FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: New York "See References"

Section: Batch Number 21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

New York "See References"

Batch

Number

21

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES
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File No: Batch 21 Re: Julius Rosenberg Et al

Date: 3 78 (month/year)

File No. & Serial No.	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)
65-15301 10	8-1-50	NY report to HQ + 2 Copy (AB)	8/16	2/4	60s/120s 4 dups
65-15344 A43	11-26-53	News Clipping (NY news) (EF, JR, & ER)	2	2	
65-15329 1	5-31-50	Complaint form (HM)	1	1	
65-15330 113	6-13-50	PH teletype to HQ & Copy (AB)	5/5	5/5	5 dups
65-15330 156	6-15-50	PH teletype to NY + Copy (DM)	1/1	1/1	1 dup
65-15330 166	6-15-50	NY letter to Syracuse RA (DM)	1	1	
65-15330 331	8-16-50	KX report to HQ (DM, MS & ME)	49	24	25 OS
65-15332 1	5-31-50	Complaint Form (HM)	1	1	
65-15384 76	5-16-51	NY report to HQ + 2 Copies (JR & DM)	26/152	11/22	15 OS/130 OS 2 dups
65-15384 78	6-5-51	HQ letter to NY + Copy (JR)	1/1	1/1	1 dup

FBI/DOJ

FD-76

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — NY FILE NO. 65-15301 — IS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/1/50	5/27—7/12/50	DONALD E. SHANNON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NAHUM BERNSTEIN	ESPIONAGE - IS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

105

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		65-15301	10

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NY 5-15301

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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FD-11

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FD-42

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TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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JS

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Canada to Let Igor Be Quizzed But Wants to Censor Testimony

Ottawa, Nov. 25 (U.P.).—Canada reluctantly agreed today to let United States authorities question Igor Gouzenko in Canada about Communist spy activities but reserved the right to determine what information should be made public.

External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson announced the decision in the House of Commons. He said Canada was bowing to the American request, although the FBI already has "every bit of intelligence and information that Mr. Gouzenko has to offer."

Pearson made public the text of a note sent to the U. S. in reply to its second request for an opportunity for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to question Gouzenko, the former Russian embassy code clerk whose information broke up an international spy ring.

Explains Mystery.

Pearson also went into the mystery of the high Canadian source reported to have figured in early FBI inquiries about the loyalty of the late Harry Dexter White, whose career has become a controversy involving former President Truman.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told a Senate committee that in 1946 a source "high placed in the Canadian Government" had "commented that the loyalty of White must be assured" if he was to be placed on the International Monetary Fund. Hoover said his source apparently was aware "of at least some of the charges" which the FBI had accumulated against White.

Tells of Warning.

Pearson said Hoover's reference apparently was based on a telegram sent by "an Allied security officer" from Ottawa to the FBI in Washington. The officer, Pearson said, was a liaison officer for a "third friendly power." It was understood the man was a British intelligence officer, although Pearson did not identify him by nationality.

Pearson said the FBI warned Canadian security officers in the Winter of 1945-46 that White was suspected of spying for the Soviet Union. The warning, he said, was the "normal practice governing such cases."

Later, he said, the liaison security official for the "third power" sent a personal telegram to Washington, "apparently designed to make absolutely certain" of White's identity.

"While this information did not come from any source in the Canadian Government," Pearson said, "this non-Canadian source did tell the FBI that his message concerning this matter had the blessing of one or two RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) security officials with whom it was discussed."

Pearson said Canada would permit any person designated by the U. S. Government to question Gou-

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

65-15314-A43

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 26 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
NOV 26 1953
FORWARDED TO N.Y. DIVISION

Final

Canada to Let U. S. Quiz Gouzenko

(Continued from page 2)

zenko at a secret meeting, "if he agrees."

Gouzenko has told the Toronto Telegram he was ready to discuss spy rings with any U. S. authorities at any time, if the meeting is in Canada and in secret.

The Canadian note made it clear the interrogation would have to take place in Canada.

Gave Reds a Break.

Gouzenko fled the Russian Embassy in Ottawa in September, 1945, and gave Canadian authorities information that led to the breaking up of the Rosenberg-Fuchs international spy ring. His evidence about Soviet operations brought about the prosecution of Klaus Fuchs and Alan Nunn May in England and of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the U. S.

This ring provided the Soviet Union with U. S. atomic secrets before the first atom bomb was exploded and enabled the Russians to develop their own atom bomb ahead of schedule.

The Canadian note stipulated that any information given by Gouzenko "not be made public without the approval of the Canadian Government."

"The Canadian Government believes that there has already been ample opportunity for Mr. Gouzenko to give information and make known his views to the United States authorities through established channels," the note said.

"Nevertheless, in view of the second note from the State Department, the Canadian Government is willing, if Mr. Gouzenko agrees, to make arrangements for a confidential meeting, under Canadian auspices, at which any person designated by the United States Government could be present, it being understood, as it was in 1949, that the evidence or information thus secured would not be made public without the approval of the Canadian Government."

The note said careful consideration had been given the U. S. requests in view of the special responsibility the Canadian Government has assumed to protect Gouzenko and his family. The 34-year-old Gouzenko has been living under an assumed name since he appeared as the key witness in the Canadian spy trials in 1946. Even the town in which he is living has been kept secret.

"Mr. Gouzenko has been given the rights of Canadian citizenship and he is, therefore, at liberty to give his views on any question to anyone in Canada or the United States," the Canadian note said.

(7-30-45)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

Op. 65
assig. J. W. Lewis.

COMPLAINT FORM

UNKNOWN AMERICAN, No. 1,
SYRACUSE, HARRY GOLD, Informant.
Subject's Name and Aliases

INDEXED

Name of Complainant

Address of Complainant

Telephone Number of Complainant

Date and Time Complaint Receive

Address of Subject

Espionage R
Character of Case

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

FACTS OF COMPLAINT:

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

65-1532-9-1

J. W. Lewis
Special Agent

FBI - NEW YORK
MAY 31 1951

WASHINGTON 23 AND NEW YORK 11 FROM PHILA 6-13-50 1-XX 11-37

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP - R. RE SYRACUSE PA TELS JUNE ELEVEN, ELEVEN
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END PAVE FOUR

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CORNELIUS

SS, AL, KX, PG, CI AND DU ADVISED

END

WA PH R -23 WA TED

NY PH R 11 NYC JD

DISC

V

WASHINGTON 23 AND NEW YORK 11 FROM PHILA 6-13-50 1-XX 11-37

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

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SLACK-S POSITION AT HOLSTON ORDNANCE WORKS BUT MILXXX KNOWS THAT IT
WAS CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND SEEMED TO THINK THAT HE
WAS SOME TYPE OF PLANT MANAGER OR SUPERVISOR. GOLD STATED THE
TRADE NAME RDX MENTIONED IN KNOXVILLE LETTER SOUNDED VERY FAMILIAR
TO HIM IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES OF MATERIAL HE GOT FROM SLACK.
IT I POINTED OUT THAT KNOXVILLE ASCERTAINED THAT RDX WAS ONLY TRANS-
PORTED QUOTE WET UNQUOTE AND FURTHER THAT IT HAD TO BE MIXED WITH INT
TO MAKE THE ULTIMATE EXPLOSIVE. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT GOLD

END PAVE FOUR

MENTIONED THAT THE SAMPLES HE HAD HAD BEEN PACKED WET ACCORDING TO SLACK AND FURTHER THAT MATERIAL HE HAD WAS ONE STEP, EITHER CHEMICAL OR PHYSICAL, FROM A STATE WHERE IT WOULD BE AN EXPLOSIVE. GOLD WAS EXHIBITED A PICTURE OF RICHARD M. BRIGGS BUT GOLD STATED HE HAD NEVER SEEN HIM BEFORE.

