-E-R.

Mr. Hamilton — What is is position at the University?

Mr. Gold — He is, I believe, professor in one of the chemistry departments. Possibly inorganic chemistry.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you know whether he is still there or not?

Mr. Gold — Yes, he is.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you take courses under him?

Mr. Gold — Yes I did.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you see him aside from the courses?

Mr. Gold — No, I did not.

Mr. Hamilton — Why do you mention him among your other professors as being outstanding in your mind?

Mr. Gold — He is not the only one. I mention him because he was very kind to me. I had great difficulty in my first year in the University in adjusting myself to the tempo of college studies and he was extremely kind and helped me in every way that he could.

Mr. Hamilton — Did you do any extra-curricular work with him?

Mr. Gold — I did no extra-curricular work with him.

Mr. Hamilton — With anybody else?

Mr. Gold — No, the only extra-curricular activity that I had - I tried out for the cross-country team, the freshman cross-country team.

Mr. Hamilton — Now, during this period in the University did you carry on any work on the outside?

Mr. Gold — None whatever. I had all I could do to keep up with my studies.

Mr. Hamilton — You were going to name some other professors or doctors.

Mr. Gold — Dr. Allen R. Day D-A-Y, and Dr. Claude Deischer D-E-I-S-C-H-E-R.

Mr. Hamilton — Are these three men whom you have mentioned - liberal would you expect them to be friendly to you?

V

Mr. Gold — Yes, I would.

Mr. Hamilton — Which of these men in your opinion would be the best witness, both from their appearance and from their attitude as you would expect it to be?

Mr. Gold — All three would be excellent but from the standpoint of appearance I believe Dr. Day first and Dr. Alsentzer second.

Mr. Hamilton — Now, when you finished up at the University, what did you do then?

Mr. Gold — I went back to work for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Mr. Hamilton — And that would be approximately when?

Mr. Gold — That was about April of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton — And what classification did you have then?

Mr. Gold — I had the classification, I believe, then of Laboratory Assistant.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you remember your scale of pay?

Mr. Gold — I believe it was considerably less due to the wage cuts than it had been originally.

Mr. Hamilton — That was during the depression?

Mr. Gold — That was during the depression.

Mr. Hamilton — How long did you stay at the Pennsylvania Refinery?

Mr. Gold — I stayed with the Pennsylvania Refinery until December of 1932 when I was laid off for 8 or 9 months.

Mr. Hamilton — Still due to the depression?

Mr. Gold — Yes, I was working in the distillery and not directly under Dr. Reich.

Mr. Hamilton — When did you transfer to the distillery work?

Mr. Gold — Well, when I left the University and returned to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company Dr. Reich could not place me in the "lab". The management was clamoring for him to cut-back in the "lab" force rather than increase it and so he placed me in the distillery.

Mr. Hamilton — What type of work?

Mr. Gold — I worked both in the plant and in the laboratory. A Mr. Thomas Ferguson and I were co-workers at that time.

Mr. Hamilton — Was Mr. Ferguson an older man?

Mr. Gold — A much older man than I am.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you know whether he is still with the company?

Mr. Gold — No, he isn't. He lives in Southwest Philadelphia and I believe he works as a fireman for one of the — possibly in the Widener Building.

Mr. Hamilton — Do you know his initials?

Mr. Gold — Thomas — possibly F.

Mr. Hamilton — Now, can you add anything else to your employment with the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery up to the time you were laid off?

Mr. Gold — Nothing except for the fact that a good deal of my work was extremely difficult and concerned work actually out in the plant itself.

Mr. Hamilton — You mean physically?

Mr. Gold — Yes, and required a good deal of physical stamina.

Mr. Hamilton — Now, when was it you were laid off?

Mr. Gold — In December of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton — And what was your next employment?

Mr. Gold — My next employment was with the Holbrook Manufacturing Company of Jersey City.

Mr. Hamilton — And how long was that after you had been laid off?

Mr. Gold — This began in possibly late February of 1933 — about the time of the recall of the bank holiday.

Mr. Hamilton — Yes that's right. President Roosevelt went in in March of 1933. Tell me, what was this concern's business?

Mr. Gold — This concern is an old established firm which makes soaps - principally castile soap and laundry soap.

Mr. Hamilton — Give its full name, will you.

Mr. Gold — The H-O-L-B-R-O-O-K Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Hamilton — And what is its address?

Mr. Gold — It used to be at 18th and Cole Streets in Jersey City, but I don't believe it is in existence now.

Mr. Hamilton — How long did you work with the Holbrook Company?

Mr. Gold — I worked with the Holbrook Company until late September of 1933.

Mr. Hamilton — And in what was your classification when you went there?

Mr. Gold — I went there as a chemist.

Mr. Hamilton — And did you keep that capacity all the time you were there?

Mr. Gold — Yes, I was the only chemist and in their employ. I was in complete charge of all of the chemical work in the soap company.

GOLD

Disc Nr. 10

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Q You were discussing on the previous platter the question of your employment with Holbrook (?) and, as I understand it, you went there in March 1933 and left when ?

A I went there in February or March in 1933 and left in September in 1933.

Q What did you do then ?

A I then returned to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. The N.R.A. had just been executed and the laboratory had to lower its hours from 10 a day to 8 hours a day, and a 40 hour week, and this necessitated the re-hiring of people who had formerly been employed.

Q What was your capacity there ?

A I was employed as a laboratory assistant.

Q And how long did this tour of duty with the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery keep up ?

A This lasted until September ... till February of 1946.

Q Just tell me briefly, did you have any advances or changes in your status there ?

A Yes, I did. I went successively from laboratory assistant to the rating of chemist and then from the rating of chemist to research chemist and then from the rating of research chemist to being in charge of all technical work in the distillery division.

Q What was your salary when you quit there ?

A My salary, when I left, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company was in the neighbourhood of 82 or 3400 dollars per year.

Q Was it on a time basis ?

A No, it was not. It was a straight salary basis at that time.

Q When was it that you left there ?

A I left there in February 1946.

Q What did you do next ?

A Well, frankly, I was stunned.

Q Why did you leave there ?

A I left because I was laid off on the closing down of the distillery division.

A [illegible]

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Disc Nr. 10

Q You mentioned that you were stunned; you mean by that fact ?

A I was no stunned by the closing down of the distillery division; when Mr. Dougherty and I, who worked very closely together, were transferred to the distillery division, we were told at that time that it was the intent of the company to only operate the distillery for a period of time that it was necessary to supply the government with alcohol during the war, and once that was over that they would very likely close it down because it was too small and there was no room for expansion and it was far too small to compete with other distilleries, some of them 20 or 30 times that size.

Q I just wanted to interpose at this moment: as a matter of record for our own files that the list of material taken by the F.B.I., which was furnished to me by Joseph Gold, and is dated June 3rd, 1950, has been turned over to Harry for his use. No comment, I just wanted to be sure.

Mr. B It seems to me, when we first talked to you, that you mentioned that you spent two years at Zavier College in Cincinnati. That means that your tour with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company must have been interrupted at that point ?

A Yes, it was.

Mr. B And when was that ?

A That was from September of 1938 until June of 1940.

Mr. B And what was your status with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that point ?

A I was on leave of absence.

Mr. B Would you like to go into your career at the Zavier College at this point ?

A Yes, I would like to do that, and possibly before that I should mention that from the year 1934, about January or February of 1934 until June of 1936, I was a student at the Drexel Institute evening school in the course of chemical engineering and I graduated and obtained a diploma, not a degree, in chemical engineering.

Q Can you tell us more about Drexel before we get to Cincinnati ?

A Yes; in order to go to Drexel at night, I had to agree to work at the night shift at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, so that my usual schedule was the following: I would leave work at 8.00 or 8.30 in the morning, go home and go to sleep, get up early in the afternoon and do my studying; getting up at about 2.00 or so in the afternoon, have supper, leave the house about 5.30 or 6.00, go in to Drexel, at 7.00 for classes at 7.00. Classes continued till about 10.15 at night; this would give me just enough time to get home to South

Philadelphia to get a cup of coffee and then go back to work from 12.00 until 8.00 or 8.30 the following morning.

Q How long were you at Drexel ?

A I was at Drexel 2½ years.

Q And you say you got this pt diploma in chemical engineering ?

A In chemical engineering, not chemistry.

Q How did you happen to go to Drexel ?

A I went to Drexel because I wanted to continue my education and there were no funds at all for going to school in the daytime. In effect at that time the effects of the depression were still felt and it didn't appear to me as if I would ever be able to go to school in the daytime so Drexel was actually the only one available, the only school available, which gave night courses in chemistry at that time.

Q Is it Saint Saviour ?

A No, it is Saviour.

Q When did you go to Saviour ?

A In September of 1938.

Q I want to jump back, I am sorry; did you form any friendships - you know the type I am talking of - at Drexel ?

A Yes, I did; Howard Dalski was one.

Q That is the man you mentioned before ?

A Yes.

Q And he was a student ?

A Yes.

