

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

Bulky Exhibits

SUBJECT ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

FILE NO. 100-95068

VOLUME NO. 1 B

SERIALS 1

thru

33

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN 100-95068 1B1-33

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1	9 Photos & 1 negative of ABE BROTHMAN			Destroyed 2/13/52
2	Physical surveillance log re Brothman on 1-23-50			Destroyed 2/13/52
3	Mail tracing			Destroyed
4	4 photographs of Harry Gold			Destroyed 2/12/52
5	2 photographs of 3rd Party	✓		
6	2 photographs of 3rd Party	✓		
7	Photographic copy of 16 pg document	✓		
8	one photo and one negative of 3rd party			transferred to 100-96341-164
9	photo of A Brothman in 1948.			Destroyed 2/13/52
10	Interview log on 3rd Party			transferred to 100-96341-166
11	Harry Gold Statement 57 Pgs	✓		
12	Harry Gold Statement 22 Pgs	✓		
13	GRAND Jury MINUTES - A. BROTHMAN & M. MOSKOWITZ testimony		B3	
14	Grand Jury MINUTES A. BROTHMAN & M. MOSKOWITZ testimony		B3	
15	Grand Jury MINUTES A. BROTHMAN & M. MOSKOWITZ testimony		B3	MOSKOWITZ testimony transferred to 100-96341-187
16	Grand Jury Minutes Brothman testimony		B3	
17	Grand Jury Minutes Harry Gold Testimony		B3	
18	2 copies of "Batch-Continuous Process for Kuma-S" by Brothman & F.P. WEBER			destroyed 2/12/52
19	Report on the Rubber Program 1940-1945			destroyed 2/12/52
20	copy of Handwritten documents found at Harry Gold's residence	✓		
21	original interview notes on Brothman on 5-16-50			destroyed 2/12/52
22	original interview notes on Brothman on 6-16-50			destroyed 2/12/52

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

[illegible]

FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received Dec. 1949

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
100-95068-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J.R. MURPHY
Source from which obtained SEE BELOW
Address _____
Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION
Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE
Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

1. 9 photos and one negative of Abraham Brothman.
2. Physical surveillance log re Abraham Brothman on 1-23-50.
3. Mail Tracings.

Note; Above retyped from envelope pmkd 12-29-49.

*Destroyed 2/13/52
Collins*

100-95068-1B
F. B. I.
JAN 2 1950
N. Y. C.
SEARCHED [] FILE []

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 5-10-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. E. MURPHY

Source from which obtained SEE SERIALS 92, 93

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

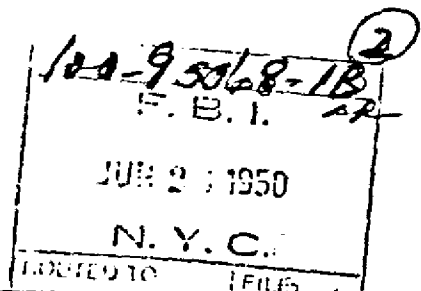
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

4. 4 photographs of Harry Gold.

*Destroyed 2/12/52
Collins*



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 5-20-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
100-95068-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J.R. MURPHY

Source from which obtained SEE SERIAL 96

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

5. 2 prints of photographs of Gerhard Norval Wollan.
6. 2 prints of photo,raphs of Rolf Wollan.

100-95068-1B (3)
F. B. I.
JUN 23 1950
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 2-26-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95048-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J.R. MURPHY

Source from which obtained SEE SERIAL 120

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

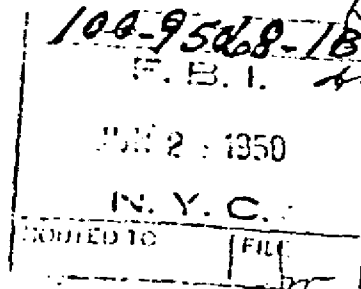
Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

7. Photographic copy of a five page typewritten document, together with a cover sheet, entitled "Thermal Diffusion -- A Prospectus."



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 6-12-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J.R. MURPHY

Source from which obtained SEE SERIAL 141

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

- * 8. One photo and one negative of Miriam Moskowitz taken 1948.
9. ~~One~~ photo of Abraham Brothman taken 1948. ✓

* - 168 transferred to 100-46341-114

Destroyed 2/13/52
Collins

100-95068-1B (5)	
F. B. I. aa	
JUN 23 1950	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 5-16-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent T. WOELFER

Source from which obtained NY OFFICE

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETURN

List of contents:

10. Interview log re. Miriam Moskowitz dated 5-17, 3-50

transferred to 100-96341-10-6

(6)

<u>100-95068-1B</u>	
F. B. I.	
JUL 18 1950	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7-11-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1P

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. COLLINS

Source from which obtained SEE SERIAL 728

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired EVIDENCE

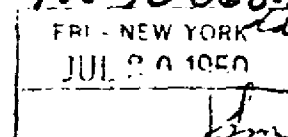
Location of bulky exhibit IN-CABINET WIRE FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

11. One typewritten statement executed by Harry Gold which deals solely with Gold's association with Brothman.
12. One typewritten statement executed by Harry Gold which is concerned principally with the possible violations of perjury and subornation of perjury on the part of Brothman.



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/25/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

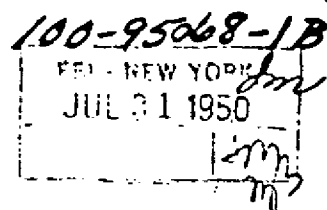
ESPIONAGE - R - 100-95068 -1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent JOHN M. COLLINS
Source from which obtained SA AG THOMAS J. DONEGAN
Address Room 1801 - U.S. Court House
Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION
Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE
Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

13. Minutes of Grand Jury. Testimony of Abraham Brothman & Miriam Moscovitz before Grand Jury. SD NY 7/14/50.
14. Minutes of Grand Jury. Testimony of Abraham Brothman & Miriam Moscovitz before Grand Jury. SD NY 7/17/50.
- * 15. Minutes of Grand Jury. Testimony of Abraham Brothman & Miriam Moscovitz before Grand Jury. SD NY 7/18/50.

*testimony of Miriam in Moskovitz transferred to
100-96341-107*



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/5/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was

100-95068-1B - Espionage-R
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent ROBERT M. KANE

Source from which obtained Special Ass't. to A.G. Thomas Donegan

Address U.S. Court House (CONFIDENTIAL)

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

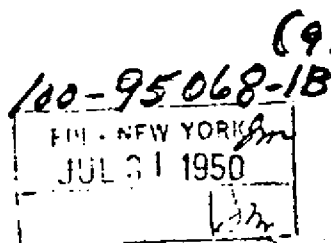
Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

16. Minutes of Brothman testimony before Grand Jury on 7-22-47.
17. Minutes of Harry Gold's testimony before Grand Jury on 7-31-47.



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/21/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

ESPIONAGE-R - 100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. M. COLLINS

Source from which obtained SPE Serial 257

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

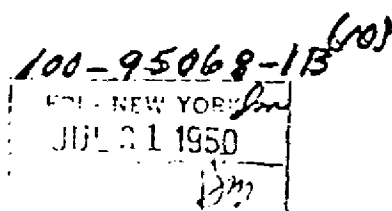
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DELETED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

- ✓ 18. Two photostatic copies "BATCH-CONTINUOUS PROCESS for Buna-S" by A. BROTHMAN and A.P. WEBER.
- ✓ 19. Report on the Rubber Program 1940-1945.

*Destroyed 2/12/52
J.M. Collins*



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/12/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
BUCHLOVE-R- 100-95068
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J. M. COLLINS
Source from which obtained SEE SERIAL 725
Address _____
Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION
Location of bulky exhibit IN CANTERBURY, ILL.
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DETERMINED UPON COMPLETION OF CASE
Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETURN

List of contents:

20. Photostatic Copies of handwritten documents of five pages dated 4/9/45 found in Harry Gold possession at time of a search of his residence.

(11)
100-95068-1B
FBI - NY
AUG 1 1950
Am

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 5-16-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent R.W. KANE

Source from which obtained J.R. MURPHY

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired EVIDENCE

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

- ✓ 21. Original notes of interview with subject on 5-16-50.
- ✓ 22. Original notes of interview with subject on 6-16-50.