CORNELIUS

SS, AL, WX, PG, CI AND DU ADVISED

END

WA PH R -23 WA TED

NY PM R 11 NYC JD

DISC

V

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. WHELAN
MR. STEIN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVIL
MR. KENNEDY
MR. LEVVIS
MR. MARCHE
NIGHT SUPER
MR. RAGAN
MR. RING
MR. SULLIVA
MR. TUOHY
MR. WALSH
MR. WOHL
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY C
TRAINING

NY 1 FROM PHILADELPHIA 6-15-50 11 05 AM MOB

SAC.. U R G E N T

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP. R. RE TELEPHONE CALL OF SAC WALL JUNE FOURTE

REQUEST NY FORWARD BY SPECIAL DELIVERY TODAY TWO PHOTOS OF DAVID GREENGLASS FOR ASSISTANCE OF ALBANY IN ITS INTERVIEWS OF SLACK. PHOTOS TO BE SENT DIRECT TO SYRACUSE RESIDENT AGENCY.

CORNELIUS

ALBANY AND SYRACUSE ADVISED

END

PH R1 NY GAF

DSC

Rec'd by letter 6/15/50 RSP

65-15370-15

F. B. I.

JUN 15 1950

N. Y. C.

RECEIVED TO FILE

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

NY 1 FROM PHILADELPHIA 6-15-50 11 05 AM MOB

SAC.. U R G E N T

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP. R. RE TELEPHONE CALL OF SAC WALL JUNE FOURTE

REQUEST NY FORWARD BY SPECIAL DELIVERY TODAY TWO PHOTOS OF DAVID GREENGLASS FOR ASSISTANCE OF ALBANY IN ITS INTERVIEWS OF SLACK. PHOTOS TO BE SENT DIRECT TO SYRACUSE RESIDENT AGENCY.

CORNELIUS

ALBANY AND SYRACUSE ADVISED

END

PH R1 NY GAE

DSC

J W Lewis

65-15330-1

F.B.I.

JUN 1 1950

N.Y.C.

ROUTED TO | FILE

June 15, 1950

SAC, Wall
Syracuse Resident Agency
SAC, New York

ALFRED DEANE SLACK
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia tel and New York tel, both June 15, 1950.

The following photographs are enclosed for exhibition to subject SLACK:

20 photographs of DAVID GREENGLASS and wife, RUTH LEE IRINTZ GREENGLASS. These photographs may have been taken roughly during the period pertinent to this investigation.

3 photographs of ARMAND LAVIS FELDMAN.

1 photograph of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

Encs. (24)

SPECIAL DELIVERY, REGISTERED MAIL

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

RSP:DES
65-15330

65-15330-166-8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 ALBANY
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. 65-450

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	8/16/50	6/15 thru 8/16/50	ROBERT E. MARGISON WSW

TITLE

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject's signed statement pertaining to three contacts with HARRY GOLD at Kingsport, Tenn. in 1943 set forth. GOLD furnished with a quantity of, and a write-up on the production of, RDX on the last contact, which SLACK maintains is last time he ever dealt with GOLD or any other member of the espionage parallel. States knew GOLD only as "MARTIN" and says GOLD address, located in SLACK'S notebook, given to him by GOLD as "a friend through whom MARTIN could be contacted." Subject's comments regarding material located during search of GOLD residence set forth, including his statement that some of this material was procured by him. Information regarding MEDES CHIEFF, whose name was given to GOLD by SLACK as possible espionage recruit, reported. Biographical write-up on PAUL STARCHER prepared by SLACK for GOLD, but no indication that GOLD ever met STARCHER or that STARCHER [illegible] his espionage activities. SLACK recalls meeting, through an introduction [illegible] RICHARD BRIGGS in the latter 1930's, a Columbia University instructor [illegible] just returned from employment in Moscow, but [illegible] SLACK completely unfamiliar with JOHN HUMPHRIES. [redacted]

[redacted]

05

[illegible]

AT GOLD AND FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65-15330-331

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(for others, see page a)

[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS (Con't.):

[redacted]. Investigation at Kingsport, Tenn. reveals that clerk at Kingsport Inn can testify that he registered GOLD on one of GOLD'S visits to Kingsport. Unable to locate anyone in Kingsport whom GOLD contacted in his efforts to determine SLACK'S whereabouts. [redacted]

DS

- P -

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2 - Washington Field (65-5513)
5 - Knoxville

65-480

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[redacted]

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I. INTERVIEWS WITH ALFRED DEAN SLACK

All information set forth below, as having been furnished by the subject upon interview, has been furnished to Special Agents CHARLTON C. McSWAIN and the writer. SLACK, during the interviews as indicated, furnished the following information pertaining to:

A. HARRY GOLD

The subject was interviewed on August 4, 1950, and furnished the following information regarding GOLD'S visits to Kingsport, Tennessee:

August 4, 1950
Knox County Jail
Knoxville, Tennessee

I herety make the following statement to Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and CHARLTON C. McSWAIN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement, that I have the right to legal counsel, and that any statement made by me can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been used to induce me to make this statement, and I make it freely and voluntarily.

This statement concerns the visits made to me at Kingsport, Tennessee by an individual known to me as "Martin", but who I know now to be in fact Harry Gold.

Martin visited me on three different occasions while I resided in Kingsport, Tennessee. The first visit was during the summer of 1943. I can be accurate about this date because I know the visit was soon after Gold contacted me in Cincinnati, Ohio, and I have been informed that my employment records at the Tennessee Eastman Corporation place my Cincinnati employment between January and May of 1943.

On this first visit in Kingsport, Martin wanted me to furnish him information concerning the manufacture of RDX, and a sample of RDX itself. He seemed to know what was being produced at the Holston Ordnance Works, where I was employed. I refused to give him anything on this first visit.

Martin returned to Kingsport about three weeks later and remained at my home for about three hours. I had nothing for him and he became angry

and threatened exposure. I thought that he would publicly denounce me for furnishing him commercial information from the Eastman-Kodak Company. However, I am convinced that I finally gave him a general write-up and a sample, (of my own free will) because of my feeling for Russia as an ally at that time.