Q What about the instructors' staff ?

A The instructors consisted - the man I remember principally was Doctor Hume.

Q What was he an instructor in ?

A He was an instructor in organic chemistry.

Q Do you feel that you were sufficiently close to him so that there were any need to our talking to him or not ?

A. I don't really know; there was also a Mr. Dixon, who taught chemical engineering and to whom I was very close.

Q. Anything else about the Drexel experience that you think you could tell us of ?

A. Yes, I should note that Dixon is spelled, I believe, DIXON. Both Mr. Dixon and Dr. Hume were employed by the Atlantic Refining Company and, I believe, still are. Dr. Hume has an extremely high position with them.

Q. Were these two men also associated with you at the Pennsylvania Company ?

A. No, they were not; they worked for the Atlantic Refining, the oil refining company.

Q. Oh, I thought you said they were with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company?

A. No, I think - I hope I said Atlantic Refining.

Mr.B. They taught at night ?

A. They taught at night in addition to their duties during the day.

Q. Now let us go on the Saviour; how did you happen to go there ?

A. I went to Saviour; I must have written to about 14 schools; I fell in love with at that time and I wanted to marry this girl and I felt that I could not be doing a fair thing by her because she seemed to believe that I was actually a full fledged chemist and and I knew that without a college degree that I was not, that I was dependent upon the mercy of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company formerly and so I thought that the only fair thing to do is to actually get a degree and so I simply applied for a leave of absence and started to write; that is first I wrote actually I must have written to at least 14 schools, including MIT, Columbia and a dozen others, the University of Cincinnati among them and I was also interested in trying the State College in Hanover, Indiana, which is a college where you can go for 6 or 7 weeks and take only 1 or 2 courses during the period and then, if you wish, you can drop out and come back at any time whatever at the beginning of the 6 or 7 week period.

Q. How did it happen you went to Saviour ?

A. I went to Saviour because I applied to the University of Cincinnati, who were extremely uncooperative and wanted me to and wanted me start as a freshman in their 6 or 7 year cooperative course. This cooperative course meant that you worked 6 months and went to School 6 months and I could hardly think of putting in 2 years of college, let alone 6 or 7 years. / putting in.

Q How did you get in touch with Saviour ?

A I got in touch with Saviour when I returned from my trip to the University of Cincinnati. I was extremely depressed and let down and told my friend Dougherty all about it and he said: heck, there is a school right out there; why didn't you stop in there and talk to the people at Saviour university ; the graduate school is a good school, I hear; so Dougherty in turn got me an introduction to a Father Mc Kee on St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, who gave me, practically sight unseen, a letter of introduction to the Dean of Saviour university, and I made a trip to Saviour, and I actually went there on the opening day, the classes had started, and they were so friendly and so docent and so cooperative, that I took a tremendous liking to the place. I must mention that one of the reasons that I had so little success was that my curriculum at the 2 schools was very unorthodox; it was a jumble when I got through.

Q What 2 schools ?

A The university of Pennsylvania and Drexel (?)

Q I see.

A These people, the various directors of admissions wanted to cut my admission credits to shreds, all of which would have resulted in my going to school for a 4 or 5 years period and the only ones who were at all reasonable about that were the big schools such as M.I.T. and Columbia.

Q Now let's get on with the Saviour thing again.

A So I went out to Saviour; I actually drove, I flew out, I took a plane out, I didn't have much time allowed me at work and I was so favorably impressed with the school, with the physical set up, with the kindness of the men in charge of the school and with their general air of cooperativeness, that I immediately registered as a student, was accepted and began my studies.

Q That was when ?

A That was in September, early September of 1938.

Q And how long did you stay there ?

A I stayed there for full two school years, until June of 1940.

Q What did you do in your first summer ? Did you stay in Cincinnati ?

A I stayed in Cincinnati and took courses at the summer school in Engl

Q What type of recognition did you get ? did you get a degree of any kind ?

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A Yes, I did. I got a degree of bachelor of science, summa cum laude.

Q Then after the experience there, did you go back then to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company ?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now I want to go back into that school-thing and I'll tell you frankly it would interest me it gives this catholic (?) aspect of this. Did you have any close friends out there ?

A Yes, I did: the Reverend Fred Miller.

Q He was one of the instructors ?

A Yes, he was an instructor in chemistry.

Q Did you see enough of him that you are sure that you are impressed on his mind ?

A Yes, I am. I believe I was in Father Miller's office consulting the chemical journals more than he was, because he was out teaching. There were several other men.

Q Go right into it.

A Doctor Charles Wheeler.

Q Were these all Catholic fathers ?

A Dr. Wheeler is a lay teacher. Father Mahoney, who is in charge of the department of English.

Q Well, now, whom else can you name ?

(end of disc Nr. 10)

GOLD

Disc Nr. 11

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Q. This is plate 11. - Holmesburg, June 6.
Now, Harry, you were talking about your instructors and relationships with the faculty at Saviour university. Will you go ahead with that ?

A. Yes; another man was the man in charge of the physics department, Father STECHSCHULTE;

Q. Have you named the man who ~~was~~ were most prominent in your mind ?

A. I have named the men who were most prominent in my mind.

Q. Will you then give me again, as we did in connection with the instructors at Drexel, - or may be it was the university - the men whom you think might be friendly disposed toward you, and would make good witnesses of these 3 or 4 - 1 or 2 names.

A. Yes; Father Mahoney in charge of the department of English literature, would probably be the best; the next would be Father Miller and the third would be Doctor Charles Wheeler.

Q. What is Father Miller's first name, do you know ?

A. Fred

Q. And do we have the first names and the initials of the others ?

A. Charles Wheeler and - I do not recall Father Mahoney's first name.

Q. He was in ~~[illegible]~~ instructor in what ?

A. He was professor of English literature.

Q. Is there anything else about the Saviour period that you want to discuss ?

A. The only thing that I want to discuss about the Saviour university period is the fact that the somewhat less than 2 years that I spent there were two of the most pleasant of my entire life. Not only were they the most pleasant, but they were the most fruitful from the standpoint of learning and I formed, I gained a completely new concept of life itself, actually.

Q. I beg your pardon ?

A. Of life itself.

Q. Going back again, we are picking up the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery.

Mr. B. Could I ask a word about that. I gather that at all three institution the University of Pennsylvania, at Drexel and at Saviour, you were primarily concerned in two branches of learning: chemistry and English literature, is that correct ?

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Also Mr. H

A. Yes, the two have no direct relationship except that one is a vocation and the other is an hobby avocation.

Mr. B Did you at any time go into economics or political science or anything of that kind ?

A. No, I have always been extremely uninterested, as a matter of fact, it usually bores me.

Q. What does ?

A. Economics or political science.

Q. Let's drop this broad question, because we will come to it later. You have not mentioned physics in connection with any of these schools; did you take a course in physics ?

A. Yes, I did; I took courses in physics in my sophomore year at the University of Pennsylvania; I took a course in physics at Drexel; and I took a course in advanced, in modern physics, so called, under Father Steinsamuits, at Saviour University.

Q. We will follow that up later. Now when is it that you go back, say, into I mean, into the Pennsylvania Company ?

A. I believe, July 1st, or thereabouts, in 1940.

Q. And, as I understand, you continued with the company until 1946 ?

A. Until January, 1946.

Q. And at that time you lost your position due to the closing down of certain activities ?

A. That is right.

Q. Now, in many of these instances, where you have quit the company or quit any other employment you mentioned, was there anything involved with regard to reliability or your conduct or anything of that sort ?

A. No, I left voluntarily to get started because the job at Pennsylvania Sugar was far more attractive and concerned a field in which I was really interested.

Q. Now tell me, there is one period we skipped over; it only lasted a few months, and that is the period with the Holbrook; is there any thing in that period within the circumference of our talk today, that you should tell us about ?

A. Where actually is the beginning of this whole terrible business began through my working for the Holbrook Company.

Q. We will make that up.

Disc Nr. 11

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A It has not direct relationship to what we are talking about today. They were sorry to see me leave and the only reason that I left Holbrook is that at that time my father was totally unemployed; my brother was still in high school and the 30 dollars a week that I made at the Holbrook Company consisted of all that the family lived on during that period.

Q What did you do when you left Holbrook ?

A That is why I left Holbrook to go back to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Q Oh, yes, of course.
Now let's see where we are. We are up to the time you left Pennsylvania Sugar refinery in 1946. Is that correct ?

A Yes, that is correct.

Mr.B You want to go into his love life ?

Q Go ahead, Gus. I am going to ask him about the girl.

Mr.B That is all.

Q You mentioned this girl.

A Yes.

Q You can name her or not, as you see fit.

A I shall.

Q Did you become engaged to her ?

A Yes, I did; not to the extent of a ring, which she did not want.

Q What was her name now ?

A Her name was Shirley or Sara; I originally knew her as Sara OKEN;

Q Does she live in Philadelphia ?

A Yes, she does; she is married now.

Q What is her married name ?