*Destroyed 2/12/52
C.O. [initials]*

*100-95068-1B (12)
22*

*100-95068-1B
22*

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 5-22-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent ROBERT M. KANE

Source from which obtained JOHN COLLINS

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired EVIDENCE

Location of bulky exhibit - IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

23. Original notes of interview with subject on 5-22-50

*Destroyed 7/12/52
JWC*

100-95068-1B (3)

117C

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7-29-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent JOHN C. COLLINS

Source from which obtained USA LEWIS E. SAYPOL

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

- 24. Copy of indictment of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscovitz.
- * 25. Original and one copy of bench warrant for Miriam Moscovitz.
- 26. Original and one copy of bench warrant for Abraham Brothman.

* - transferred to 100-96341-1B8

Given to Ray M. Cohn, AUSA, SDNY 11/20/50.
Replaced with photostatic copy

100-95068-1B⁽¹⁴⁾

117C

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 8-1-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1E

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent J.M. COLLINS

Source from which obtained SEE SERIAL 284

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

27. Typewritten copy of the agreement between the Industrial Process Engineers and Brothman and Moskowitz showing the exact duties of Abraham Brothman.

100-95068-1B

(15)

an

147C

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 8-4-50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent AUSA ROY M. COHN

Source from which obtained JOHN C. COLLINS

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

28. Marshal's return to writ of habeas corpus obtained by William L. Missing defense attorney and affidavit of AUSA ROY M. COHN in support of return.

100-95068-1B

16

aa

177c

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/29/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-13

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent JOHN M. COLLINS

Source from which obtained JOHN M. COLLINS

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

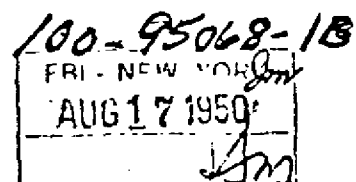
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

- * 29. Arrest log of Miriam Moskowitz.
- 30. Arrest log of Abraham Brothman.

* Transferred to 100-96341-169



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 7/29/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-13

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent JOHN W. COLLINS

Source from which obtained JOHN W. COLLINS

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

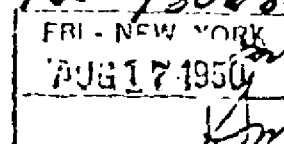
Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

- 31. Receipts for property of Abraham Brothman.
- * 32. Receipts for property of Miriam Woscowitz.

* - transferred to 100-96341-16 10



BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 8/8/50

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

100-95068-1B

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent JOHN W. COLLINS

Source from which obtained JOHN W. COLLINS

Address _____

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

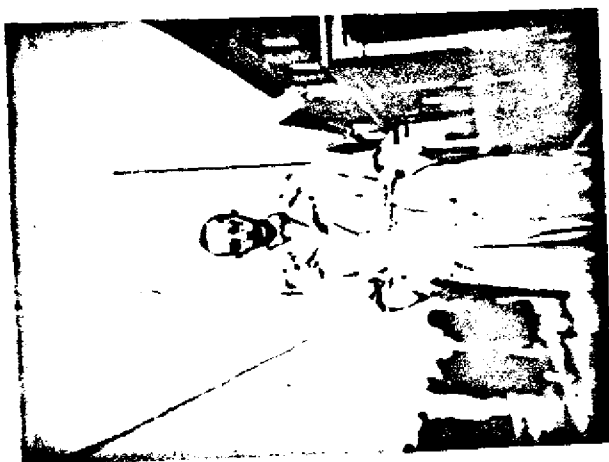
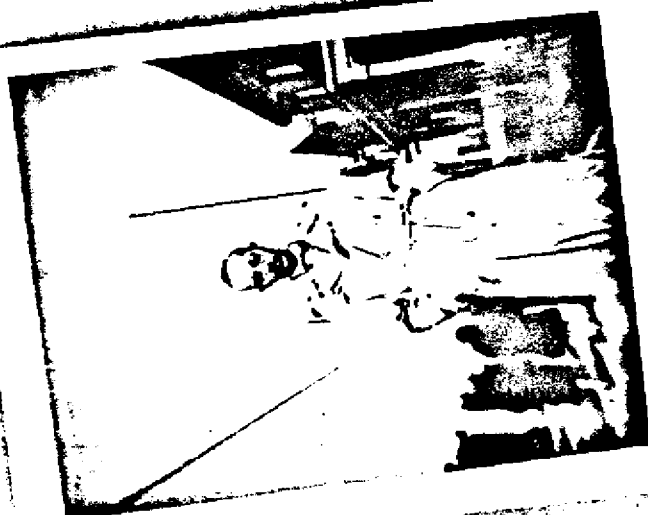
Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

33. Physical surveillance Logs on Abraham Brothman for 7/28 & 29/ 50.

*Destroyed 2/12/52
Collins*

(19)
100-95068-1B
AUG 17 1950
Sm



100-95068 165, 166

THERMAL DIFFUSION -- A PROSPECTUS

100-95068-157

KI 100-365040
FBI

6130
NO
VESTIGATION

ALDVK-2VLELA

THERMAL DIFFUSION -- A PROSPECTUS

I. Background

A. Definition -- Given a mixture of two gases in motion between a hot and a cold wall, there will be set up a considerable difference in the relative concentrations of the two gases at the top and the bottom of the apparatus. If the mixture at either or both ends of the equipment is regularly taken off then there results what is known as the "thermal diffusion - siphoning" effect. The rate of circulation of the gas mixture must be such that it is well below the critical value for the Reynold's Number, i.e., so that no turbulence will result -- otherwise a considerable amount of re-mixing may occur.

Thermal diffusion in the case of liquids is known as the Soret effect and occurs whether or not the liquid is in motion.

B. Historical -- The phenomenon of thermal diffusion was first discovered theoretically by Enskog of Sweden in 1911 and independently by Chapman in England in 1917. Later in the same year Chapman and Dootson gave the first experimental proof of thermal diffusion. It was Chapman who first suggested (1919) the use of thermal diffusion in the separation of isotopes but this idea

KI 100-365040
LABORATORY

6130

was ridiculed by Mulliken who concluded that it could not compete with other methods. As a result, except for such theoretical work as was done by Chapman up until 1932, the utilization of thermal diffusion was completely neglected by physicists till 1938 when it was revived again by Clusius and Dickel in Germany and then in America by Brewer and Bramley and a number of other investigators.

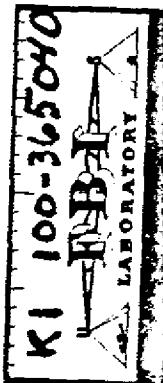
The so-called Soret effect for liquids was really first observed by Ludwig in Germany in 1856; it was reported in France by Soret twenty-five years later.

II. Theory

Furry, Jones, and Onsager (Reference I) believe that "No simple theory can give an account of thermal diffusion; neither its existence nor its sign can be derived from elementary considerations. Its presence can be understood only be a detailed consideration of the equations of transport in a gas." However, Frankel (Physical Review 57:661) and Gillespie (Ibid. 61:388) have proposed reasonable simple explanations; these considerations can be used to give a correct estimate of the value of the thermal diffusion constant.

Brewer and Bramley (Physical Review 57:359) give as a general description of the ~~three~~ ^{four} actions that give rise to thermal diffusion:

- a. Difference in mass (thermal or initial diffusion).



6130

NO.

IGATION

- b. Mass action of gas similar to convection current.
- c. Slight concentration due to Langmuir film.
- d. The radii of the two molecules.

Not all mixtures can be separated as the coefficient of thermal diffusion vanishes when the mode of interaction, the radii, and the masses of the two sets of molecules are all equal.

All theoretical efforts to explain the Soret effect in liquids have been completely unsuccessful.

III. Description of Apparatus

Essentially all that is needed are two concentric cylinders, the inner one heated and the outer one cooled, mounted in a vertical position, with reservoirs at the top and bottom communicating with the annular space between the cylinders where convection and diffusion take place. In most cases the lighter molecules will concentrate toward the top of the apparatus.

Clusius and Dickel ran a heated wire up the axis of a long vertical hollow tube into which was put the gas mixture to be separated; using a 50% Helium and 50% Bromine mixture, the two gases were separated in a matter of minutes in a tube only three feet long.