Some weeks later (in the late summer or ealy fall of 1943) Martin again contacted me at my home. I had expected that he would be returning, and this time I had the write-up on the production of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine and a sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine for him. I prepared the write-up on the manufacturing technique from literature on the subject; literature which I got out of the library in Cincinnati. I got this literature at the time simply because I was curious about the subject, knowing that I would be returning to HOW soon to assist in its manufacture.

I secured the sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine for him in the following manner: I had a pass which permitted me to enter almost any area in the HOW. One of my duties at HOW was, at times, to check the degree of purity of shipments of nitric acid. Sometimes samples of this nitric were sent to me by other employees in the plant, and on occasion I would personally go to the division which received the tank cars and obtain a sample of nitric acid myself for retesting. One night about 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening, I went over to check a doubtful sample of nitric acid from a tank car. Enroute to the tank car I passed through the area where cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine was stored. I picked up a single handful of this dry cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine and put it in my pocket. After finishing my job of getting the sample of nitric acid I returned to the laboratory and secured a rubber container and placed the material in the container.

It was this container of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine which I later mixed with water, that I furnished to Martin.

I can state that no one was in sight in the area when I secured this material, no one to my knowledge observed me obtain this material, and no one assisted me in securing this sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine.

Each time that Martin visited me in Kingsport he contacted me at my home at 1100 Midland Drive. I never knew where he stayed in Kingsport, nor did I ever contact him at any place other than at my home in Kingsport.

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No one ever observed Martin at my home in Kingsport, with the possible exception of my wife, Julia. Julia Slack had no idea of my relationship with Martin, nor of the work that I was doing for him.

When Martin left Kingsport after this third visit, taking with him the write-up and the sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine, I never saw him again.

I have read this statement, consisting of this and one other page, and it is true and accurate, to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ A. D. Slack.

Witnessed:
/s/ Robert E. Margison, Special Agent, FBI, 8/4/50
/s/ Charlton C. McSwain, Special Agent, F.B.I., Knoxville, Tenn. 8/4/50"

A piece of pocket-sized notebook paper, bearing several addresses, one of which is "A. Gold, 5032 N. Boudenot St., Phila., Pa." was located during a search of the subject's residence at Clay, New York. This paper was displayed to Slack, and he advised that all of the addresses on the paper were in his handwriting. Relative to the GOLD address, he informed that it had been furnished to him by MARTIN with the comment that it was the name of a friend of MARTIN'S, through whom SLACK could contact MARTIN.

This address, SLACK first recalled, was furnished to him while he was employed at the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, and he advised that he had used the address only on one occasion, either while he had been residing in Webster, New York, or Kingsport, Tennessee. SLACK believed that the purpose of this one letter from him to GOLD was to advise GOLD that SLACK was moving and was furnished to GOLD by SLACK in the hope that GOLD would no longer attempt to contact him at either Webster or Kingsport, whichever the case might have been.

It was pointed out to SLACK that two of the addresses on the same sheet of paper pertain to individuals at Chattanooga, Tennessee. SLACK advised that these individuals were men with whom he had worked at Chattanooga, Tennessee. SLACK'S attention was directed to the fact that this Chattanooga employment was during 1942, and the GOLD address had obviously been placed on this notebook paper after the Chattanooga addresses had been listed. SLACK then stated that the GOLD address might have been furnished to him while he was residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, or in Kingsport, Tennessee.

SLACK was steadfast in his statement that he had never known MARTIN as GOLD and that he had never seen MARTIN after SLACK had departed from Kingsport, Tennessee, in 1944.

GOLD'S statement to the effect that he had received a communication from SLACK, postmarked at either Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or Kingsport, Tennessee, but definitely containing an Oak Ridge address on the communication itself and containing the information that SLACK was "all right", was called to SLACK'S attention. SLACK categorically denied ever having contacted GOLD, either personally or through correspondence, while he resided at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or at anytime thereafter. He was questioned as to who, other than himself, could have written to GOLD from SLACK'S Oak Ridge address and furnished this type of information to GOLD, but he was unable to offer any suggestions concerning such an individual.

SLACK volunteered the information that MARTIN, during one of their initial meetings, had advised SLACK that, in the event anyone ever questioned SLACK as to how and where he had met GOLD, SLACK was to state that they had made their initial acquaintance at the Distillations Products Company in Rochester. SLACK was not aware as to any contacts that GOLD might have had at this organization.

B. MATERIAL LOCATED AT THE HARRY GOLD RESIDENCE

Item 1. A folder entitled "For Filing P.", containing an 18-page typewritten report entitled "Memorandum Report - G. 90", accompanied by a graph entitled "Fig. 3, Boiling Point - Pressure Curve" was located at the home of HARRY GOLD. GOLD has advised that this material was furnished to him by ALFRED SLACK and that SLACK had stated that the material had come from HOWARD GOCHENAUR, who is employed at the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company at Belle, West Virginia. SLACK studied this report and the graph and advised that he could not recall ever having seen this material, which he described as a very complete operating manual on the production of an Intermediate used in the production of nylon. This material, according to SLACK, had in all probability originated from the Dupont Company, but SLACK was positive that this material had never been given to him by HOWARD GOCHENAUR.

SLACK said that the printing "For Filing P." on the outside of the manila folder appeared to be his handwriting and that if so, it probably stood for "For Filing Patents." He then advised, that because of his tentative identification of his handwriting, this material might have been found by him among the possessions of RICHARD BRIGGS, which were collected by SLACK after BRIGGS' death and taken by SLACK to his home in New York State. He recalled that there had been a great many papers and some correspondence among BRIGGS' possessions. The majority of this material SLACK had

destroyed, after a cursory review of it at SLACK'S residence, but certain of the material was placed by him in manila folders and retained. This cursory examination, according to SLACK, was done so rapidly and the material involved was so voluminous, that SLACK advised he would be unable to recall at this date all of the material secured by him from BRIGGS' residence at the time of BRIGGS' death.

He could not recall ever having furnished any of the material secured from BRIGGS' residence to GOLD, but believed that he had turned all of this material over to "GEORGE." He could not, however, because of the time which has elapsed, eliminate the possibility that some of this material had been turned over by him to GOLD. SLACK was definite in the statement that the only material he had ever received directly from HOWARD GOCHENAUR was the report on the production of nylon, which he secured from GOLD who turned it over to "ROBERT."

Item 2. This item is a manila envelope of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, with the notation, "Al Slack, Building 110" on the front, containing pieces of a cut-up aerial photograph. GOLD was of the opinion that this material had undoubtedly come from SLACK.