A I am not certain of her married name, except that it can be obtained from her brother-in-law, Gabriel Green, who operates a firm on Lancaster Avenue called "Green's Ring Company".

Q Will your association with her work into any other part of this story, as we get it from day to day ?

Disc Mr. Il

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A I don't believe that it will.

Q Is there anything that you think we should know as your attorneys about her or your relationship with her ?

A Yes, I will give you it - in fact, I think I would probably better start a little earlier.

Q Go ahead.

A The first girl for whom I ever cared seriously was a little girl called Helen FAVELMAN. She was a little blond girl, - she was about 4 feet 10, or less - with long blond hair and that was the first one to whom I was ever attracted; this was in 1933. She always called me her second best boy friend and eventually she married a young man who had considerably more funds than I did, but we have always been good friends.

Q What is her married name ?

A Her name is Robins. She is married to a man named Frank Robins.

Q What is he doing ?

A He works for the Goldenberg Candy Company.

Q Now you go on in your own way about your relationship with these girls.

A The next one was a girl called Florence Weiss, and my acquaintance with her was spent over a period of about a year and just as I was about to become quite serious I discovered that she was running around with other fellows and not in a very nice fashion and so I dropped her.
The next girl was Shirley Oken, who was a friend of Helen Favelman's and she was actually the one to whom I came the closest to [illegible] being married. Some time during the period that I was out at Saviour University, she must have made up her mind that I would never have much money; certainly I would come home broke from Savior. I got off the B. & O. train with 8 cents in my pocket, in June of 1940, and so she decided to marry another man, a much older man than her, incidentally, who, she firmly thought, would give her at least a sure economic future of some sort.

The next girl was Miss Jean LOOKADAUGH and while I went out with her several times, - she was an employee of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and worked under Mr. Dougherty and myself - still I never gained very much headway with her, probably principally due to the fact, that she was a devout Catholic and I think the thought of an intermarriage was very foreign and strange to her.

The next girl that I went with was a girl called Marion Murphy, who was a friend of Mrs. Long, the mother of Charles Long, whom I tutored

I proposed to marry her and she thought it over for a day or so and then finally turned me down. We took up again about a year later after her mother died and she considered the matter again and finally we decided she just did not care sufficiently for me to marry me and so that affair was finally ended.

The first girl with whom I got very serious, and that is the one with whom I was [illegible] really very much in love with, I did not really realize how little I actually cared for the others until I met Mary LANNING; and I went with Mary Lanning from October 1949, shortly after I started to work at Philadelphia General Hospital, up until February of this past year; I asked Mary to marry me last August and, after first agreeing, she then thought it over and turned me down; we resumed going together again in the fall of 1949 and just as I was again on the point of asking her to marry me, in February, she very unexpectedly, one evening, when I called, asked to terminate our relationship. This was a tremendous shock to me and may account to a great extent for my touchiness and irritability in the few months before my arrest. I was constantly turning over plans in my mind as to how I could pick up with her again because it seemed to me that she was actually the one girl that I desired the most. Miss Lanning is a Presbyterian and comes from an extremely fine family and is herself a very fine girl. She is a chemist, a biological chemist and was for a time, until July or May of 1949, employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital. She is now employed working for Dr. Simon Cohen in a children's hospital in Philadelphia, doing research work.

Q. Now I do not care particularly to probe into this matter; your relationships to these girls were completely normal, were they?

A. Yes, they were. As a matter of fact, these girls, all of these girls that I mentioned, I never made any advances to whatever; I only understanding that I always had somehow the idea that when I did get married that the first real intimacy, sexual intimacy between us would take place after the performance of the marriage ceremony.

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Q Now one other general question with regard to these girls. Do any of them, whom you mentioned, fit into the picture of the charges of this case ?

A Not a single one fits into the picture of the charges brought against me. In fact, I think now, that one of the reasons that I was never able to really pursue my suit with Mr. Lansing, as ardently as I intended to, was the fact that these my misdeeds were always, as much as I tried to shove them in the background, hanging heavy over my head and I knew that once she had agreed to marry me, I would have to tell her about them before she did marry me so that she would know exactly what sort of person she was marrying.

Q I thought you said a few minutes ago, that she cut off the relationship ?

A She cut off the relationship, I think, because - I don't exactly know why, frankly; I actually think it was just a fit of feminine pique at the moment; I don't really know why because the time that I saw her previous to the day when she cut off the relationship, she was extremely friendly and I seemed to feel closer to her then than I had felt at any other time whatever.

Q Now I want to go back to something we have not taken up at all; when did your mother die ?

A My mother died in September, September 26th, of 1947.

Q And up to the date of her death, is there any relationship between you or a purely family relationship that you want to tell me about, that you have not covered ?

A No, there is none whatever, except that we were always extremely concerned one about the other. The only time - my mother and I got along splendidly - the only time that there were any family difference whatever, were on two occasions :
one was in my constant efforts to help people with whom I worked who often asked me for loans, small sums, and I would give it to them and usually would not be repaid. One such person who can testify to to small sums which ran eventually to a considerable amount of money, was Charles ZOLINAS.

Q Does he live in Philadelphia ?

A Yes, he does, on Moyamensing Avenue.

Q What is that episode ?

A Well, Charlie was the father of a very large family; think there must be somewhere of 11 or 12 children, and his pay was always that of a laboratory assistant. He had very little formal education and as a result he was really in dire need of money and I used to lend him money pretty regularly whenever he got into any difficulties whatever.

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This may have ranged anywhere from 1 or 2 dollars on to 15 or 20 dollars, and I always made it a point at Christmas time to come down to the Zolinas house and bring presents for the children and to bring some cash for Charlie because I knew that he could always use it at that time. I remember me modeling or repairing some toys or a little steam engine that I once bought for my brother and giving it to one of Charly's boys.

Q Tell me, how long a period of time did that go over ?

A That went over almost all the time that I worked for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Q Now I want to get on to a matter in connection with loans that I am fearful we would forget. At the time of the first interview with you, Thursday, June first, you made a statement that you had at no time received any money for your activities with which you are now charged criminally; you had no money for expenses and that you were obliged during these years to borrow money.

A Yes, I did.

Q Let's get that as a permanent matter of record on these platters. Now tell me about your borrowing, where you did it, and the periods that they covered.

A Yes, my borrowing for expenses in connection with the work I did for the Soviets began in 1936, I believe, and consisted in loans made consisted principally of a series of loans made in my name at the Corn Exchange Bank in Philadelphia. Now, the addresses given may have been:
2540 South Phillips Street, 5032 Sodenut (?) Street, or the address of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company itself, because I was attempting to conceal these loans from my family, which is
1037 North Delaware Avenue.
There were also loans, at least 3 loans, personal loans, that I made from Dr. Reich; these were for sums of 50, 100 and 200 dollars. All these were repaid. Dr. Reich may recall them.

Q When you say they were repaid, do you mean Dr. Reich's loans or the loans from the bank as well ?

A No, the loans, the loans from the bank and the loans from Dr. Reich were repaid; in addition there was a third type of loan which was one of 500 dollars, made to me by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company itself in 1945, I believe, 1944 or 45, and which was in connection with the last phase of my work with Dr. Fuchs, in connection with trips to Santa Fe.

Q Now, getting back to the Zolinas family, wasn't it ?

A Zolinas.

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Q. Did you loan money to any others ?

A. I lent money to Mr. Doucherty on various occasions.

Q. And can you remember any other men's names ?

A. There were several others too that worked within that plant , to whom I lent money and it was never returned to me. I cannot recall their names.

Q. After your mother died, was there any change in your manner of life in the family ?

A. Possibly I would better take up the quarrel concerning ?

Q. Oh, yes

A. The first - there were only two causes of disagreement ever between my mother and myself. She never attempted to interfere with any of the girls with whom I ~~xxxxxxx~~ went, regardless whether, as in the case of Shirley Oken, she completely disapproved of her or as, in the case of various gentile girls, with whom I went, that she probably thought that it would be better if I ~~xxxxx~~ /were to/ marry one of my own religion.
She did mention to me that marriage was a difficult enough problem of re-adjustment without having the problem of difference of ~~xxxx~~ religions in there, but she never made any attempt to interfere.
~~xxxxx~~ The two differences were in the matter of my free hand loaning of money to people, to almost anyone, and the second one was my persistence in working for Mr. Broathman in New York. The working for Broathman worried her, because I worked an atrocious schedule of hours - I think, over a two years period my hours in general were of the following nature:
I would be in work at 9 o'clock in the morning -

Mr.B Could I interrupt for a moment ? You were in New York for 2 years ?

A. 2 years.

Mr.B Interrupting your stay at Pennsylvania Sugar ?

A. At the end of my stay.

Mr.B This was 46 to 48 ?