In addition to Reference I, thermal diffusion equipment is described by Taylor and Gockler (Reference 2) and Nier and Bardeen (Reference 3). Apparatus for thermal



6130
No. —

DATE 5/23/50
FILE 710

diffusion in liquids is detailed by Gillespie and Breck (Reference 4) and by Carr (Physical Review 61:726 and J. Chemical Physics 12:349).

One very significant feature of the apparatus for thermal diffusion in gases is that an annular spacing of 0.7 cm. seems to work best of all.

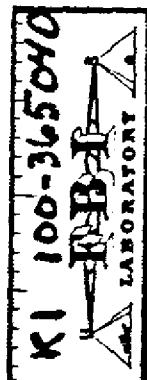
The inner tube is usually heated by Nichrome wire but any other means such as steam or Dowtherm can probably be used much more effectively on an industrial scale.

IV. Uses of Thermal Diffusion

It is proposed to utilize thermal diffusion to increase the concentration of O_2 in air from the normal 21% up to 60 or 80%. This enriched oxygen can then be used for any oxidation process such as the manufacture of sulfuric acid from sulfur and the manufacture of nitric acid from ammonia. The saving in size of equipment, power, and overall efficiency would be incalculable.

Other proposed fields of investigation would be:

- a. Recovery of CO_2 from stack gases: if the ordinary 14% by volume CO_2 concentration could be raised to say 40 or 60%, then this process can be made feasible.
- b. Separation of azeotropic liquid mixtures, particularly such as ethanol-water and the bothersome methanol-other solvents azeotrope.



6130
No. —

DATE 5/23/52
PHONE 7

- 5 -

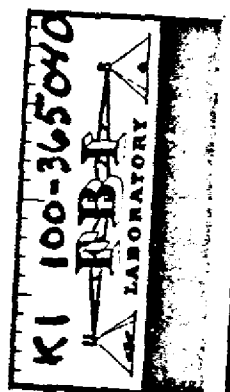
- c. Separation of liquid mixtures with close boiling points such as the xylols.
- d. Concentration of the end products of the butanol-acetone-ethanol fermentation. These occur in a total of only 2 to 3 grams of solvent per 100 cc. of beer and the cost of distillation is necessarily high.
- e. Separation of traces of impurities from liquids, such as thiophene in benzene.

This list is only a hint as to what can actually be done by the application of thermal diffusion.

V. Conclusions

While nothing as yet has appeared in the literature regarding the application of thermal diffusion to an industrial process, still, in order to be on the safe side it must be assumed that such work is being investigated. It is certain, however, that the first person to submit pilot plant proofs of definite applications to industry will be in a key position in a new and potentially vast field.

Note: Appended are photostatic copies of References 1, 2, 3, and 4 given in the body of the report.



6130
NO. —
DATE 5/23/50
PHONE 783

I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that any statement I make can be used against me in a Court of Law. I have been advised of my right of counsel and I know that I do not have to make any statement at all.

Some time in the middle or late August of the year 1941, my Soviet superior, OAL, who has since been identified as ~~was~~^{by me as Samson} EL R. OV, told me that he would have an important assignment relating to obtaining information from a "Government official." He did not elaborate on this except that a week or so after his first announcement in the middle of August, he told me of an arrangement for meeting this man. About a week later he told me that the proposed meeting was off. I believe that the reason that he gave was that there was a Jewish holiday, the Day of Atonement, coming up, and that the man in question or his immediate family were religious. He also, at this time, gave me instructions for a later meeting. This meeting, I believe, was to be in the downtown part of New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Bay or Church Street. I appeared for this meeting, but it did not take place. There is some little doubt in my mind whether or not this or a following meeting, which also did not take place, actually occurred in the order that I have given them, but in any case to summarize:

100-95068-1611

There were three proposed meetings; one which SAI, himself, called off, and two others, one of which may have been called off by SAI and ^{to} one of which I definitely went and the man in question did not show up. Now, up to this time, he had not been described to me by name. ~~It~~ ^{There} was merely the statement that he was an important Government official, an engineer. I believe that the third meeting was near a Child's Restaurant, somewhere in the Broadway District. About the third week in September, SAI gave me a set of instructions for meeting this man. This meeting was to take place between 6th and 7th Avenues, somewhere about 26th or 27th Street. The man in question was to be in a car, the license number of which had an "H" in it as I recall, and I have since been told by the Investigating Agents, or rather I have been shown a memorandum card on which is written, in my handwriting, the license number 2H9088. Also on the memorandum card was the fact that I was to ask about this man's wife, NAOMI, and to ask about his baby daughter, and I was to bring greetings from "HELEN." I was told, at this time, that the man's name was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting took place as planned on a Monday night, very late in September. I definitely recall that the occasion of this meeting was also the night of the JOE LOUIS - LOU NOVA heavyweight fight. BROTHMAN was late for this meeting by about 10 or 15 minutes, and finally came along ^{this} the street in the middle twenties, between 6th and 7th ^{Avenues,} streets in his car. I spotted the license number. It was very dark and as is usual in the Fur and Garment

district, there was no one there at all. I opened the door and slipped into the car beside him. He seemed a little startled for a moment; possibly he thought that this was someone hostile to him. I then gave him the greeting and identified myself as FRANK KESSLER. Just about this time, the fight came on, and we sat in the car and heard it on BROTHMAN's car radio throughout the two or three rounds that the fight lasted. We then drove around for a little while, possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time I tried to appear as genial as possible. BROTHMAN asked a few questions about HELEN and he also inquired about "JOHN." BROTHMAN told me that HELEN was the person who had preceeded me and was the person to whom he had given information. He also told me that JOHN had preceeded HELEN. Our later conversation took place in a Bickford Restaurant, that same night, and was an exceedingly lengthy one. This Bickford Restaurant, by the way, is located on, I believe, the west side of either 6th or 7th Avenues, above 34th Street, but below 42nd Street.

At this time, BROTHMAN told me that he had not gotten along too well with HELEN and I gathered from his conversation that the principal difficulty was the fact that HELEN was not technically trained. He also told me that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbon-dale, Pennsylvania, and New York City. He also told me that he had gotten along very well with JOHN. The conversation may have lasted as long as three hours. I believe that it broke up sometime around one o'clock,

because I believe that I have a recollection of just making a 1:25 or a 1:35 train back to Philadelphia. BROTHMAN, also, upon the occasion of this first meeting with him, said that he was glad that I was a chemist because he believed that it would make possible the occasion of him again funneling information through me to the Soviet Union. This information, I understood, was to cover the various processes on which BROTHMAN was doing design work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

I have stated the phrase, "on which BROTHMAN was doing design work" because, from his conversation, I gathered that he was in complete charge of all design work at the Hendrick Company. The rest of the conversation, and as I have said, this was a quite lengthy one, concerned BROTHMAN himself. There was a good deal of background material, including the fact that he had won a scholarship, a Harkness scholarship, to Columbia University, at I believe, the age of 14. It also included the story that one of his uncles, on, I believe, his mother's side, was supposed to have gotten him a scholarship for the City College of New York, but had refused to use any influence to do so. Then BROTHMAN related with great pride and satisfaction the fact that in a competitive examination, he had, wound up first, and had obtained the coveted Harkness scholarship, which not only included tuition to Columbia College, but also included maintenance, books, and possibly some additional funds.

There was some talk about BROTHMAN's daughter, who was then not

much more than an infant. This child I discovered to be ELSA. This I believe, covers the extent of the matters discussed during my first meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

As I have stated before, I told BROTHMAN that I was a chemist and told him that my name was FRANK KESSLER, but I did not tell him where I lived except to indicate that it was not in New York City. We made arrangements, or rather, I set the arrangement for a second meeting. This was to take place in Child's Restaurant on Columbus Circle, the west side of Columbus Circle, that is. It was to be approximately 8:00 p.m., and was to take place, I believe, on Thursday or Friday of the week following our first meeting. This second meeting took place, but BROTHMAN was about an hour and a half late. During this time, I made several calls to his office at the Hendrick Company. I knew that they were in the downtown part of New York City, somewhere around Church Street.

I neglected to state that on the occasion of the first meeting, BROTHMAN gave me the phone number of the Hendrick Company, which I believe, was Barclay 9 - something.