SLACK said that he had never seen this aerial photograph before, and, because of the unusual way in which it was cut, he could not believe that he would ever have furnished it to GOLD without being able to recall the incident at this time. The plant in the picture, according to SLACK, is not the Eastman Kodak plant at Rochester. SLACK advised that he had never worked with aerial photography, and he had never discussed aerial photography with "GEORGE", MARTIN or "ROBERT." BRIGGS, during his employment at Eastman Kodak, appeared to have some interest in aerial photography, but he never discussed this interest with SLACK, never actually took any aerial photographs himself, nor to SLACK'S knowledge, was BRIGGS acquainted with anyone who was in a position to furnish BRIGGS with aerial photographs.

After an inspection of the manila envelope, SLACK was unable to identify the handwriting on the envelope and reiterated that while he had furnished GOLD material in folders similar to the one in which the photograph had been found, denied that he had ever given the aerial photograph to GOLD.

Item 3. This item is a manila folder bearing on the outside the following caption:

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"Mr. Baybutt

Dope Inventories Usage and Losses
3rd Period 1942"

This folder contains twelve graphs, eleven of which are block stamped with the date, April 22, 1942, and the twelfth of which carries the heading:

"Plasticizer Inventories Usages and Losses
3rd Period 1942"

GOLD has examined this material and believes that SLACK furnished it to him at Kingsport, Tennessee, although he believes that the material emanated from the Eastman Kodak files.

SLACK reviewed this material carefully and said that he had never seen it before. He is of the opinion that the evidence pertains to the Chemical Plant at Eastman Kodak, in which he was employed, but he stated that he had not transmitted this material to GOLD. The data of this material was called to SLACK'S attention, and he admitted that this eliminated the possibility that SLACK might have secured this material from among the possessions of DICK BRIGGS and transmitted it to GOLD. He was questioned as to how this particular material, which appears to have emanated from the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, could possibly have been secured by GOLD. His comments concerning the possible source of this material are set forth below under the caption MEDES GRIMEFF.

Item 1. This material consisted of a brown manila folder bearing no caption and containing 59 items captioned "Sub Conference of October 2,1936, through Sub Conference of April 1, 1938." GOLD has stated that all of this material was furnished to him by SLACK, although he has no present recollection of SLACK'S ever actually having given this material to him, or in fact, of ever having seen the material before.

These 59 Sub Conference reports were reviewed by SLACK, and he stated that they appeared to be the minutes of various conferences in which he did not participate. He recalled that these conference minutes were mimeographed at Eastman Kodak and widely distributed throughout the plant, and some were routed to him for his information.

The handwritten comments on the following Sub Conference memorandums are, according to SLACK, in his own handwriting:

10-16-36	2-19-37	4-23-37
11-13-36	2-26-37	6-4-37
11-27-36	4-2-37	6-25-37
12-4-36, page 4	4-6-37	8-31-37
12-11-36, page 3	4-9-37	9-10-37
2-5-37	4-16-37	9-24-37

SLACK advised that this material was furnished to BRIGGS by him and was of the opinion that he must have gotten these Sub Conference Reports in a group from the files of Eastman Kodak and not week by week as they were issued. It was his opinion that he had secured them while BRIGGS was still alive and had given them to BRIGGS, who must have transmitted them to GOLD. He recalled that this was back in the period when he was gathering restricted data from the files of Eastman Kodak to furnish to BRIGGS in the belief that BRIGGS was utilizing them in the Dailey Paper Corporation.

Item 5. This item consists of miscellaneous material as follows:

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope"
"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope, October 3rd, 1932"
"Report on Improved 'Kodatrace'"
"Minutes of Meeting to Discuss Change to Low Viscosity Linters for R. P. Cotton"
"Proposed Changes____Windups for Machines Loc__ed in Building 20"
"Chemical Plant Kodak Park"
"Conference for Discussion of Positive vs. Tendency Drives for R.C. Machines - November 12, 1935"
A two-page typewritten memorandum dated November 29, 1935
Seven graphs which apparently concern themselves with experiments in connection with Gelatin
"Method of Operating Machines Above the Upper Explosive Limit"
A hand-written list of chemicals
"Magnesium Powder Plant"

According to GOLD, SLACK must have furnished him with all of the documents referred to above, although GOLD had no specific recollection of this fact.

SLACK reviewed all of the above material and stated that he could not recall having furnished it to GOLD. He pointed out again it easily could have been included among the possessions of RICHARD BRIGGS, and as such, could have been given to GOLD by him without his being able to identify it at the present time.

Referring to the seven graphs pertaining to Gelatin, SLACK was of the opinion that the handwriting on these graphs appeared to be his, although he stated he did not do the type of work as set forth in these graphs, that he was not familiar with the product Gelatin, and he could not recall having seen the charts before. He reviewed the handwritten list of chemicals and stated they had no relation to the Eastman Kodak Company and definitely did not represent Eastman Kodak's chemical code, which, it will be noted, he has previously admitted having furnished to HARRY GOLD.

C. MEDES GRINEFF

GOLD, according to SLACK, was always interested in the names of additional recruits which GOLD could use in his espionage ring and was always pressuring SLACK to furnish such additional names. SLACK was reluctant to do so, but, when GOLD at one of their meetings, expressed a particular interest in the methods of preparation of organic compounds and demanded to know who SLACK knew who was doing that type of work at Eastman Kodak, SLACK furnished the name of MEDES GRINEFF. GOLD made a notation of this name and, at a future meeting, told SLACK he wanted an introduction to GRINEFF to discuss this particular method. SLACK refused to furnish the introduction on the grounds that GRINEFF was a person whom SLACK did not wish to become involved in espionage activities, and GOLD, according to SLACK, respected SLACK'S desires and did not mention GRINEFF'S name again.

SLACK could not recall how he had first met GRINEFF, but was of the opinion that it must have been because of their work at Eastman Kodak. He recalled that RICHARD BRIGGS knew GRINEFF inasmuch as they both worked in the same building at Eastman Kodak and must have had occasion to talk together. He knew of no social acquaintance between BRIGGS and GRINEFF and could furnish no more information as to how intimate the association between these two people might have been.

GRINEFF was a neighbor of SLACK and was building a home for himself in SLACK'S neighborhood. They visited back and forth at each other's home on extremely rare occasions and, while GRINEFF had been at

SLACK'S home on picnics, SLACK did not believe that GRINEFF knew any of the individuals involved in SLACK'S espionage activities.

SLACK advised that GRINEFF was of Russian ancestry, but that GRINEFF detested Russia and was anti-communistic. This was due, SLACK believed, to the treatment accorded GRINEFF'S parents by Russia and stated that GRINEFF had advised SLACK that his parents had been expelled from Russia and had lost all their possessions at that time.

GRINEFF, in 1948 or 1949, had taught a course in the Russian language in New York State. SLACK knew nothing about where these classes were held or who his students might have been, and stated that JULIA SLACK had furnished him with this item of information.