A. 46 to 48.

Q. Will you pick up the Broathman question ?

A. Yes.

Q. We'll pick that up; go ahead, your mother did not like your hours there ?

A. Yes, she did not like my hours

I used to work from 9 o'clock to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and then would be back at to work at 9 at again. Sometimes Broathman would come out and we talked still 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning about the next day's work, and then he would drop me off where I lived, at my rooming house, and I wouldn't even go to bed; I'd turn around and would go to work again because I knew that when I once went to bed I would have difficulties in getting out and that continued because of the firm's precarious financial position, continued throughout the two year period that I worked; as a result, on the rare instances, once every few weeks or so and sometimes even less frequently, that I got home, my mother would declare that I would look like a working (walking) [illegible] and I very likely did, and she was terribly concerned that my health would break completely under the strain. In addition, to the in 1947, in April or May of 1947, Broathman was ceased to pay me salaries regularly, so much so that when I left him he owed me 4000 dollars in salaries and then I was digging into my own savings and into my family's savings for funds to continue working in New York always on the week to week hope that sooner or later we would get funds [illegible] to establish us on a sound basis and while my mother went along with this for a people of months, eventually she asked me how long could this continue, she said: you're not only ruining your health, you're ruining what little money you do have, so that it [illegible] and [illegible] her mind, possibly to the extent, that she thought that I cared more for the people in New York than I did for my immediate family and she always had had hypertension and as a result she had [illegible] a severe hemorrhage. She had a brain hemorrhage in September, on September 26th, 1947 and died within a matter of a few [illegible]; she was put in the ward hanging out [illegible] [illegible] she got into the hospital.

[illegible] minutes

Q You had brought up this Broathman matter. You left the Sugar Refinery Company in 1946?

A Yes.

Q Now will you tell us about your experiences with the Broathman company, the name of the company's business, what you did there; the hours you have given us, but what else in connection with that company you think worthwhile.

A There is one point, however, I would like to bring up: Mr. Broathman fits into this picture.

Q Can we talk over that as a business matter?

A Yes, I believe that we can talk over that as a business matter. I became acquainted with Ed. Broathman in 1940, in late 1940, and I did consulting work for him, mostly for free.

Q Where did you get acquainted with him?

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A. That concerns this phase of the matter.

Q. All right. You became acquainted with him; where was he living then ?

A. He was living in New York City.

Q. And did he have a business ?

A. No, he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

Q. You met him in New York ?

A. In New York.

Q. What did he propose to you on the business angle ?

A. Yes, he proposed, and that was starting in about 1943, actually, that we would make a wonderful team, with my ability as a chemist; I believe he was buttering me up - and his ability as a design man for chemical equipment, that we could make a wonderful team and he actually went into business in partnership with several other men in 1942 and later in 1944 went into business for himself, started a firm of A. Broathman and Associates, and eventually in 1946, in May of 46, I went to work for Broathman; at that time I had an offer of another job, which was with the Philadelphia Naval Base, as a chemist; I had actually been accepted for the job; it was in chemistry and dealt with research on corrosion proofing in various materials, including guns, destroyers etc. of for the Navy, and this was to continue the work of a Naval officer who was leaving the service. I would have been a civil service employee for the Navy, working

Q. Is that moth balling ?

A. It's corrosion proofing.

Q. We'll go into that on the next platter.

(end of disc Nr. 12)

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[illegible]

Q You were talking about the offer of this position in the Navy Yard when we finished the last platter.

A Yes; this was made through Mr. J.H. Bond (?), at the meeting of American Chemical Society in Atlantic City in 1946, April 1946 or March 1946. The American Chemical Society operates an employment service during their national meetings where employers and prospective employees can get together. I was interviewed by Mr. Bond in Atlantic City and then, at least on 2 occasions, was interviewed by him at the Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, and I was accepted for the job.

Q Let me ask you at this point: was a loyalty check made then?

A I don't know.

Q Do you know of any job you ever had where the loyalty check was made?

A I don't know.

Q Well, then let's go ahead now with the Navy incident.

A Yes; the job appealed to me; it particularly appealed to my mother who knew that the Navy Yard did not permit long overtime hours which I was addicted to whenever I worked and it also appealed to me due to the extremely pleasant place to work; and the problems on which we were to work appeared to be very intriguing. The only difficulty [illegible] I would actually have accepted the job and would probably have never gone to Brothman at all - the only difficulty was that the federal appropriation for this job had not yet come through. The money had been appropriated, I believe, in Congress, but the official authorization had not been made, so that Bond called me that I would have to wait till July or August possibly of that year for the appointment and I asked him was there any possibility that something could go wrong; he said: well, the chances [illegible] were about 10 to 1 that it would not go wrong, but he was in no position to give me an absolute guaranty.

Q This was when?

A In April of 1946.

Q All right; go ahead.

A In May 1946, by now - So, at this time, I met Mr. Brothman again and he painted an extremely rosy picture of the future in New York City working for him. The particularly interesting part of it was that he claimed that he was in direct touch with Henry Kaiser and that Mr. Kaiser was extremely interested in producing [illegible] a plastic automobile body. This plastic to consist of a glass vault or [illegible] impregnated with a phenol formaldehydered and this was to prevent Mr. Kaiser being caught short in any steel shortage which was extremely - something interested Mr. Kaiser

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Disc Nr. 13

extremely, the possibility of his not obtaining enough steel to keep his automobile factories running. This whole thing looked so appetizing, that I finally talked it over with my mother and then with my brother and we agreed that I could give it a try and, if possible, if it should prove on - if it shouldn't prove [illegible] to be what it intended to be at all, that possibly by that time the job at the Navy yard would open up and I would have that. So under those conditions I went to New York.

Q Did Brothman have an established business at that time ?

A Brothman had an established business, which was on the verge of bankruptcy and has been on the verge of bankruptcy ever since it was started. Actually, though I don't know it, he assured me that the firm was never in better financial position than it had ever been when I went up there. The actual conditions, I found out, were that he owed one man 40.000 dollars and this can be verified by Mr. Bernard PIETL, from whom he borrowed it.

Q What kind of a business was it ?

A This was a consulting chemical engineering firm; the purpose of the organization was to develop and to design processes for the chemical industry, on a very large scope, a scope so large that it seems ludicrous now that so tiny an organization should have thought in such vast terms.

Q How do you spell Brothman's name ?

A BROTHMAN.

Q And where did he live ?

A Mr. Brothman lived in Sunny Side, Long Island.

Q What were his initials ?

A Abraham.

Q And what was the name of his business ?

A The name of the business was "A. Brothman and Associates". Initial "A".

Q And where was it located ?

A It was located at that time, and I believe, 114 E 32 Street.

Q Both the manufacturing and the offices ?

A No, there was no manufacturing end; there was a laboratory located in Elmhurst. This laboratory is located in a building occupied by a firm called the Peacock Roll Leaf Company.

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Q Now will you tell me, that was in the summer of 1943 ?

A Or 1946.

Q When did you go to New York yourself ?

A At the end of May 1946.

Q And where did you establish your residence ?

A I lived for a while on 8th avenue. I shared a room, actually, on 8th avenue.

Q Aside from the broader story, what can you tell me about your employment there, of the work you did, and when you left, having in mind that you have already gone into the hours and that angle of it.

A Yes; I was the chief chemist for the firm of A. Brothman and Associates and as such I was in charge of the laboratory, consisting, at one time, of as many as 7 or 8 chemists and engineers and I aided in the development of the following processes:
Nr. 1: A process for removal of water in trace quantities from methyl methacrylate; this is prior to the polymerization of methyl methacrylate, to obtain a material, the clear resin, known as lucite or plexiglass. The removal of the last traces of water was necessitated by the fact that if the polymerization would be carried out with traces of water, then a hazy sheet would result.

The second process that I worked on was one for the - concerned a synthesis of methyl methacrylate other than the classical route involving the use of acetone and hydrocyanic acid. This synthesis comprises the use of calcium carbyde and acetone.

Q Was this a genuine business venture, despite other activities ?

A Yes, despite the other activities this was a genuine bona fide business venture.

Q What were you supposed to get paid there ?

A I was supposed to get paid 5200 dollars a year.

Q And, I understand, that when you left the firm owed you 4000 ?

A 4000.

Q How long did you work there ?

A I worked there from May of 1946 until June the 2nd, I believe, of 1948.

Q Was there anything - leaving out this other element - about that

employment that you should tell me, that you know of?

A Do you want a description of the processes we worked on?

Q No, I think not. Did you make any associations in New York during this period that would be helpful to you?

A Yes, the only association that I made in New York, that I believe would be helpful to me, would be those with the various people who worked for A. Brothman and Associates and who are in no way implicated in the criminal aspects of my activity.

Q Before we go into that: you have in the back of your mind a type of people that I am looking for; now these people would they be sincerely helpful? I mean, I do not want to go out on a wild goose chase.

A No.

Q Can they testify as to the type of life you led and that sort of thing?

A Yes.

Q All right. Let's have the names of some of them.

A Yes; Robert Gerson;

Q What is his address, do you know?

A I do not know except that I believe he is doing graduate work in physics.

Q Where?

A Either Columbia university or New York university.

Q Go ahead.