I made two, possibly three calls to BROTHMAN at the office, on each of which occasion, he said that he was leaving immediately and would be up to Child's within 20 minutes. Finally, he did arrive, as I have stated, about an hour and a half late. I was a little bit irritated by this time because I did not like the attention which the waiter and waitresses in Child's were paying to me. During this period

I consumed several drinks and had a very light snack. When BROTHMAN did arrive, he did not apologize, but I did not make any inquiry concerning the reason why he was late. I had been told by SAM to go very easy with this man and not to antagonize him, as others in the past had gotten into quite violent arguments with him on the subject of his tardiness.

I had reported the results of my September meeting with ABE to SAM, and I had been instructed that on the occasion of the second meeting, that I was to give BROTHMAN a list, ^{verbal} verbally I believe, of various subjects in which the Soviets were interested. I can not recall any of the details of this list, but in addition to this there was the matter of cleaning up a good deal of the material which he had previously given to HELEN, but in a very fragmentary form. I told BROTHMAN about this matter, but he did not seem too receptive; he hardly even nodded agreement. The principal subject matter of the second conversation had to do with his difficultyⁱⁿ in working for Hendrick, and also paradoxically, again how glad he was to know me so that he could again begin giving information. He did promise that on the occasion of the third meeting that he would have information for me. What this information was to be, I cannot now recall. This, I believe covers the subject matter of my second meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

There is one thing that I have on my mind relative to the first

conversation with BROTHMAN in September, and that was the fact that I told BROTHMAN that the power of the German Army now sweeping, at that time, through Russia was not to be underestimated; that here was probably the greatest offensive force that the world ever had seen. I mention this point because I wanted to point up to ABE the necessity for obtaining information for the Soviet Union, particularly information of military value. ABE agreed with me as far as the striking power of the German Army went, and said that he was glad to see that here was someone who did not brag as did the Daily Worker of the victories of the Soviet forces, when actually they were being driven back on all fronts. In connection with this statement, there also occurs to me the fact which I have previously not mentioned, and that is that BROTHMAN often used to ask me for the true story or "inside dope" on what was really happening on the Russian - German front. He evidently believed, and I let him go on thinking so, that I had sources higher up of inside information. To continue for a moment on this subject of inside information, I had been told by SAM that under all circumstances I was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that I was to pretend to know ^{the answer} no matter what question BROTHMAN asked me or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up. This was the reason that I permitted BROTHMAN to think that - had known both JOHN and HELEN, when he first asked me about them on the occasion of our first meeting.

Our third meeting took place about a week or ten days after

the second meeting, and occurred near Day and Church Streets, New York City. I believe that I was waiting in front of a closed cafeteria on Day Street, on the southeast corner, but a little further along on Day Street. I had great difficulty in making this meeting since it was set for about 7:30, but I did get there from Philadelphia on time. BROTHMAN did not show up, and did not show up for fully two hours. When he did come down, it was close to 10:00 o'clock, and he did not have any information with him. When I asked him about this, he said that he had been tied up in the office and there were still people ^{there} so he could not bring it down to me, but he promised definitely that he would have this information on the occasion of our next meeting. I cannot recall the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the exact place. I do not believe that it was the same corner where I had met him the third time because I had waited there so long that it was against all my principles, and the things that I had been taught by SAM and the preceding Soviet agents as a means of procedure, but I met him somewhere in that area. It is possible that it was a little to the west on Day Street, that is, the first street over from Church Street. He did have material for me that time, but this turned out to be a single blueprint; I may have since identified this blueprint. It concerned a piece of mixing equipment. Either that evening or a few days subsequent, I turned this material over to SAM, and on the occasion of my next meeting with SAM, received a verbal dressing down because of the fact that the material was fragmentary in nature, and was totally valueless, without a description of the process to which it pertained.

On the occasion of, I would say somewhere between the fifth and the seventh meetings with BROTHMAN, I again received material which I believe I have since identified as a thousand gallon water cooled resin kettle, manufactured for the Synvar Company of Wilmington, Delaware. On this occasion, I took the precaution of first inspecting the material and determined that as it stood, it was completely valueless, and as a matter of fact, there was the possibility that even had a full description of the process be given pertaining to this particular resin, it would not have been material which could not have been obtained from any textbook on chemical engineering. Therefore, I did not turn this material over, but kept it in my home. I did tell SAM, however, of the nature of the information that BROTHMAN had tried to give me, and SAM continued to hammer away at me that I must get him to conform to our regular rules of procedure.

It should be noted in this connection that the previous person, ALFRED SLACK, with whom I had dealt from the fall of 1940 on, and whom I was even now seeing, was of an entirely different nature as far as punctuality, value of the material which he gave me, and the completeness of the information supplied. As a result, I was more or less at a complete loss for ways of how to handle BROTHMAN. Also, in this period, which is early December, there was one, and possibly two meetings, during which BROTHMAN did not show up at all, and during which calls to the office elicited information that he was either out of town or was

would have to come to an end. He was extremely irritated by this and told me that while he realized that I was being prompted to do this by the Soviets, that they were a bunch of fools, and they did not realize how much valuable information he had already given them, and they also did not realize to what extent he was being pressed to complete work at the Hendrick Company. He was extremely vehement about this and I was somewhat taken aback. In connection with this valuable information he mentioned that he had previously handed over, I believe to JOHN, ^{a drawing of} ~~for~~ a turbine type of engine for aircraft, and also information on one of the earliest jeep models which had been designed by him for the Hendrick Company, and by the Hendrick Company in turn, for the U.S. Government. At the end of this time, or this tirade, he cooled down somewhat and finally said, "Well, if it is information on complete processes that ^{is} ~~are~~ wanted, I have something that I am certain you people will want. Right now in the office there is the complete design of a powder plant built by the Hendrick Company for the Atlas Powder Company." I believe he gave the location as being in the South, possibly Chatanooga. I may be mistaken as to the name of the powder company and the name of the town, but it is something similar to Atlas. It was a name which I had recognized because of familiarity with the chemicals ^{F.I.C.P.} ~~field~~ and the location was definitely somewhere in the South. I told SAM about this and he was greatly overjoyed. I had made a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet on the night of, I believe, Monday or Tuesday, possibly Monday, the 22nd of December, 1941. This meeting was to take

place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. This is diagonally across the street from one of the Loews theatres and is near two restaurants. The one is a Bickford restaurant and the next one is a cafeteria called the Park Lane which also has a bar as part of the setup. Next to the Park Lane is a Translux Theatre.

The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place at, I believe, 10:00 o'clock. I waited until at least 10:25 because I had made split-second arrangements for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop of the 8th Avenue or Independent subway system, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. It was a wet, cold, ~~drizzly~~ ^{drizzly} night, and as I have stated I waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, and with no sign of BROTHMAN, I took a cab. However, the cab driver got lost down in the Greenwich Village area and when we finally did get to the Washington Square stop, it was well beyond the time when I was supposed to meet SAM. I raced downstairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the uptown district. There I got a glimpse of a man whom I am sure was SAM, and I believe that he turned his head and recognized me. I waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. I got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, I was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. I ~~told~~ ^{met}

SAM and he said, "Nothing doing?" and I said, "No." I was going to launch into an excuse when he said, "Never mind," but in a very kind manner. We then went upstairs where he asked me to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly it was 16th, where he left me. I knew what he had left for, because he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. I believe also that my understanding with BROTHMAN was to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told me that it was very bulky and we had anticipated that possibly it would take three or four hours actually to copy it. I had understood from BROTHMAN that this was the complete design of the plant; every last detail, including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and he took me to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This is on 57th Street and Fifth Avenue, and this was the first occasion that I recall our going there, though we did so, SAM and I, on many subsequent occasions. We had several drinks, which I needed badly, and a sandwich because I had left work late and had gotten nothing to eat on the way. SAM, in general, was very conciliatory and I was relieved that I had managed to at least get in touch with him so that no more than one person was kept waiting.