SLACK stated he had no knowledge of any travel outside the country or around the United States on the part of MEDES GRINEFF and said he had never met GRINEFF in New York City on any occasion. SLACK had absolutely no reason to believe that GRINEFF had ever been introduced to GOLD by any other individual or that GRINEFF had ever furnished any information to GOLD. He advised that he had only furnished GRINEFF'S name to GOLD because of the pressure being put upon him by GOLD for additional possible recruits and had given GRINEFF'S name to GOLD, not because he believed GRINEFF would be willing to cooperate in such an undertaking, but only because GRINEFF worked in the plant in which GOLD had expressed an interest. SLACK stated he had not mentioned GRINEFF'S name before because of his positive belief that GRINEFF could not possibly have been involved in GOLD'S activities and had only mentioned GRINEFF at this time because of the request by the interviewing agents that SLACK express some opinion as to how information could have been secured from Eastman Kodak in 1942.

SLACK stated that he has not seen GRINEFF since he had left Eastman Kodak in Rochester, but that he had written to GRINEFF at one time. SLACK, while he was operating the Development Engineers Company in Georgia, (this has been revealed to be in 1946 and 1947), had written to GRINEFF asking GRINEFF to furnish SLACK with the manufacturing method for producing 2:4-di-hydroxi benzaldahyde. SLACK knew that this method was being utilized at Eastman Kodak and GRINEFF could make it available to him if he chose to do so. SLACK needed this manufacturing method in connection with some work he was doing at the Development Engineers Company. SLACK stated he had not offered to pay GRINEFF for this information and that GRINEFF had never answered his letter and had never furnished him with the information. He stated that GRINEFF had written to him after this incident, but had simply ignored SLACK'S request for this manufacturing process.

SLACK'S concluding comment was that he had heard from some unknown source that GEORGE GRINEFF, a brother of HEDES GRINEFF, and a neighbor of SLACK's, was, in about the Fall of 1942, accepting employment with some Russian concern operating in the United States.

D. SEMON MARKOVICH SEMENOV

The following signed statement relative to "ROBERT", whom it has now been determined is SEMENOV, was furnished by SLACK:

Knox County Jail
Knoxville, Tennessee
June 27, 1950

I, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, make the following voluntary statement to Robert E. Margison and Charlton C. McSwain, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that any statements made by me may be used against me in a court of law. I also realize that I have the right to secure counsel prior to making any statement. No threats or promises have been made to me and I make this statement of my own free will.

I have been shown a motion picture film which consists of photographs of several individuals moving in front of a building which I am unable to identify. Among the persons shown in this film is one person whom I have identified as "Robert". This person "Robert" is shown walking with another person whom I do not know. "Robert" is the older of the two persons and to the left of the unidentified person. He is bare-headed, in a dark suit, has his right hand in his pocket, and is beginning to bald. I very clearly recall his face. Robert is the same individual whom I previously identified as Robert to the F.B.I. agents in Syracuse, N. Y. on June 15, 1950.

I first met "Robert" on an occasion in New York City when I had gone there to see "Martin". This meeting must have occurred approximately six months after I began seeing "Martin" or rather from the time that "Martin" invited me to a party in New York in honor of "George" who was being transferred. I have identified pictures of each of the persons who were known to me as "George", "Martin", and "Robert". Using these incidents as a means of fixing the time, this first meeting with "Robert" must have taken place some time during the early spring of 1941.

As I recall this occasion I had gone to New York to meet "Martin" and to give him some information on film manufacture. I probably arrived in New York early Saturday morning as was usually the case. Although somewhat hazy now, I believe that I met "Martin" on a corner on Madison Avenue somewhere above Fiftieth. I recall that there was a large Florist Shop located on this corner. Some time during the afternoon "Martin" and I were having a sandwich in one of Longchamp's Restuarants. After leaving this place we were walking along the street when we met a third man. "Martin" introduced us merely by saying, "Al, this is Robert". As I think back now "Robert" seemed to be waiting for us as we came along the street but I cannot recall "Martin" making any telephone calls while we were in the restuarant and I certainly had no previous knowledge that we were to meet another person until I was introduced to "Robert".

The three of us walked along the street and talked for ten or fifteen minutes. Although "Robert" spoke good English I assumed him to be of foriegn extraction due to his accent, dress, mannerisms, etc. I also got the impression that "Robert" already knew who I was although nothing was said in this connection. "Robert" told me during this conversation that he was a mechanical engineer. The three of us discussed no particular subject during this conversation nor did "Robert" attempt to obtain any kind of information from me. Prior to this meeting with "Robert" I had discussed with "Martin" the manufacture of cellulose ester, that is thermo plastic cellulose compound or a type of plastic, as well as other generalities, but none of this was mentioned during the talk with "Robert". As I recall we discussed nothing pertaining to plastics or my work with "Robert". Furthermore, on this occasion I was not advised of any mutual interest or joint activity existing between "Robert" and "Martin". At the conclusion of this short conversation "Robert" bid us goodby and parted our company there on the street.

No arrangements were made for another meeting and I was not told that I would see "Robert" again. During this entire conversation between the three of us no other persons were mentioned as other contacts or acquaintances of either myself or the other two men. In fact, I cannot recall anyone else being mentioned during that entire weekend.

My second meeting with "Robert" occurred some six weeks after the first meeting. My first recollection of this meeting is that "Robert", "Martin", and myself were having lunch together. I cannot recall the place but it seems to me that it was in the very early fall. It probably was on Saturday and it seems to me that I had driven down to New York in my personal automobile on this occassion. Usually when I was in New York I would stay overnight at the Times Square Hotel and I believe that I did at the time of both my first and second meeting with "Robert".

XX ~~65-480~~

This time "Robert" opened up a bit more about himself. He told me that he was a purchasing man and that he had purchased millions of dollars worth of material for export to Russia. He also told me that he was married but I did not get the impression that he had his family with him. He told me that in connection with his puchasing duties he had to do a great deal of traveling and particularly mentioned having been in Cincinnati. We also began talking about Virginia Ham and he seemed to have some knowledge of Virginia.

On this weekend "Martin" wanted to know something about the recovery of the component parts of used motion picture film, such as reclaiming the silver, celluloid, etc. "Robert" expressed interest in me, in my work, and in other matters related to myself. They also seemed to be very interested in making other contacts for at this time they were looking for other people. Although they asked me if I knew of anyone who would work with them I told them I knew of no one. I told them I knew of no one else as I did not want to get anyone else involved.

During this conversation they mentioned "Howard" to me. I had previously heard of "Howard" through Richard Briggs. They apparently already had recieved some information from "Howard" but wanted someone to contact him to finish up a report he was furnishing on the manufacture of nylon. They also named another person who was employed at Carbon Carbide Chemicals Company, Charleston, West Virginia. This person was PAUL STARCHER. They tried to get me to contact STARCHER to determine his education, work, whether willing to write reports, background and all other information which might be available. They wanted me to meet STARCHER personally and advised that they would pay all my expenses for the trip. They did not tell me how much I could offer STARCHER nor did they mention any specific type of information which they desired to obtain from him. Both "Robert" and "Martin" seemed to be particularly interested in the activities of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. at Charleston, W. Va.