A Graduate work for his Ph. D.
A man by the name of Sholem Silberstein; a man by the name of William Rohall, who lives in the Bronx at New York; a man by the name of Michael Stanton, who operates a firm called the Stanton laboratories, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, though it may now be Jersey City, for New Jersey.
This firm was formerly located on Grant's avenue in Manayunk.

Q Again looking at these men from the aspect of what they might testify to and their appearance on the stand and their general reputability which of those 4 or 5 men would you think might be interviewed with some hope of getting some help?

A I think Robert Gerson and Mr. Stanton.

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Q Now I want to go back to something that is very important, I think, in this case and that we have overlooked altogether. I want to talk to you about the draft. You were of draft age, of course ?

A Yes, I was.

Q And you registered for the draft ?

A Yes, I did.

Q What board did you register with, do you know ?

A Well, my brother can confirm what the board was. I believe in the wallet, that was taken from me, I have my first draft classification, 4 F.

Mr B Would it be draft board Nr. 65 at in Wyoming.?

A Yes.

Q You better repeat that address, so that we have it on the record. I think there was some interruption.

Mr.B Draft board Nr. 65, at 15 Wyoming Street.

A That's the one with which I was registered.

Q Now you said that you had a 4 F classification. What did that arise from ?

A That — I was called up for examination in April, on April the 20th, I believe, 1942. I had cleaned up as much of my work as I possibly could at the sugar refinery, said good bye to every one and went down there in the full anticipation that I would go into the army. Dr. Levitt had assured me that in spite of my hypertension there was nothing wrong with me and so I went fully prepared. As a matter of fact I was wearing a set of bridge work, upper and lower, which had only been delivered to me about 3 or 4 days before I went down for my physical examination and the examining army dentist complimented me on the quality of the work and the fact that the Army would not have to do this work for me. I passed every examination with the one exception, which was my blood pressure, and I was asked twice to return to have my blood pressure checked during this morning; on the occasion of my third return I was asked to sleep on a couch and I did, as I had arisen at a very early hour; I slept for an hour and a half; during this hour and a half my blood pressure rose from 190 over 115 to 195 over 120, after an hour and a half of rest, and that was when they stamped a great big reject.

Q All right.

(end of disc Nr. 13)

Disc N. 14

Q This is the continuation of the Holmesburg interview, June 6. Harry, you were just talking about the fact that you had just been rejected and you said you had 3 examinations for your blood pressure, all on the same day that you presented yourself; is that correct ?

A Yes.

Q Subsequently, were you ever recalled for examination ?

A No, I was not.

Q Did you ever offer yourself ?

A Yes, I did, on 2 occasions: I went once to the marine recruiting station and again to the Navy recruiting station; they were both in the same place /on 13th street.
/I believe./

Q When was it that you went to the Marine station ? do you remember approximately ?

A This was some time in 1943.

Q And what happened there ?

A Well, they would not even examine me; they asked for my card and when I showed it to them, they wanted to know why I was 4 F and I blurted out: blood pressure, and they would not examine me.

Q When when did you go to the Navy ?

A I then went to the Navy several months afterwards and this time I was a little cleverer, I thought; I told them that I was 4 F, but would they examine me, and they said: why were you 4 F and I said : well, why don't you examine me and the first thing they did was, they put the inflated cuff on my arm; they checked my blood pressure and I don't think they even completed it; they took a quick look and said: get the devil out of here you are wasting our time.

Mr B In either of these cases, either with the Marines or with the Navy, did you fill out any applications ?

A No, I did not; no, I did not.

Q Well, that was the stand of your trying to get into the service, I take it ?

A Yes.

Q Alluding for just a moment to the other activities they were going on at this time, but did you sincerely want to get into service ?

A Yes, I did.

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That is an extremely curious thing, but I carried on my life as normally as I possibly could and the only way that I could carry on these other activities and still remain sane was to simply contemplate a one track mind, so that when I went on those various trips and missions, I devoted myself solely to those; once they were over, I dropped them to such an extent, that there were still around the house the schedules, timetables, and possibly various other data - in other words, once they were all right, I simply put them as far out of my mind as possible and resumed my normal life; I couldn't do this completely successfully, that was impossible.

Q Harry will you in chronological order give us the addresses where you lived and the dates ?

A Yes: When we first arrived from Chicago in Philadelphia, I lived in 1915 at 6th and Porter streets, on 6th street.
From 1916 to 17 we lived on 2nd street near Porter.
From late 1917 to 1931 we lived in the 2600 block of South Phillips street, at 2 addresses:
first, I believe, at 2633 South Phillip,
and then at 2649, very close to the railroad tracks.
From 1931 till April of 1938 we moved to 2540 South Phillips street, which was actually quite a move up socially.
From April of 1938 until some time in 1943 or 44 we lived at 5032 Budemnt (?) street.
From 1943 to 1944 we lived at 68, still the present, we lived at 6823 South Kindred street, which is the first home we have ever owned.

Q And now I want to go back to the time you left New York and Brothman, When was it you severed your relationship with that firm ?

A Approximately June the 2nd of 1948.

Q What did you do next then ?

A I slept for 3 months.

Q Waking up ?

A Waking up; I was exhausted both mentally and physically and used to to sleep on the average of 14 hours a day, I did some sporadic looking for work and then finally heard of this one job at the Philadelphia General Hospital, applied to Dr. Bellet Ford

Q To Dr. who ?

A Dr. Samuel Bellet; he is the assistant chief of the heart station of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Q And what was the job ?

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A The job was that of chemist for the research project on heart disease at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Q Who was your immediate chief ?

A My immediate chief was Dr. Samuel Deliet; the man above him is the man in charge of the heart station, Dr. Thomas Mac Millan.

Q And who were your associates in your work ?

A My associates were two men: Dr. William Stelger and Dr. Peter Fazlies (?); later on, for the second phase, from July 1949 on to the present, I was associated with the following men: Dr. John Urach, Dr. W.D. Phelps, Dr. Daniel Louis, and for a brief while, Dr. Karl Krolan (?).

Q Were there some laboratory technicians associated with you in that work ?

A Yes; the following people knew intimately of my laboratory work: Miss Mary Lanning, up until May or June of 1949, Miss Dorothy Bell, who worked for me as my technician, and Dr. John G. Reinhold, who advised me in many cases where I became confused or puzzled.

Q Can you tell me, where those people can be reached during business/working hours ? You told me once, but I forgot.

A Yes; Dr. Stelger, Dr. Urdach, Dr. Louis and Dr. Phelps can be reached at Baring 2-1836, extention 233; however, at the end of June Dr. Louis and Dr. Phelps will no longer be there; Dr. Phelps will be in Fairmount, West Virginia; Dr. Louis will be in the Philadelphia area, most likely as a physician on the staff of the Jefferson hospital; Dr. Urdach will be a resident in medicine at the Philadelphia General Hospital; Dr. Reinhold is in charge of the chemistry laboratories for the University of Pennsylvania hospitals; Dr. Seymour Kety, whom I have not yet mentioned, is a professor in the department of medicine, I believe, of the University of Pennsylvania school of graduate or medicine.

Q That is spelled KETY ?

A Yes.

Q That is Dr. Mac Millan's position, did you say ?

A Dr. Mac Millan is the chief of the heart station at the Philadelphia General Hospital; he is also the former editor of the American Heart Journal and is now the editor of the Heart Journal's successor, the journal called "Circulation".

Q And Dr. Reinhold is -

A He is the chief of the - he is not a medical doctor, as these other

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he is a Ph. D., but he is the chief of the laboratory for the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

Q His name is speller REINHOLD ?

A Yes. He is the former chief of the laboratory at Philadelphia General Hospital.

Q Aside from these individuals, where there any events during the your period at the - is it the Philadelphia General or Pennsylvania ?

A Philadelphia General.

Q At the Philadelphia General, that you should advise us of, you think

A Only to say this: any number of people, especially those that I have mentioned, can testify to the manner in which I worked on the research project.

Q And this work continued until you were picked up by the F.B.I. ?

A That work continued until the very evening before I was picked up and even continued to after I was picked up when I phoned instructions - I was permitted to phone instructions to my technician, Miss Dorothy Bell.

Q Now tell me something: Your brother mentioned in my talk with him the fact that you had given blood transfusions on 1 or 2 occasions; what were those ?

A The first blood transfusion that I gave was 1935 or 6 and was to the brother of this Frank Kassner; that was before the day of blood banks and was a direct transfusion; the boy had osteomyelitis, a bone infection, and needed large quantities of blood postoperative, I also gave blood transfusions in Cincinnati on several occasions; Dr. Miller may be able to verify this ; this was to a girl in the Good Samaritan hospital, a small girl about 11 or 12 years of age, with burns over a very large area of her body and needed constant blood transfusions to keep her alive.

Q The Dr. Miller you referred to is the father you mentioned ?

A Yes, Dr. Fred Miller.

Q Were there any others ?

A I also gave transfusions, while I was at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, on 1 or 2 occasions, but I cannot recall the exact circumstances or dates.