My next meeting with BROTHMAN took place after Christmas, and at this time, I do not recall what excuse, if any, he gave me for not

giving me the information on the Atlas Powder Company or for not keeping his meeting. I believe that it may have been that he was out in the middle west, in Akron, Ohio, and at this time he told me that he was in possession of complete information on the manufacture of Buna-S, a synthetic rubber. He also told me that not only was he in possession of complete information, but that he had the complete design material, and he told me that he would have this material ready for me on the first of January 1942. When I told SAM about this, he was highly elated because, I believe that one of the things on the list which I had given BROTHMAN verbally, on the occasion of, I believe, our second meeting, was Buna-S. SAM and I made arrangements to meet on the afternoon, early in the afternoon, of New Year's day, 1942. I came to Dey and Church Streets on the morning of New Year's day, and again I waited, possibly an hour and a half, or two hours, for ABE, and when he finally did come down from the Hendrick's offices, he had nothing with him, but he did tell me that he had been up working all night on Buna-S, and that some errors in the calculations which other people in the offices had made, had come to his attention, and as a result, because he wanted the information to be very complete and correct, he was unable to have the information for me. I remember this occasion very clearly and distinctly, because it was a cold morning and I waited outside the Exchange Bar, which unfortunately was closed, on New Year's morning.

When BROTHMAN finally did come down, he drove me to the area around the Penn Station. Again I recall this incident distinctly because he and I went up the West River Drive. At this time, also, he promised that within a short time, that is, a matter of a week or so, he would have this information for me; that is, the complete design and process for making Buna-S synthetic rubber. During the period from the first of January until late in March 1942, my clearest recollection is that of one long series of meetings with ABE, most of which actually did not take place since either I was told that he was not at the office and was told that he was at home or I was told that he was out of town or some other excuse was given. On several occasions, I did see him, but again he had some excuse why he didn't have the material or why it was not ready; it always seemed to be practically complete, but never quite ready. I recall distinctly that in late February of 1942, in the course of only one week, I went four times to New York City, and on only one occasion did I see ABE, and this was the occasion of my fourth trip.

This was during that week, on a Friday evening. On each of these occasions, because I was supposed to have the complete Buna-S story, I met with SAM and I believe also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. Finally, on this Friday in February, when I again showed up empty-handed, I told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for me on Saturday, the

following day. I believe that I am wrong, it was to be Sunday. I told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because I, myself, was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that I was going to have the Buns-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while I do not recall the exact words of the conversation, I believe that what I am now going to say is practically verbatim:

He said, "Look here you fool, this scoundrel will not have the information on Sunday. He won't have it next Sunday or the Sunday after that. I bet you that it will be a month or two months before you will get it; then I doubt that it will be complete. He doesn't have it complete now; he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started on yet."

When I still protested that I would like to come on Sunday even though I would not meet him, then he said, "That's just the point. Do you think I like to keep you coming up here ever single night in the week, practically looking like a ghost. Why, you look worse than a ghost, you look like a sick ghost. You look like the devil."

Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger. After he cooled down, he said, "Look, we are going to have a couple of double Scotches, and you are going to have something to eat. We will sit there and we will talk of music and we will talk

of opera, and we will not talk of that S----- BROTHMAN. You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?"

Some of the meetings which were to have taken place with SAM actually did not take place until the early hours of the morning. Some of them took place still in the evening, but on many occasions, SAM was unable to return until the early hours because of a previous commitment or arrangement with a confederate, and as a result, I was actually extremely weary and exhausted; not only mentally, but physically.

The next event that occurred was that I told BROTHMAN that I was extremely weary and that these meetings which had not taken place, had taken a great deal out of me, and would it not be possible for him to arrange it so that I could help him for a weekend or an extended period in which we could finish off this matter of the Buna-S. BROTHMAN agreed to this and during, I believe, the first week in March, we made an arrangement to go up somewhere into the country in New York State. We were to drive up there and BROTHMAN was to take all of the necessary data with him and we were to put the Buna-S report in its final form. BROTHMAN said that it was so near complete, that actually we would not have to take much time to work, that we could relax a bit. We could play some handball or something of that nature. My principal concern was the Buna-S, not the idea of playing handball.

BROTHMAN did meet me, again, about an hour late. I recall the place very clearly. I was waiting on the corner of the Horn and Hardart's Cafeteria on 8th Avenue, and 33rd Street, on the northwest corner. I believe we were to go from there to either the Lincoln Tunnel or the Hudson Tunnel; I believe the Lincoln Tunnel, actually. BROTHMAN did show up finally, as I have said, one hour late, and told me again that a previous engagement had made it impossible for him to keep the weekend agreement. Frankly, by this time, I was somewhat relieved and was glad to get home. When I did tell SAM about this, he said, "Look, the next time that you meet him, tell him to set a time, we don't care what time, but in the near future, within two weeks, during which he must absolutely finish the Buna-S." "Now," he said, "do not threaten him; just set this time. If he does not complete it within the time that we have specified, we will drop him; that is all."

I did make an arrangement with BROTHMAN and one that was finally successful. It will be recalled that at this time, I had come up for the draft. My actual physical examination took place on April 20, 1942. On instructions from SAM, I did not tell ^{him} ~~him~~ that I was being drafted, but said instead, that I was going to be transferred by my firm to California, and I told him that I was very anxious to finish up the Buna-S and that BROTHMAN said that it was practically complete, I made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby during, I believe, the last week in March, I came to New York, and we spent the entire night from about 8:00 or

5:00 o'clock up until 6:00 or 6:30 of the following morning. This was during the middle of the week, possibly on a Thursday of the last week in March, during which time BROTHMAN and I completed the Buna-S report. This was completed in two rooms which I had rented, or engaged, at the Hotel New Yorker. I cannot recall what name I used; it may very well have been FRANK KESSLER. There is some possibility that I used the name HARRY GOLD, and also some possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, either as a first or second name. I rather think, however, that it was the name FRANK KESSLER that I used. I am also not too certain whether it was one or two rooms. In any event, we stayed up all night. My part in the completion of the report was nominal; I was merely another pair of hands while BROTHMAN did a great deal of annotating and typing. BROTHMAN brought a portable typewriter and a whole suitcase full of data. The report was not quite complete at 6:30, but we were exhausted, and we went to bed, and about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, BROTHMAN went into work at the Hendrick Company. This was a rainy day; I recall very well going out for something to eat and getting drenched. BROTHMAN returned about 6:00 or 6:30 in the evening and we completed the assembling of the Buna-S report. Also with this report, which included possibly 200 typewritten pages, possibly more, were a great mass of blueprints. These blueprints covered not only the outline or the flow sheet of the process, but many details of construction of the various units, especially the very important one of the polymerization where the Buna-S latex or the Styrene-Butadiene polymer ^{is formed}. It is likely

that the blueprints were not complete as far as the final details went, but I do know that included in this were many of the units completely designed and also the design of the actual plant or building housing the equipment. I believe that the plant was actually designed for the B. F. Goodrich Company, though there is some possibility that it was designed for the United States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I would also like to state here very definitely that the information given in the written section in the 200 or 300 typewritten pages was as complete as it was possible to be. This information I turned over to SAM at about 7:00 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one, which is to the best of my memory, on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may be 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. This is a very large Horn and Hardart's Restaurant, and is, I believe, principally an automat. I wish to emphasize here that both the blueprints given to me by BROTHMAN, and I would say that these were possibly some 15 in number, and the report, itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, ^{which} ~~these~~ were very closely typewritten and were not double spaced, were included in the material which I turned over to SAM on this rainy evening in very late March of 1942. I would like to add here that during the period from the first of January 1942, until late March, BROTHMAN did, at various times, give me information relating to Buna-S. This consisted of quite an amount of material both

in full and in content. It included a flow sheet for the manufacture of Buna-S with the name Dewey and Almy Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is dated, I believe, in early 1941. There was also a recovery system for the two principal materials needed in making Buna-S, that is, Butadiene and Styrene; a layout of the equipment, that is, the outline of just where the particular units were to be located in the actual plant. There was also a considerable mass of written material, including ~~to~~ 30 or 40 page outlines of the Buna-S Polymerization process. This material was in BROTHMAN's own distinctive and rather small handwriting. None of this material was ever turned over to SAI, nor did I ever make any effort to do so, because of SAI's insistence on a complete process or nothing at all. I did not refuse this material when BROTHMAN gave it to me because I did not wish to offend him, and also because one of the reasons that he may have given it to me was for later use when we finally wrote the report. I believe there was also during this time, an agreement among us that before the final report was submitted, that we would go over it together. Possibly, this agreement did not exist initially when I was extremely optimistic about obtaining the whole story, but it did exist during March. All of the above material that I have mentioned both blueprints and the written material, have been found in my home, and I have since identified this material to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sometime after this, and subsequent to the 20th of April, 1952, I was told by SAM to make certain to congratulate and praise BRINKMAN because of the information he had turned over, and to tell him that it had been received in the Soviet Union, and had been hailed as a remarkable, extremely valuable piece of work, and that the word was that it was so complete, the information, that is, that the Soviets were immediately beginning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Buna-S.