I was not told how they had learned about STARCHER but it may have been through BRIGGS as I vaguely recall having heard BRIGGS mention him to me.

They apparently had already received some information from HOWARD GOCHENOUR, who was with du Pont in West Virginia, but wanted a contact with him to finish up his report on the manufacture of nylon. I agreed to go see HOWARD and at the same time find out what I could about PAUL STARCHER. They told me that they were willing to pay HOWARD $1500. for his report but they gave me no money for him at this particular time.

During this conversation over luncheon no other persons were mentioned other than those named and they mentioned no other specific assignments of any kind. I gathered from the conversation that they were particularly interested in Wilmington, Delaware and Pittsburgh, Pa. and were looking for contacts in those cities.

"Robert" explained to me that industry in Russia was somewhat backward and behind the times and for this reason needed all the information they could get through their various contacts. I also gathered that "Robert" was "Martin's" boss. It was my assumption that "Robert" resided in New York although he never told me where he lived or precisely what agency he was working for.

I did not see Robert again on this same visit but did see him once more on a subsequent visit to New York. Probably I spent that night in New York at the Times Square Hotel and returned to my home in Rochester the following morning.

I have read the forgoing statement consisting of this and four other pages and have initialed each page and correction. It is all true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

sig. /s/ A. D. Slack
Alfred Dean Slack

Witness: /s/ Charlton C. McSwain, Special Agent, F.B.I. Knoxville, Tenn. 6-27-50
/s/ Robert E. Margison, Special Agent, F.B.I., Knoxville, Tenn. 6-27-50"

A still photograph was removed from the motion picture film referred to in the above statement, and SLACK has placed on the reverse of this still photograph the following statement: "I identified picture #1 as the man introduced to me as "Robert." SLACK signed this statement and dated it June 27, 1950.

E. PAUL STARCHER

Reference is made to the above signed statement which contains information concerning STARCHER.

SLACK additionally advised that he had first heard the name of PAUL STARCHER when it was mentioned to him by RICHARD BRIGGS. He was unable to recall the occasion when this name was mentioned or any circumstances surrounding this incident.

GOLD, according to SLACK, had wanted to secure a reliable contact at the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Division in South Charleston, West Virginia, and the name of PAUL STARCHER was given to him on the second meeting with "Robert", set forth in the above statement.

SLACK met STARCHER personally on SLACK'S second trip to Charleston, West Virginia, where STARCHER, GOCHENAUR, and STANLEY GLASS were employed. SLACK secured background data concerning STARCHER from a personal conversation with him and also through conversation with GLASS and GOCHENAUR, both of whom were acquainted with STARCHER. This one meeting in Charleston was the only time that SLACK ever met STARCHER, and the background information on STARCHER was turned over to GOLD in written form by SLACK at a later contact. GOLD was extremely interested in the information furnished on STARCHER and was interested in meeting STARCHER personally. SLACK is not aware as to whether GOLD ever succeeded in meeting STARCHER or whether GOLD ever utilized STARCHER in his espionage activities.

F. UNIDENTIFIED COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTOR

The subject recalled a meeting with an unknown instructor at Columbia University in New York City sometime during a summer between 1937 and 1939. This meeting was arranged by RICHARD BRIGGS while BRIGGS was living in Verona, New Jersey, and SLACK remembers, during a visit by SLACK to BRIGGS, that BRIGGS told SLACK that he wanted SLACK to accompany him to New York and meet an individual whom he knew. The meeting took place on the steps of the public library on Fifth Avenue in New York City. The unidentified instructor was standing on the steps, apparently awaiting the arrival of BRIGGS, and was greeted quite warmly by BRIGGS. This led SLACK to believe that BRIGGS had been previously well acquainted with this individual.

The three individuals entered the library and conversed at one of the tables for approximately one or two hours. SLACK gathered from the conversation that the instructor had but recently returned from a one-year trip to Russia, where he had been employed as an engineer in the construction of the Moscow subway. The conversation in general covered the working conditions, living conditions, and salaries paid to technicians in Russia. SLACK gathered that this unknown Columbia instructor was not too favorably impressed with the conditions in Russia. At the conclusion of the conversation, the three individuals left the library, and the unknown instructor took his leave of SLACK and BRIGGS on the steps of the library.

SLACK stated that this Columbia instructor was an engineer. He believed him to be a mechanical engineer, although there is a possibility

he might have been an electrical engineer. He was approximately 5' 7" tall, slim build, dark complexion, dark hair, about thirty years old at the time, and presumably American born.

SLACK advised that he believed he would be able to identify this individual in the event photographs of logical suspects were displayed to him.

G. JOHN HUMPHRIES

SLACK was interviewed regarding the notation "HUMPH - one child", which appeared on material located in possession of HARRY GOLD. It is noted that HARRY GOLD stated that this referred to a JOHN HUMPHRIES, whose name was furnished to him by SLACK as a possible espionage recruit and that GOLD furnished some specific information concerning this JOHN HUMPHRIES.

The notation "HUMPH - one child" and GOLD'S statement regarding JOHN HUMPHRIES was completely unfamiliar to SLACK. SLACK denied having known an individual by that name or any individuals with names similar to it. The background data furnished by GOLD was reviewed with SLACK, and he was completely unable to recall any individual to whom GOLD could be referring. He stated again that the only individuals he had ever discussed with GOLD are PAUL STARCHER and LEEDES GRINEFF.

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K. HOWARD GOCHENAUR

SLACK attempted to recapitulate his contact with HOWARD GOCHENAUR in Charleston, West Virginia, and recalled that there were three meetings by SLACK with him.

SLACK recalls writing to STANLEY GLASS, who was employed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the time, and arranging to have GLASS meet SLACK in Charleston and introduce SLACK to GOCHENAUR. SLACK went to Charleston from Rochester at the agreed time and took a room in the Kanawha Hotel. Instead of waiting for GLASS, SLACK contacted GOCHENAUR on his day of arrival and invited GOCHENAUR to his room. GOCHENAUR came to SLACK'S hotel room that same evening, and SLACK introduced himself as a friend of RICHARD BRIGGS. On the following day STANLEY GLASS met SLACK and GOCHENAUR in the hotel room and made a formal introduction. During this first contact, no information was furnished to SLACK by GOCHENAUR, although plans were made for GOCHENAUR to turn material over to SLACK at a future date.

On SLACK'S second visit to Charleston, West Virginia, GOCHENAUR furnished him with a report on the manufacture of nylon. SLACK reviewed the report, considered it inadequate, and returned it to GOCHENAUR with the request that it be improved. SLACK accepted no material from GOCHENAUR on this second contact.

On SLACK'S third trip to Charleston, West Virginia, GOCHENAUR produced the revised report on the nylon process, and it was accepted by SLACK. SLACK took the nylon report with him on his return to Rochester and subsequently furnished it to GOLD and "ROBERT."