Q Were they given for blood banks or for direct transfusions ?

A They were given - oh, yes, I recall some of the circumstances now.

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I gave to the Red Cross on several occasions, until finally they refused to accept me as a donor, because they got very particular about my high blood pressure and I had several heated arguments at various donor stations and finally I gave up in disgust because they would not accept me any more.

Q How many Red Cross donations did you give ?

A At least 2 or 3.

Q Now you have mentioned 1 or 2 cases in connection with the Sugar Refinery Company. Don't you remember their names ?

A I can't recall the circumstances.

Q Were they blood transfusions ?

A No, they were replacement transfusions, in other words, to replace blood that had been given.

Mr B Your brother mentioned a retired policeman, does that bring anything to your mind ?

Q Hasn't he been in an accident, this policeman ? or something of that sort ?

Mr B That is all I can remember at the moment.

A Retired policeman ? I can't recall.

Q Well, we'll get that from him.
A few minutes ago, in connection with -

A I should mention one more thing that I used myself - and this can be verified by Dorothy Bell, Dr. Phelps and Dr. Louis, Dr. Kety - that I used myself unsparingly as a partial donor for blood, human blood needed in various experimental techniques, trying out various experimental techniques, when we were contemplating.

Q Was that in the laboratory ?

A In the laboratory. I did not like the idea of going out into the world and taking people indiscriminately; I regarded myself as a readily available normal, as the medical jargon goes.

Q Let me ask you this - we will get that on the next plate.

(end of disc Nr. 14)

Q You were starting to tell me that someone could verify your blood donations or other services in the hospital, I think, when we finished the last platter.

A Yes; particularly Miss Dorothy Bell, Dr. Phelps, Dr. Daniel Louis, Dr. Seymour Kety. I once volunteered for what is called an arterial stitch, which is a drawing of blood directly from an artery to settle a disputed point on technique.

Q What happened to that?

A Well, it is a little fussy thing -

Q No, I don't mean the technique; you said you volunteered them; did they decide not to do it?

A Oh yes, they used me; Dr. Kety performed the stitch.

Q Was that done more than once?

A That was done just once, though I volunteered for several later stitches, which they refused to do.

Q Now tell me: when you were speaking of the possibility/of your working/in the Navy Yard, you mentioned the fact that you belonged to the American Chemical Society; is that correct? How long did you belong to the American Chemical Society?

A Since, I believe, 1931 or very possibly 1932; I believe, 1931.

Q Do you belong to any other scientific or related institutions?

A Yes, I am a member of the Franklin Institute and I am a member of the American Association of Clinical Chemists.

Q Have you written any papers for any of these?

A I presented a talk before the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, on October 31st, I believe, of 1949.

Q What was the subject of this talk?

A The subject of the talk was the use of plane photometry in clinical chemistry.

Q Were you active in any of the divisions of these societies?

A Yes, I was in - only, actually - the American Association of Clinical Chemists.

Q Did you have any friendships, or many friendships, would be of particular interest to us in connection with our talk today?

Disc Nr. 15

A The man whom I knew the most was Dr. Reinhold; there was also - oh yes, there was also a Doctor - a Mr. Alexander Keller, who was in charge of the laboratories of the graduate hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and whom I helped set up and operate a flame photometer, and also a Dr. Chandler, who was, I believe, professor of biochemistry of the medical school of Hahneman hospital.

Q Was your working acquaintance with these men such as that they would be familiar with your general knowledge in this field ?

A Yes, Dr. Keller certainly would be, and I instructed Dr. Chandler's technician, a Mr. Barrett.

Q Have we mentioned Dr. Chandler before ?

A No, we have not.

Q Who, do you say, he is ?

A He is, I believe, professor of biochemistry at the Hahneman School of medicine.

Q Oh yes. Are there any other activities in connection with these societies, that you want to mention ?

A No, there are none that I can think of.

Q Could you tell us how long you have belonged to each of them ?

A I belonged to the American Chemical Society since 1931. I have been a member of the Franklin Institute since 1946. I was actually a member prior to that, but the membership ceased; it was paid by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company; since 1946 I have paid my own membership fee, and I have been a member of the American Association of Clinical Chemists. I was accepted for membership, actually, only very recently. I don't believe I had time to pay my dues at the time I was apprehended; I was just going to send them 2 dollars for a year.

Q Has anybody got anything else in their minds at the moment ?

Mr. B I think we wanted to take up the matter of your interest in music and possibly sports.

Q Go ahead, Mr.

A Oh yes, there is just one more point with regard to - I helped very many people during the period I was at Philadelphia General; the technicians in the Como (?) project, particularly a Mrs. Vandernort and a Caroline - how in the world does she spell her name ?

Q What does it sound like ?

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A It's a German sounding name. Oh heck, she would know. I'll think of it. The girl whose first name begins with Caroline, a Miss Cathleen Bear in the nutrition research project, and a number of people who were sent to me from various divisions of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, whom I advised on matters related to plane photometry.

Q What is that, in plain language ?

A Plane photometry is a device for estimating quantitively very minute traces of elements which are naturally present in the blood-stream, estimating the exact amounts present; very small deviations from the normal composition of these elements results in either sickness or death, and it is a valuable clinical tool in advising the physician as to further treatment. It is an extremely valuable tool which is only coming to very recent use, since about 1946 or 1947.

Q Now, Gus, you wanted to develop something; go ahead.

Mr.B Your brother mentioned that you had an interest in music; along what lines was that ?

A My interest in music began with an interest in the so-called light opera, but quickly transferred itself to an interest in purely classical music; possibly even beyond that I am interested in opera itself; Miss Lanning was very much interested in classical music and I tried to get her interested in opera and I never could do it successfully. To me opera is the fusion of 3 arts in one and when it is well done, each of the arts gains thereby, because you have voice, the oldest known musical instrument, you have music as performed on musical instruments and you have dramatic acting, some, that I admit, sometimes pretty ludicrous, but when the 3 are successfully combined, and even when they are not too completely combined, they form a spectacle which is extremely pleasing and from which you get a great deal of pleasure.

Mr.B Do you play any instruments yourself ?

A No, I do not; my one regret and one that I have always pestered my mother about was to be enabled to play an instrument ; I was once going in 46, just before I was laid off, I was going to take piano lessons and I have always had in the back of my mind, that if I ever got the opportunity, - I just loved to play the piano - just to be able to play.

Mr.B Can you read music, I mean, sufficiently to follow a score ?

A No, I cannot read music sufficiently; that is another thing; as a chemist, as a trained technologist, I always thought that you had to have the basic knowledge before you really could get a perfect appreciation of any subject and therefore I often wanted to be enabled - one of the reasons I have always wanted to take piano lessons was that I would be able to learn to read music

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Disc Nr. 15

Mr.B Now in the question of sports: have you engaged in sports since your high school days ?

A No, I have not; the only effort I made at all was in my freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania, when I tried out for the freshman cross-coutry team.

Mr.B And I think you said that about your being exhausted and on anything else ?

A Yes, I did; I sprained my ankle; I probably would have made the team for there were not too many people out for it, but I sprained my ankle just before one of the ~~team~~ big meets, ~~[illegible]~~ before they ran in Courtland park, and I had to take it easy for several weeks, so that I actually never could take part in the meet. Also it resulted in my being in the extreme state of exhaustion; I was extremely slender then and it wasn't until 1935 or 6 that I actually began to put on weight.

Mr.B How about your attendance at sports ?

A Wherever I possibly could, I attended sporting events.

Mr.B Such as ?

A Well, I went to baseball games very regularly; I attended an enormous number of games in the year the A's won the pennant, in 1929. and I could have told you at that time what . . . . . had for breakfast and I always read the sports page extremely religiously, and I always knew the standings of the major league teams; I was also very much interested in football and when I rooted for a team I really rooted for them all the way. I always followed the universities' teams; I was a real rooter; they may recall me at Xavier; Ireally rooted for the team; I went with the basketball team on a trip to Indiana, Muncy, Ind.; once I even delayed my Christmas vacation so that I could see the team play.

H Now tell me: that raises something in my mind; we covered it, I think, but I am not certain: what did you do in the summer when you were in Cincinnati ?

A The summers that I was in Cincinnati, I went to the summer school operated by Xavier university in English literature; the exact names of the courses were: first the course in the poetry of John Milton, including Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained, and some of his ~~[illegible]~~ less extended poems, a complete course in John Milton, and, secondly, a course in the Robert Browning, in which we covered practically everything that Browning ever wrote, which is quite a field.

(End of disc Nr. 15)

Q At the conclusion of plate X 20, taken at Holmesburg on June 14, 1950, Harry had made a reference to a loan by a man named Irvin. This occasioned the thought that we should have a special plate given up to matters which were the subject of the initial conference here at the prison and we are cutting in for that purpose at this moment. And now, Harry, I want you, even though it is repetition, to give us the names of people or concerns, from which you borrowed money, laying stress as near as you can on the amounts, the dates, the name of the lender and the address. In addition to that I want you to give us the amounts of money which you earned by extracurricular activities, if I can put it that way, for the purpose of carrying on the activities which are the subject of the X plates.
Now, do it slowly and if there is any question about a name, you can spell it out.