I believe that I may have had one more meeting with BRINKMAN, or at least a telephone conversation with him, subsequent to the matter of completing ^{the work} Buna-S in late March. This occurred probably very early in April, and at this time, I told him that I was definitely going to the West Coast and that I would say goodbye. I also told him that someone would take my place. Actually, the someone that I had in mind was a man by the name of THOMAS L. BLACK. This matter I discussed with BLACK on a train from Philadelphia to New York. At this time, I was certain that I would go into the service. I was in excellent shape physically and my family doctor who was formerly on the examining staff of physicians at one of the draft boards had assured me that even my hypertension was not sufficiently great to bar my being taken in. It will be recalled that at this time, the bottom of the barrel was literally being scraped. It was upon this occasion, the train trip to New York, and also the occasion of my last meeting with SAM before going up for my physical

examination for the draft, that I discussed this matter with BLACK.
I told BLACK that I had not yet mentioned the matter to SAM or to my Soviet contact. At this time, I do not think that I realized that SAM also knew BLACK, but I at least had in mind recommending to SAM that BLACK be appointed to follow me with BROTHMAN. I told BLACK that BROTHMAN was an extremely able and capable man. In fact, actually, he was very brilliant, but that the matter of personality or personalities entered a great deal into dealing with him. I told him that he should not make the mistake that I had made of becoming too friendly with BROTHMAN. I not only identified BROTHMAN to BLACK, but I gave him his complete name, where he worked, the telephone number, where he lived, the telephone number there, and a good deal of additional data concerning his child ELSA, and his wife. I do not recall whether the second child, ANITA, had yet been born at this time. I told BLACK that he would have to take the initiative and to act in a very stern, but fair manner, but above all, to keep BROTHMAN in line to try to insist that BROTHMAN met him at a specified place and time, not near the Hendrick Company in the downtown district, but as a matter of discipline to make it a good distance away and also, should BROTHMAN be late, not to wait for him, but to call him on a subsequent occasion and literally "rip him up." BLACK agreed to this and said that if it could be worked ^{for him to meet the} he believed that he could handle BROTHMAN quite well. I said goodbye to SAM and then

went up for my draft examination, where to my surprise, I was definitely and finally classified 4-F due to my hypertension. I had had an alternate meeting with SAM in case I should not be called for the draft, or more likely, in case there should be a brief time, say a week or seven days' postponement of any actual induction. At this time, SAM told me to again resume contact with BROTHMAN and emphasized that we must continue to get more information on Buna-S. This seemed to be all that SAM was interested in. I thereupon called BROTHMAN and told him that I was no longer going to be transferred to California, but would see him again, and on the occasion of this subsequent meeting, which again, I believe, was in the downtown part of New York, around Church Street, BROTHMAN told me that he was having great difficulty at the Hendrick Company. The next two or three scheduled meetings with BROTHMAN did not take place. This brings us well into May, or possibly early June. On all of these occasions, when I called the office, not only was he not there, but WEBER also, ^{was not there.} and on one occasion, I was given another number to call. On one other occasion, I called his wife, NAOMI, and she said that ABE was working late and when I said that he was not in the office, she said that he was in his "other office". This other office I subsequently discovered to be that of HENRY GOLDBYNE, and is in the Graybar Building, New York City. I finally did meet BROTHMAN at a place that he requested which was in the Grand Central Station in one of the many small drug stores or luncheonettes. He told me that he was considering leaving the Hendrick Company because of the bad way in which they had used him.

His story was that Hendrick had given a raise to everyone in the organization as a result of obtaining the Buna-S contract, but that he and WEBER had conspicuously been left out. He said that the reason for this was that he had insisted on giving the Rubber ^{Research} ~~Research~~ Commission in Washington, on the occasion of ^a ~~the~~ conference in April, complete process information on the Hendrick Buna-S process. I should like to state that according to BROTHMAN, the original process data on Buna-S came from, most likely, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the United States Rubber Company. The story that BROTHMAN gave me on a subsequent meeting conflicted somewhat with the first story; that is, of his desire to leave Hendrick because of the Buna-S information which he had insisted be made available to all of the firms participating in the rubber research plan. This concerned principally the fact that he had not been granted a raise, that is, both he and WEBER. He then told me of this man, HENRY GOLWYNNE, who had, about a year previous, had some work done for him by BROTHMAN, that is, in BROTHMAN's capacity of design engineer for the Hendrick Company, and who had become greatly impressed at BROTHMAN's ability and who had now made BROTHMAN an offer to go into partnership with him.

BROTHMAN also stated that he had insisted that if he were to go along, that ARTIE WEBER go with him, and GOLWYNNE had agreed to this.

There followed at least two other meetings which did not take place during this time. I had reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on me the fact that under no circumstances was I to permit BROTHMAN to leave Hendrick, that I must keep him working there, as we were extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN's task. I told BROTHMAN about this and he just laughed and said that the Buna-S was complete; that what sort of information was there to be handed over? He had designed the plant and the plant ^{had} just ticked off like clock work and ^{now} that it was done, that he was now going on to much greater things. He also told me a third conflicting story. This was to the effect that he had already agreed to leave, or told Hendrick that he was leaving them and going with GOLWYNNE, and that Hendrick had then offered to give him a substantial raise beyond that which anyone else had received, and WEBER as well, and that it had merely been dropped on his desk by one of the officials of the company and that BROTHMAN had, in front of that man, picked it up, crumpled it into a roll and dropped it into a waste basket. He later told me that Hendrick had closed the files to him, and did not at this time mention anything about the proposed offer of the raise. It was not so much the actual incidents, themselves, as the manner in which they were told that makes me state that they were conflicting stories. In any event, I recall clearly in June, possibly late June, meeting with BROTHMAN near the Hendrick Company,

very late in the evening about 10:00 o'clock, and taking a long walk up and down Sixth Avenue, starting with Church Street. During this time, BROTHMAN explained to me of his grand hopes for the future and was very enthusiastic about the various plants he was going to build while he worked for the Chemurgy Design Corporation, ^{which was GOLWYNNE'S COMPANY} He did, however, offer to consider the possibility of still working for Hendrick and told me that he was going to make an arrangement with Hendrick whereby he would be a consultant for them on a part time basis. It is my belief now, that no such arrangement was ever concluded and that in fact, Hendrick had barred the office to him. This, to a certain extent, satisfied me but when I told SAM about it, he was wild, and finally said, "Well, let's see what happens." He said, "Tell him while he is at Chemurgy, to try and concentrate on getting Buna-S contracts, if he can." Apparently, the one thing that SAM thought about was the Buna-S.

About this time, BROTHMAN started to tell me, and the time was actually about the time that he was leaving Chemurgy, of the design of certain pieces of mixing equipment. This had come about as a result of some statements that BROTHMAN had made in his Buna-S report, regarding mixing and which had aroused the interest of some engineers in the Soviet Union, so much so that a request had come from them, asking for further information, and this request in turn was relayed to me by SAM. This is not a matter of a conclusion that I have pieced together, but is the result of a clear bit of memory or recollection on my part as to

an actual incident that occurred during this period of May or June 1942, and during a conversation with SAM. I might add here that SAM had told me that on the very day or the very night, rather, that I had turned over the information on Buna-S, this rainy evening in March, that that very evening the material had been sent on its way to the Soviet Union.

I would like to note here that the Buna-S information supplied by BROTHMAN concerned a continuous process as opposed to a ^{GAL4} ~~batch~~ process. This meant that smaller amounts of material were handled at any one particular moment, but that in spite of the decreased size of the equipment the actual output ^{PER} ~~within~~ 24 hours was tremendously increased, and there was also a terrific saving in the materials of construction of the equipment and in the manpower required to operate the plant.