[redacted]

[redacted] OS

II. INVESTIGATION AT KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS S. HOPKINS:

It is noted that two guest registration cards of the Kingsport Inn in the name of HARRY GOLD were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparison. On June 27, 1950, the Laboratory advised that these two registration cards, #4206 dated September 30 and #4807 dated October 23, were prepared by HARRY GOLD, whose known handwriting specimens are on file at the Laboratory.

Guest registration card #4206 was displayed to JAMES H. PARK, Resident Manager of the Kingsport Inn. PARK stated that the initial "P" on this card is his initial and indicated that GOLD had been registered at the Inn by PARK. A photograph of GOLD was displayed to PARK, but he was unable to identify it as the individual who had registered at the Inn. PARK will testify to the above facts.

Guest registration card #4807 of the Kingsport Inn contains the initial "H". PARK advised that the hotel clerk who had registered GOLD on this occasion is E. C. HAGGARD, presently employed by the Hotel Valdez-Dayton at Valdosta, Georgia. This card has been forwarded to the Atlanta Office for display to HAGGARD.

HARRY GOLD has advised that he made inquiry at the house immediately to the rear of SLACK'S residence in Kingsport, Tennessee, in December of 1944, in an attempt to ascertain the present whereabouts of SLACK. Mr. and Mrs. CURTIS E. CROWDER, Route 3, Church Hill, Tennessee, who advised that they had resided in the residence directly to the rear of the SLACK residence from November, 1943, through the latter part of 1945, stated they could recall no inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the subject and were unable to identify photographs of HARRY GOLD as being those of an individual who had made such inquiries at their home.

JULIA WEBER SLACK, according to employment records at the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, was employed from October 6, 1943, to February 11, 1944, as an analyst in the Nitric Acid Control Laboratory, Department #259, where tests on RDX were conducted. Her application reflects the following relatives: Sisters, Mrs. MORRIS KRAFT, 406 Clements Street, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. KRIS CLAUSEN, 3316 69th Street, Jackson Heights, New York; brother, SEYMOUR LONDON, United States Army; uncle, SAM SALINGER, born in Russia, residence, Liverpool, England; cousin, SEYMOR LONDON, born in the United States, address, London, England.

KM 65-480

JOSEPH PHILIP SLACK was employed at the Holston Ordnance Works from December 8, 1942, through August 19, 1944, and on March 5, 1944, was transferred to Department #259, the Nitric Acid Control Laboratory.

An incomplete record located at the HOW indicated that GENEVIEVE S. SLACK was accepted as a stenographer at the HOW on June 19, 1943, but never reported for work.

XX 65-480

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H. CROUSE-HINDS COMPANY

It is noted that HARRY GOLD advised that he and SEMENOV at one time discussed the possibility of getting information from the Crouse-Hinds Company in Syracuse, New York. GOLD was of the opinion that he had approached SLACK concerning this matter but believed that nothing had ever been done about it.

SLACK vaguely recalled that GOLD or SEMENOV had mentioned this company to him. It was his recollection that they wanted to know if he had any contacts within this company and that he had told them he knew nothing at all about the organization and had furnished them no information concerning it nor had he suggested any possible recruits to them from this organization.

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[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

J. PICTURES DISPLAYED

Photographs of the following individuals were displayed to SLACK and pertinent information on those individuals discussed with him, but he advised he had never been acquainted with any of these suspects: JOEL BARR, HELENE and MAX ELITCHER, RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS, WILLIAM PERL, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, LOUISE and ALFRED SARANT, IRVING GEORGE SCHUMAN, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, HELEN and MORTON SOBELL.

III. INVESTIGATION AT KINGSPORT

Eleven photographs of the former residence of the subject at 1100 Midland Drive, Kingsport, and the surrounding area were secured at Kingsport and forwarded to the Albany Office and the Philadelphia Office for possible display to the subject and to HARRY GOLD.

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FD-71
(7-30-45)

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

open 65/31/50
assig J W Lewis R

COMPLAINT FORM

UNKOWN AMERICAN, No. 4,
SYRACUSE or Buffalo,
HARRY GOLD Informant.
Subject's Name and Aliases

INDEXED

Name of Complainant

Address of Complainant

Telephone Number of Complainant

Date and Time Complaint Received

Address of Subject

Espionage R
Character of Case

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

FACTS OF COMPLAINT:

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

65-15332-1

J W Lewis
Special Agent

BI: NEW YORK
MAY 31 195

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. N.Y. 65-15384 KW

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TITLE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Unknown Consultant at Aswan Dam, Egypt, 1946-49

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

10/16/56 Corrected per my let to Bureau 7-3 Tuw

DS

P.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 2 [illegible]

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-15384-76

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-2

NY 65-15384

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NY 65-15384

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" 'The original idea for the plant came in 1944 from Colonel FREDERICK POPE, president of the CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION, who saw the waste gases being burned at the oil refineries."

The article then goes on to describe some of the technical features of the plant.

On April 26, 1951, a photograph of CLARKE FULLERTON DAVIS, taken in 1948, was exhibited to HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent, but GOLD advised that he never saw DAVIS and never heard his name before.

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DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

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Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that Col. FREDERICK POPE, 60th Floor, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, was so listed as a member of the American Council of the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS on November 24, 1937.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, stated as follows regarding the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS:

"The INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS was originally non-Communist, but Communists infiltrated it. The IPR was discussed at Political Committee meetings of the Communist Party. The Communist Party did have very great influence in the IPR and at times controlled its policy".

The current New York City Telephone Directory for Manhattan lists FREDERICK POPE, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

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A photograph of COL. POPE, taken in 1948, was exhibited to DAVID GREENGLASS, but he made no identification.

This same photograph was also exhibited to HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent, also without effecting an identification.

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During the course of another investigation in 1947, FRANK P. FIFER was interviewed, at which time he was the head hydro-electric engineer, North Atlantic Division, U. S. Engineers, War Department, 111 East 16th Street, New York City.

At this time, FIFER advised that he was in Russia from 1926 to 1932 working at the Dneiperstroy Hydro-electric Project as the representative consulting engineer on design and construction. He was employed by the HUGH L. COOPER & COMPANY, the engineering company which had the contract for the construction of this project.

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NY 65-15384

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In addition to exhibiting photographs of DAVIS, POPE, FIFER and LAPEAN, the following photographs were exhibited to HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet espionage agents, without effecting an identification:

ALEXANDER V. KARPOV
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EUGENE S. HARMON

It will be noted that in an interview with RUTH GREENGLASS, wife of DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet espionage agent, she stated that in March, 1949, JULIUS ROSENBERG, confessed Soviet espionage agent, had obtained about two or three thousand dollars from the Unknown Subject.

P E N D I N G

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

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HARRY GOLD was contacted by SA Joseph C. Walsh.