A On the matter of loans:
1. There were about 10 loans made from the Corn Exchange Bank in Philadelphia, beginning about 1936 or 1937. The loans were made in the name of Harry Gold.
The addresses were:
2540 South Phillit Street;
5032 Boudinot Street;
337 North Delaware Avenue;
This was the address of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and was necessitated by my desire to keep knowledge of these loans from my family.
6623 Kindred Street, our present address.
Many of these loans were made, that is the loans subsequent to 1946, were made to repay debts, piled up or accumulated in the previous years upon the occasion of my many trips.

Q By that you mean loans made by other people? You were going to repay those?

A That is right.

Q All right, go ahead.

A 2928 41st Avenue, or 41st Street, Long Island City. This was during my stay at A. Brothman and Associates and was necessitated by my efforts to stay and keep the firm going.
The Philadelphia General Hospital, 34th and Curie Avenue. This was again necessitated by my attempt to pay back various loans that I had made from people in the past years.

Q Now these addresses you have given us are all addresses used by you in connection with the Corn Exchange loans?

A That is correct.
2. Personal loans from Dr. Gustav T. Reich. There were 4, that I can recall, but possibly there may have been more. The amounts were
50 dollars twice, about the year 1940, later in the year 1940;
100 dollars, somewhere around 1941;
200 Dollars in 1942 or 43.

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All of these loans have been repaid and all of the loans at the Corn Exchange Bank have been repaid with the exception of the very last one, made in late 1949, I believe, November or December of 1949, and I believe that the payments on this loan are up to date.

Personal loans, 2 of them, from Alexander Irvin; I cannot recall the exact years, except that the second loan, which has not been repaid, was made while I was working for Brothman and was made some time in 1948, in the late winter of 1948, before I left Brothman.

A loan of 500 dollars -

A. Just a moment, Sue.

Mr. B What is Irwin's address ?

A. Yes; Irwin lives in Camden, N.J., I believe, the phone is in his wife's name; I believe, the name of the street is Tulip street or possibly some name with a flower in it. He works for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and a master tinsmith and is known either as Sandy or Scotty.

A. A loan of 500 dollars from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in late 1944 or early 1945. This was principally in connection with my 2 trips to Santa Fe. This loan has been repaid.

The use of 500 dollars in separation pay from the Pennsylvania Sugar to help me repay loans, this separation pay given to me in February 1946, when I was released from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

6. Loans from a loan shark, whose name is Caplan, known in the Sugar Refinery as Kap. These loans were a number, possibly 5 or 6, or even more and ranged in sums from 50 to 100 or 150 dollars. The point of these loans was that you got them the same day you asked for them, you got the money; there was no signature or anything exacted; Kap depended on the fact that he could always get hold of you somewhere around the plant. The second point concerned the fact that the interest on these loans was naturally very high, 10 or possibly 20 percent, and the loan was repayable within a short period, I believe, 10 weeks or the loan was repayable each week.

7. 300 dollars, approximately 300 dollars, possibly more, earned by working for Otto H. Siebert for the firm of Terry & Siebert in Philadelphia. This was earned on 2 or 3 occasions, on one of which Otto was sick, on another of which he was sick for quite a few months; I believe he had a psittacosis parrot fever and on another of which he took a long earned vacation, this first in many years. He operates a sugar laboratory of Of Terry and Siebert near Delaware Avenue and Market Walnut Street. I don't remember the exact address, but it is listed in the phone book. Siebert is spelled SIEBERT; Otto H. Siebert, though it may possibly be ZIE BER.

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There is also the sum of about 300 dollars earned from S - S Inter-state Corporation for a survey of their plant in Patterson, N.J. This was approximately in the year 1943.

Q Excuse me; the plant is in Patterson, but where is the Headquarters of the Company ?

A I do not know where they are; I believe they are also in Patterson. There was also the sum of about 50 or 75 dollars earned by tutoring Charles Long.

Q And was that money also put to paying your expenses ?

A That money was also ~~xxx~~ used for that purpose.

Q Now have we covered this question of extracurricular earnings and the loans now as best you remember ?

A As best as I recall, we have covered the question of the extracurricular earnings.

(Silence for about one minute)

Q That's peculiar. While we have this plate on, in interruption of our general examination of today, there is one matter that neither Mr. Ballard nor I are particularly clear on; we would like to develop for us as best as you can, realizing that practically all the information you give is that what a child would have about his father and mother; we want you to give us the story of your father and your mother again, beginning in Russia, moving on to Switzerland with the activities of your mother in Paris, when they were married and what not, up to the time they came to the U.S.

A My mother was born some time in the 1880, I believe possibly in 1880 itself, in 1880, possibly 1881 in the Ukraina of Russia, the Ukraina area of Russia; she was very precocious as a child - my mother, I would like to say, was the 16th child of 17 children, and she was the first girl, her sister was the second girl. My mother was very - continuing with the matter of her family; My grandfather on my mother's side was a carpenter in the small village in which they lived. My grandmother was, of course, busy with the family. My grandfather was an extremely pious man, from what my mother told me, and even though they very often didn't have enough to eat, or, for extended periods, my grandfather always had one reply (?) and that was: "Got wird besuchen", which means "God will provide". Eventually some one or other managed to earn or dig up a little money, and the family was provided for, upon which my grandfather would turn to his sceptical sons and would say: You see ? Didn't I tell you ? God did provide. My grandfather was extremely pious; on the Sabbath, when work is prohibited, he took it literally; and would not even bring his handkerchief with him to the synagogue, since that was construed as work, but wouldn't spare to hire little

Disc Nr. 17

gentile boys for that purpose. My Mother grew up in this pious atmosphere and at a very early age she learned - she was quite precocious - she learned to read and to write Hebrew and Jiddish and Russian. She could not - at the age of, I believe, 14, my mother was giving Hebrew lessons to the children in the village. An unheard of thing at that time. In fact, I believe, at that age, she traveled to larger places, such as Kiev.

(End of Disc Nr. 17)

Platter 18, taken at Holmesburg, on June 14th, 1950.
Now, Harry, you were mentioning your mother having gone to Kiev and other larger cities. Now will you tell us something, if you can, about her life there and particularly as to her education or, possibly, her lack of ability to obtain an education under Czaristic Russia.

While my mother was giving lessons, Hebrew lessons in Kiev, she entered one of the so-called higher secondary schools or "Gymnasiums" as they were called and, at ten years, I believe, up to the time she was 17.
Only a very small percentage of Jews, possibly 2 percent, were admitted to the "Gymnasiums"; of that 2 per cent the wealthier - the sons and daughters of the wealthier Jews, could get somehow their admittance, and a poor child had a very little chance at all. In some manner or other, possibly on account of her extremely high grades, my mother did manage to get into the "Gymnasium" and stayed there, as I said, for about 3 or 4 years; pupils, once they had entered the "Gymnasium", this would consist of having them go over the ancient version of the Slavic language and in teaching them all always in a restricted manner, of an abstruse manner, only non-utilitarian, but non-cultural subjects; for instance, there would be the study of long dissertations to prove the guilt of the Jews under such - shall I say - undesirable subjects - so as to completely disgust a Jewish pupil with the curriculum.

Did your mother graduate or whatever might be called, from the "Gymnasium"?

Yes, my mother did graduate from the "Gymnasium", and I believe was prepared to enter a higher school but did not have the funds at this time.

Were there the same restrictions on education in the higher schools for Jewish children in the higher schools or did restrictions get even greater as you went higher in your education? Can you answer that?

Yes; the restrictions got even greater as they went higher in the educational scale; for one thing, certain areas of Russia were forbidden to Jews entirely and some of the most desirable universities were located there; for instance, all of Moscow was forbidden to Jews. An effort was usually made in this respect to have converts to the Greek Catholic church, the reigning church in Russia at that time, as a bribe, as it were, toward being permitted to get an education, and many Jews did agree to this.
Let me ask this: she did not go on to a higher institution of learning. Is that correct?

No, my mother did not.

And that was caused either by the difficulties of the system or lack

of funds or possibly a combination of both ?

A Very likely a combination of both, because I know from my mother's insistence on my getting an education that had it been at all feasible, she would not have hesitated or stopped at any of the difficulties. Now there is one more matter that should be brought in here, and that is, first, my mother's connection with the Zionist movement at that time and then my mother's connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia at that time.

Q What was the first movement, you said ?

A The Zionist movement.

Q Oh yes, go ahead.

A Because of my mother's knowledge of Hebrew, the Hebrew language, being able to speak and read it, she saw this many people who were beginning to organize the Zionist movement, which was in the eighteen-nineties. My mother somehow did not take too kindly to the idea of the Zionist movement; it appeared at that time to be too visionary to her, and she went from the Zionist movement into some sort of a Socialist workers' movement and from there to the actual joining of a revolutionary movement.