I would like to add one point here, that while BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing me that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, when I told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN's part. At this time, as I have stated before, came the request from SAM for information on the mixing equipment. Again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which I showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should I get it. I met SAM but did not have the information, of course, and finally, in the late fall of 1942, I would say about October, and possibly November of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to me an exceedingly weighty book which

was actually a large ~~green~~^{black} notebook with rings some two to three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN's work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some 50 to 100 nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints of articles which BROTHMAN had written on mixing. These were mostly for ^{SAD} McGraw-Hill Publications, such as "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering" and "Process Engineering" and "Food Engineering." These three are separate journals. There was also a large mass of material consisting of advertising brochures of a technical nature, but which contained much valuable data. It all presented a very complete story on the subject of mixing, possibly the most fundamental unit operation in chemical engineering, since all chemical engineering processes involve at some stage or other the bringing together of two materials in as intimate a contact as possible so that as complete a reaction ^{as possible} may take place and without the production of any undesirable by-products.

I would like to state here that it was in general, SAM's, and not only SAM's, but the policy of all of the Soviets that I have known, never to accept an individual's work on its own merits. What they were interested in, and this will be repeated again and again, was industrial and technical information of such a nature that it was already in use in a plant or was designed for use in a plant which was being erected,

and they often emphasized to me, SAK and the others, that they would much rather be satisfied with something which was slightly out of date but which worked, and was now working, as opposed to something which contained many advances or improvements, but which was still in the theoretical or experimental state. The reason for the acceptance of BROTHMAN's material on mixing was that it obviously bore the stamp of having been completed for the use of various industries and chemical plants in the United States.

Again, I would like to emphasize or rather to bring up this point that all that BROTHMAN ever submitted to me was always material which he would have had to complete for his, at that time, legitimate employer. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAK was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. I turned this material ^{ON MIXING} over to SAK, in I recall, the Ferris Wheel Bar. I recall this incident very clearly. It was a rather cold evening in the late fall or possibly early winter, but I believe that it was late fall as it was not yet December. The latest that it was was December, and I recall having this bulky package ^{which was} some five inches in thickness, by ^{about} 18 inches in length, and ^{about} 14 inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and I recall having set it on a seat next to me. We were not

at the bar; we never sat at the bar, but at one of the small tables, and I had laid it on one of the empty chairs at our table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when I left, and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body. This was on the same day that I received the material from BROTHMAN. When I received the material from BROTHMAN, it was all in this large looseleaf notebook, and I subsequently purchased some wrapping paper at a stationery store. This stationery store was and may still be, on 42nd Street, on the south side, just east of Lexington Avenue, and between Lexington and Third Avenue. It is possible that the two proprietors of this little store may recall my face.

In connection with the fragments of information relating to the mixing equipment which BROTHMAN gave me between July and October or November, when the completed report was handed in, I would like to state that I kept all, or possibly almost all, of this material in my home, and that this has since been found in my home and has been identified by me to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This material consists of handwritten sections in my handwriting relating to the theory of mixing. There are some 40 or 50 pages total; handwritten sections in BROTHMAN's handwriting relating to the theory of mixing, these are some possibly 25 or 30 pages; and a variety of typewritten material also relating to mixing equipment.

There were also some elementary sketches, principally drawn by BROTHMAN, and in the body ^{OF THE REPORT,} the theory relating to mixing. None of this material was ever turned over to SAK because of the previously explained reluctance on my part to ever again give SAK a fragment from BROTHMAN.

Again, I would like to mention here that SAM told me that the material was just in time to be carried to the Soviet Union. The exact means of transportation, I do not know; whether it was by boat or partly by plane, or just who was to carry it, but I do know this, that on occasions, when BROTHMAN had promised information beginning with the time that I met him in late 1941, and up until the time that I finally submitted the mixing equipment data, I was advised at various times, by SAM, that if the work could be completed by a certain date and hour, that it would be possible for it to "make the next boat."

SAK told me on the occasions of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed, that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. I believe that possibly here I have confirmation of the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. He may also have told me that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, and which took place in either late November or early December of 1942, though there is some possibility that it may have been early January of 1943, that it had been well received. This meeting was a pre-arranged one and took place in the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street

in New York City. I engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. I cannot recall the name which I used but I believe again that it was FRANK KESSLER. I do not believe that with SAI there that I would have used my own name. There is again the possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN. but again, I don't believe that I did so because SAI knew that I was meeting SLACK under the name of MARTIN. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAI before I suggested it to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAI. I was to represent SAI as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certainly at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to "butter up" BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes in which we were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in say, the field of synthetic rubber, or possibly some other field in which he might have worked where the information would have been of interest to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN readily agreed to this meeting and it took place as I have described, most likely in late November or possibly early December, with a still further possibility of early January of 1943.

I had previously told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Buna-S and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here

with the special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and conversing with the man who had done such fine work. I stated that this man was here in connection with some other ostensible and legitimate reasons and that he was a very high official indeed, but that the main purpose of his ~~coming~~ ^{COMING} was to see BROTHMAN and ~~conversing~~ ^{converse} with him. To this, BROTHMAN readily agreed. The meeting took place as planned with one exception. I tried first to engage a room in the Hotel New Yorker and was unsuccessful and finally managed to get one at the Lincoln. I then met SAM at the New Yorker and told him that I had engaged rooms at the Lincoln and he then told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN. I did so and called BROTHMAN at his office and told him to meet me in the lobby of the Lincoln Hotel. BROTHMAN did so; I would say the hour was about 8:30, and we went up to the rooms. I do not know SAM's exact whereabouts at that particular time. He may even have been in the lobby of the Lincoln because I recall that at a later time, he told of having seen BROTHMAN and me going upstairs. In any event, he came up within about 15 or 20 minutes. That was somewhere close to 9:00 o'clock, and I admitted him. I introduced him to BROTHMAN as GEORGE. I do not believe that I used the name SAM. There is also the possibility that I may have used the name ~~Sam~~ SIMON, but then again I believe that SIMON was the name under which I introduced SAM to AL SLACK on another three-fold meeting.

SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He ~~was~~ ^{was} generally of that character but he outdid himself this time. He called up and had some wine and some sandwiches sent up. He then proceeded

to talk until one, possibly two o'clock in the morning. I rather fancy the latter hour. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. By this, I mean the application of certain fields of mathematics which are not commonly used. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable A-bomb. I believe, however, that here may have come the first hint, and this is purely one that I am evolving in retrospect, of the interest of the Soviets in Atomic Energy, and that concerned the length of time spent in discussing mathematics and the application of mathematics to various fields, and also there may have been some conversation relating to BROTHMAN's acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD UREY at Columbia University. I believe that here BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY's. I would like to state here that I am not confusing this incident with Dr. HERWARD KOOPMAN, and that while I am evolving this in retrospect, I am quite certain that it did occur. I am emphasizing this because that at this time, ^I he had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It is possible that SAM did, as early a date as this, have some definite information. Also there occurred here a promise by SAM of

offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and this matter I will take up shortly. One slip occurred during the meeting, and I do not think it was due to the wine, because I had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to me as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but I do recall this slip.

As I have stated, we put in some five hours together. A good deal of the talk was on matters completely unrelated to the subject of espionage and concerned a great deal of conversation by SAM, concerning the true state of the Soviet forces in combat with the Germans; a great deal of irrelevant details concerning life in the Soviet Union, and inevitably, since SAM was a skilled conversationalist and knew enough not to monopolize any such occasion, a tremendous amount of talk by BROTHMAN on his accomplishments in the past. Here, SAM managed to skillfully, I thought, interject how much more BROTHMAN could do in the future ^{LOOSE AS 7D} ~~where he~~ could follow instructions. This was extremely expertly done and I don't think it would have been detected by anyone except one who had had such a long and ^{IN GENERAL UNSATISFACTORY} ~~satisfactory~~ general relationship with BROTHMAN regarding the obtaining of information for the Soviet Union.

When we left, I recalled the incident very clearly, and we all went downstairs to the lobby. SAM took a cab and headed uptown and finally BROTHMAN took a cab. He was so elated, that he was going back to the Chemurgy offices to work for the rest of the night.