LEADS

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It will be noted that CLARK F. DAVIS requested that in the event of an emergency, GORDON PARRY, PEOPLE'S BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Westfield, New Jersey be notified. In view of this information, this lead, if deemed advisable, should be covered in a discreet fashion.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

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10/17/56

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FILE NO. N.Y. 65-15384 KW

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	5/16/51	1/11,12;2/10;3/6;4/25,27,30; 5/1-3/51	EDWIN R. TULLY

TITLE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Unknown Consultant at Aswan Dam,
Egypt, 1946-49

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

DS

10/16/56 Corrected per my ltr to Bureau 7-3 [illegible]

P.

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 2 [illegible]

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-15384-76

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The "New York Herald Tribune" of April 2, 1950, Section 10, Page 26, Column 1, contains the following article:

NY 65-15384

"Huge New Chemical Plant Demonstrates Abilities of Egyptians

"An example of what can be accomplished industrially in Egypt with a maximum of local labor and engineering talent and a minimum of foreign workmanship is the construction of a plant for the EGYPTIAN FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL COMPANY near Port Suez, which will soon be producing two hundred thousand tons of badly needed calcium nitrate fertilizer.

"CLARKE F. DAVIS of Short Hills, New Jersey, a former vice president of the CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION in New York City, who is in charge of erecting the plant, believes that it is a practical demonstration of what can be done by private enterprise under Point Four, and it was started two years ago.

"'We began with a clean piece of desert and a clean piece of paper and the vision and courage of AHMED ABBOUD PASHA, president of the company', MR. DAVIS said.

" 'With a seven million dollar loan from the IMPORT-EXPORT BANK for the most essential items, which had to be purchased in the United States, such as boilers, et cetera, the capital was all subscribed locally.

" 'The chemical process plant itself was designed by the CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, but everything else has been designed and manufactured right here in Egypt . . . . I am the only foreign employee of the company . . . .

" 'The original idea for the plant came in 1944 from Colonel FREDERICK POPE, president of the CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION, who saw the waste gases being burned at the oil refineries."

The article then goes on to describe some of the technical features of the plant.

On April 26, 1951, a photograph of CLARKE FULLERTON DAVIS, taken in 1948, was exhibited to HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent, but GOLD advised that he never saw DAVIS and never heard his name before.

On April 27, 1951, a photograph of CLARKE FULLERTON DAVIS was exhibited to DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet espionage agent, but he advised that he never saw DAVIS and knew nothing concerning him.

[redacted] OS

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that Col. FREDERICK POPE, 60th Floor, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, was so listed as a member of the American Council of the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS on November 24, 1937.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, stated as follows regarding the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS:

"The INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS was originally non-Communist, but Communists infiltrated it. The IPR was discussed at Political Committee meetings of the Communist Party. The Communist Party did have very great influence in the IPR and at times controlled its policy".

The current New York City Telephone Directory for Manhattan lists FREDERICK POPE, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

On April 27, 1951, DAVIS GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed concerning COL. FREDERICK POPE, but GREENGLASS advised that he never heard the name mentioned by JULIUS ROSENBERG or anyone else connected with Soviet espionage.

A photograph of COL. POPE, taken in 1948, was exhibited to DAVID GREENGLASS, but he made no identification.

This same photograph was also exhibited to HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent, also without effecting an identification.

[redacted]

OS

[redacted]

OS

[redacted]

OS

During the course of another investigation in 1947, FRANK P. FIFER was interviewed, at which time he was the head hydro-electric engineer, North Atlantic Division, U. S. Engineers, War Department, 111 East 16th Street, New York City.

At this time, FIFER advised that he was in Russia from 1926 to 1932 working at the Dneiperstroy Hydro-electric Project as the representative consulting engineer on design and construction. He was employed by the HUGH L. COOPER & COMPANY, the engineering company which had the contract for the construction of this project.

FIFER explained that when he first went to Russia in 1926, he spent six months in Moscow working on the plans for the project. After that, he spent all of his time at the actual project itself working on the construction except for monthly trips to Leningrad for consultations with Russian officials.

[redacted]

[redacted]

OS

Photographs of FRANK PRESTON FIFER, taken in 1944 and 1950, were exhibited to confessed Soviet espionage agents HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS, without effecting an identification.

[redacted]

OS

[redacted]

OS

[redacted]

OS

[redacted]

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[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

A photograph of RAYMOND E. LAPEAN, taken in 1948, was exhibited to confessed Soviet espionage agents HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS, without effecting an identification.

In addition to exhibiting photographs of DAVIS, POPE, FIFER and LAPEAN, the following photographs were exhibited to HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet espionage agents, without effecting an identification:

ALEXANDER V. KARPOV
SINCLAIR O. HARPER
EUGENE S. HARMON

It will be noted that in an interview with RUTH GREENGLASS, wife of DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet espionage agent, she stated that in March, 1949, JULIUS ROSENBERG, confessed Soviet espionage agent, had obtained about two or three thousand dollars from the Unknown Subject.

PENDING

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

[redacted]

The records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services and Investigations, were checked by SA August J. Micek.

HARRY GOLD was contacted by SA Joseph C. Walsh.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will exhibit photographs of all of the suspects in this case to MAX ELITCHER, RUTH GREENGLASS and BERNARD GREENGLASS.

Will locate the bank accounts of FREDERICK POPE and FRANK P. FIFER and determine if there is any indication of funds being given to JULIUS ROSENBERG in 1949.

NEWARK

Will locate the bank accounts of CLARK FULLERTON DAVIS, Short Hills, New Jersey, and RAYMOND E. LAPEAN, 404 Churchill Road, West Englewood, New Jersey, and determine if there is any indication of funds being given to JULIUS ROSENBERG in 1949.

It will be noted that CLARK F. DAVIS requested that in the event of an emergency, GORDON PARRY, PEOPLE'S BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Westfield, New Jersey be notified. In view of this information, this lead, if deemed advisable, should be covered in a discreet fashion.

SAN FRANCISCO

Will report the results of the interview with SINCLAIR O. HARPER.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: June 5, 1951

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT: Unknown Consultant
at Aswan Dam, Egypt, 1946-1949
ESPIONAGE - R
New York 65-15384

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Edwin R. Tully, dated May 16, 1951, at New York City, in this case. With respect to the undeveloped leads set forth in the referenced report, they should be covered immediately.

For the information of the Newark Office, the pertinent period in checking the bank accounts of Clarke Fullerton Davis and Raymond E. Lapean would be about March, 1949, which is approximately the date when Julius Rosenberg reportedly received a loan from his consultant friend.

The New York Office should immediately conduct investigation to develop additional data concerning Colonel Frederick Pope, who is considered to be a logical suspect in this matter.

The Bureau is desirous of receiving the results of this investigation in the immediate future in view of the fact that following the completion of our investigation CIA is to be requested to interview Clarke Fullerton Davis in order to determine if he was Rosenberg's contact.

65-59341

cc: Newark

65-15384-78

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 6 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

Harrington

This Case should be Handled Immediately

SAC, NEW YORK

June 3,

DIRECTOR, FBI

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ESPIONAGE - R
New York 65-15384

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