Q Was your mother actually a worker after she left the "Gymnasium" ?

A I believe that my mother worked for a short while, after she left the "Gymnasium"; I don't recall where it was; it may have been a bakery, and it may have been a clothing factory, but I rather think it was a bakery. My mother joined what - I don't know the exact name of the movement, but I do know, that on occasions she once told me that she had actually transported bombs dressed as a peasant girl and transported them in a market basket from one place to another. She also told me, that shortly thereafter a young man of whom she was quite fond had given her this task, he was the apparent leader of the movement. She also noted to me that she had not given this task to the girl who was actually his sweetheart at that time, but had singled out someone else and she told me to beware of the people who led these various revolutionary movements over the world, that sometimes they were not so idealistic as they might have you believe. She also told me that shortly after this incident for the transporting of the bombs that she had been visited by several secret service men and had been taken to the head of the secret service in Kiev, that he had questioned her and had told her that he knew all about what she had done and that there was no point in her denying, but that they had also made inquiries and that the chief of the secret service had once known my mother's father, that is my grandfather, and he had told her: well, how would you feel, or how would he feel if he knew what you were doing. You know, he is essentially a very peaceful man and does not believe in violence.

Q Let me ask you at that point one of the general questions: was your mother ever incarcerated ?

A No, my mother was never actually put in jail, however she was injured

Q On one occasion, either subsequent to or prior to the occasion of the carrying of bombs, and that occurred in connection with the Cossacks breaking up a parade.

Q All right; I didn't mean to interfere. I just don't want to take too much time. Now, your mother had worked - she was part of this revolutionary movement and you tell me now, if it is appropriate now to tell me something of their meeting with your father and their marriage.

A Yes; my mother after this left the idea of studying in Russia and went to Paris, France, to study mechanical dentistry; apparently at that time a growing field. She stayed in Paris for some two years, I believe, up until the time she was about the age of 20 or 21, and when her money ran out she went to Switzerland to work in a cigarette or cigar factory there to gain more funds for return to Paris. It was in Switzerland that my father mother met my father.

Q All right now, that is a good place; now let's go back and, I think, we can do it much more briefly; let's trace your father up to that meeting in Switzerland.

A My father was born of what amounted to a wealthy Jewish family in Russia. He was in the Ukraina, in a larger town, I believe Katarinoslav, which would be called "Catherinesburg" of Russia. His father was a very well-to-do businessman, either a wholesaler or a retailer in that city; my father had several brothers and several sisters but nowhere near the number that my mother had. My father was sent to school. I don't believe that he had too much difficulty in going to school and was tutored extensively, or taught extensively, in mathematics; he still has a number of mathematical treatises in Russian around the house, and is still fond of mathematics; however while he was at school, he became infected either through some teachers or some students, with some of the philosophy of the Russian writer Tolstoy. Tolstoy was at that time - had preached the idea of the nobility of labor and how that any man who could look God or himself in the eye, the only man who was a man was the man who worked with his hands for his keep and who contributed with his hands toward the welfare of the community and Tolstoy amplified the effect of the nobility of labor; my father believed in this implicitly to the extent that he - that it affected his later life to a great extent; at this time he was taken into the Russian army and served in the Russian army for a number of years; eventually, I believe, the term of service was extremely long, some 10 or possibly 15 years and there were at that time even soldiers who were known as "Czar's soldiers", who served terms of 25 years, but my father's term was to be shorter. At the point where he was due to go with the Russian army to Siberia, I believe, that my grandfather, that is on my father's side, succeeded in bribing him out of the Russian army and in sending him to Switzerland, to study mathematics. When my father got to Switzerland, he however refused to go to school. There was a very excellent polytechnic institute at Zuerich, but he refused to go there and instead began to work with his hands; he worked for a firm called Bennelli.

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Q Do you describe this desire of your father to work with his hands, as you put it, as a part of Tolstoy's teaching of the dignity of labor?

A Yes, I do, because I am certain that my grandfather still had extensive funds which he sent to my father until he discovered that my father was no longer going to school, and had made no intention of going to school. Why While my father at Benrell - might and the firm for whom my father worked, he made a stay of all through 8 or 10 years in Switzerland. Some years after my father arrived an Switzerland, my mother came there and they met; they had known each other, but only rarely, and they fell in love and were married.

Q How long was that before you were born?

A This was approximately 2 or 3 years before I was born.

Q One other matter - but we will take it up on the other side of the platter.

(end of disc Nr. 18)

OLD

Disc Nr. 19

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Supplemental platter Nr. 19. Holmesburg, June 14th, 1950.
Harry, you just stated that your father and mother were married in Switzerland. Now, for the record: I don't think we ever had the exact date or place of your birth.

I was born in a hospital in Bern, Switzerland, on December

The family actually lived in a suburb of Bern. Bern is spelled BERN, I believe, called Bingbach (?).

What was that date again ?

December 11, 15

At Bern ?

At Bern.

Is there anything else in connection with your mother's life abroad and your father's too, as far as that is concerned, that we should supplement here, so that we could finish this matter ?

Yes: my father worked for the firm of Dentell, as I have said, for about 8 or 10 years and then it became apparent, as it must have to many Swiss boys, that the future in Switzerland for one who was born poor, was extremely dismal; if anything,

You were liable to wind up as an old man , even—

I want to interject a question there: you had mentioned previously, that your father's income from Russia was cut off, then he quit the mathematical school in Switzerland. What happened about that, you know ?

Yes: shortly thereafter my grandfather on my mother's side, was a result over his worry and sorrow over the death of several sons in the Russian - Japanese war.

The money that was left was distributed among the heirs with only a very small sum going to my father.

All right. Now is there anything else about the Swiss life ?

My mother during the time, when I was born, worked in a cigarette or cigar factory. They then decided that the future was very dismal in Switzerland as lovely a country as it is and that we would go to the United States; this we did, and we arrived here about July of 1914. I would like to make one more observation: and that is, that my mother at the time that the Germans visited Bern

Disc Nr. 19

and [illegible] was treated in a very nice fashion by the

at the end of which she got up and announced to the multitude:
Man kann

which means roughly that one can very well satisfied by the circumstances or the surroundings; however, my mother always used this as a derisive comment to indicate that some people had it much better than others.

Q Now, I don't want to prolong this; we must get on with the other. Can you tell me anything more, that would throw any light on the philosophy of your mother's life - revolutionary, or toward people, or toward communists, or what not.
Take your time at it.

A My mother, I believe, started out as a complete idealist; however, the realities of living in a family consisting of some 17 children would
particularily when there is very little money.
My mother, I believe, was essentially religious. However, as many Jewish people are, ~~who joke at the expense of some of their holier men, for instance, she recalled the~~

who are religious, she still did not mind a little joke at the expense of some of the holier men; for instance, she recalled

the [illegible] of my uncle SHMUL [illegible] who is still alive and is

about 90 years old now; on one occasion, there was no rabbi in the village, and when one of the other sons was being married, Shmula (?) had to invite a rabbi to the village, and when the man came, my uncle Shmula had gathered a number of frogs from the neighbouring pond and he put them in the bed where the rabbi was to sleep; I believe that he was actually banished from the house for this.

Can you distinguish this revolutionary tendency, if I may call it thus - you know what I mean - of your mother as between the

[illegible] of people and the form of government ?

Yes; I - well, I actually am not quite clear, but I believe what is intended here is the fact that under a Czar, and particularily, my mother did not think that the injustices in Czarist Russia were so much due to the Czar himself as to the many people who surrounded him, the various members of the nobility, and particularily the various members of the Greek Catholic church, and who continually caused him to give for their's inciting the military and the Cossacks against the Jews of Russia.

Q I think that we have probably exhausted this unless you have some specific data that you want to insert this time.

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I would like to say that my mother was, as I said, a very idealistic turn of mind and communicated this to me. Not at least in the following sense: that I should never, at least initially, act harshly toward anyone, that I should always try to give them all possible benefit of the doubt, no matter how the appearance is, against another person might be; that there may be circumstances and that always were possible that I was to try to be as kind and gentle toward my fellow men as it was possible to be. She tried to temper this with a good deal of realism in telling me that I had to beware of many people who would tend to take advantage of a person who was too kind-hearted and generous in this world, and she used many instances from her own experience to bolster this view.

Q Sus, do you have got anything?
Well, I guess that's that.

(End of disc Nr. 19)

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From Augustus S Ballard atty
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Fidelity Phil. Trust Bldg.
(Address of Contributor)

By SAC
Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
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Envelope & letter addressed to Harry Good from Fraser

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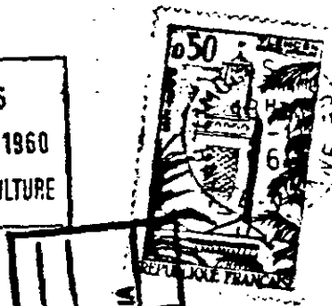

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159, 160, 1W, 3K, K3, C5, 164, W1, 584

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