I believe that I stayed over in the room until the morning since it was too late to get a train, and then I finally got a train at 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock the following morning for Philadelphia.

The next event that transpired was the matter of the Aerosol Bomb or Aerosol Dispenser for insecticides. In connection with this, which occurred early in 1943, I would like to state that on the occasion of subsequent meetings, BROTHMAN kept asking me for the Soviet stenographer, and I, in turn, kept asking SAK. As far as BROTHMAN knew, however, SAK, or GEORGE as he knew him, had returned to the Soviet Union. SAK wanted to know what BROTHMAN wanted to work on and I told him that it was in connection with a dispenser for insecticides known as the Aerosol Bomb. This was a gadget, simple in design, but capable of producing a very fine, almost colloidal fog of a carrier and an insecticide which had the property of remaining suspended in the atmosphere in a closed room or tent for some 16 to 18 hours. Such was extremely useful for the troops overseas in the Pacific areas.

When I told SAK about this, however, he was totally uninterested, possibly because of the fact that while the Soviet Troops were, it is true, fighting under extremely unsanitary conditions, still they were usually engaged in either temperate or extremely cold climates. Also, SAK was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best as he could himself, and also said that I was not to help him. However, to save

With BROTHMAN, I had to obtain stenographic help, and did so in the person of Miss JENNIE RUZICKA, who at that time, lived in, I believe Hackensack, New Jersey, or in that area. In any event, it was not very far from Newark, New Jersey. I obtained the services of Miss RUZICKA through my friend TOM BLACK, and this was a last desperation move. I had considered using one of the girls at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company but had then decided that this would be too expensive a maneuver, taking a girl up to New York and returning ^{her} ~~them~~. This also was too dangerous in that ^{SHE} they might begin to wonder a little too much about my activities. BLACK finally recommended Miss RUZICKA who was possibly, at that time, engaged in working part time, possibly one day a week, for, I believe, the New Jersey State Labor Board or the State Board of Unemployment Compensation. She was a very young girl, about 16 or 17, and extremely inexperienced as a stenographer. Not only was she incapable of coping with the technical terms involved, this I had rather expected, but she could also not take even the simplest sentence in direct dictation without making several errors. The result was that she would type up the material which BROTHMAN would dictate and in which I would put handwritten words, and so on, which I thought would be too difficult for her, and would then submit it to me and I would then correct it as well as I could. It was so hopelessly jumbled that it always required a second session of dictating and going over and finally she would succeed in getting the story straight. After possibly two or three such attempts, she would then mail this material to my home in Philadelphia.

The meetings or the sessions with BROTHMAN and Miss RUZICKA and myself took place in the Chemurgy offices in the Graybar Building, New York. There were possibly four such meetings. ^{THIS} These, I believe, were the maximum; there may have only been three. There ^{WAS} ~~was~~ also one or two occasions in which BROTHMAN did not show up at all and JENNIE and I merely sat in the Grand Central Station and waited for unreasonably long periods of time, until I decided to send her home. I would like to state that she was completely unfamiliar with New York City, and very much confused. She was very young, as I have said, and because BLACK had told me to be very sure that she got home safely, I always made it a point to ride with her to Newark and to give her an extra dollar so that she could have cab fare home. I paid for the transportation between Newark and New York, and I also paid her, I believe, the sum of \$10 for each meeting, even for those in which no meeting with BROTHMAN occurred. The whole affair was so obviously ridiculous that BROTHMAN and I gave it up by common consent. By giving it up, the whole thing, I mean continuing to use the services of Miss RUZICKA. I did a considerable amount of work subsequent to this, however, usually on Sunday mornings, with BROTHMAN in the Chemurgy offices in which I took down handwritten notes from what BROTHMAN said concerning the aerosol process. There has since turned up in my home a considerable amount of such material as well as some of the typewritten data as completed by JENNIE RUZICKA. The material, aside from that

typed by Miss RUZICKA, consists of notes by both myself and BROTHMAN. The BROTHMAN material is in his writing and contains, in addition to the written data, the design of several other aerosol dispensers such as the Westinghouse and the Pennsylvania Engineer model aerosol dispensers. These sketches were made by BROTHMAN and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In addition to the dispenser, there have been found, in my home, a field ^{FILLING} ~~filler~~ device designed by BROTHMAN for refilling of the aerosol dispensers in the field. This was in the form of several blueprints. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM or any other agent of the Soviet Union. I accepted this material from BROTHMAN because I did not wish to antagonize him, as I surely would have done, had I turned down this work.

The next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerns the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as is used in flares and in tracer bullets. The idea had its genesis with HENRY GOLLYNNE, who thought that magnesium powder could be produced by the following process; that is, spraying the molten magnesium into a chamber containing an inert gas such as nitrogen or helium. The spraying was to occur through extremely fine orifices or nozzles, and the magnesium would form extremely fine globules or particles in this inert atmosphere, and would fall to the bottom of the chamber containing the inert atmosphere from which it could then be continuously removed and

produced. Such a process was a great improvement over the traditional method of producing powders from ingots whereby a series of, say, eight or 12 attrition machines, are set up and the particles are success~~fully~~^{fully} reduced smaller and smaller in size until the desired fineness is attained. There is then involved the problem of sieving out the large particles and returning them to the machines for further grinding. Also, the matter of grinding magnesium is not too happy an affair because of the danger of fire from the very small particles produced.

It was BROTHMAN's job to design this process. I believe, ~~it~~^{it} was intended for use in Australia but there may have also been the understanding that GOLWYNE was going to try to sell this to the United States Government. Here again, BROTHMAN employed his now familiar dilatory tactics. This matter came about, that is, the magnesium powder, as a result of a process volunteered to me without any prompting on my part by ABE BROTHMAN. That is, a process which was valuable in a military sense. I believe that it may have also come about as a result of something that I may have told BROTHMAN relating to the fact that as interesting as the aerosol bomb was, it was still not too important militarily speaking, to the Soviet Union. In spite of BROTHMAN's delaying actions and promises which kept recurring, of having the ^{whole} ~~and~~ information in one complete story ready on any one of a number of occasions, this never occurred. There have, however, been found in my home some five

or six handwritten pages in my writing, concerning the magnesium powder process. This is just the beginning of the process, the preliminary calculations. There is also in my handwriting a diagram and some notations in BROTHMAN's handwriting. There has also been found some fragmentary single sheets in BROTHMAN's handwriting concerning calculations on the magnesium powder process.

I would like to state now that while SAK was not much interested in the aerosol dispenser, yet he did, in the beginning, evidence some degree of concern or enthusiasm concerning the magnesium powder process. However, as weeks passed into months, and no complete process was available, finally on one occasion, I brought up the matter of both, the magnesium powder and the aerosol dispenser, to SAK, and finally SAK became very angry about this because, while I had previously given SAK to understand that both the aerosol, and the magnesium powder, in particular, were the subject of interest on the part of other people beside GOLWYNE and BROTHMAN, that at this time I made it clear to SAK that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder were entirely the products of BROTHMAN's work, upon which he reacted in the following fashion:

He threw up his hands and made a vulgar remark and said that if it was all BROTHMAN's work, he wanted nothing to do with it.

None of this material, accordingly, that is, either the aerosol dispenser or the magnesium powder, was ever turned over to SAK or any other Soviet agent.

The occasion of SAL's discussion ^{OF} ~~with~~ BROTHMAN's work was in October of 1943. There was one occasion in the early fall of 1943 when I went to New York and obtained a room at the Commodore Hotel near both the Graybar Building and the Grand Central Station. BROTHMAN was to spend the day with me, working on the magnesium powder and completing the whole business. He did not show up until pretty late in the afternoon and finally, even then, spent the whole time telling me about the trouble he had had in the Chemurgy office. This was as a result of a disagreement between ARTIE WEBER and EMIL BARISH, both of whom worked for Chemurgy. WEBER was one of the partners with GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN in Chemurgy. Absolutely nothing was done on this day.

Beginning sometime in the fall of 1942, and continuing through 1943, and into 1944, I received from BROTHMAN a considerable amount of material, mostly blueprints, concerning a plant which was being put up by HENRY GOLWYNNE and Chemurgy for the Rufert Chemical Company of Seymour, Connecticut. This related to a plant for the production of nickel catalyst, both in pellet form and ^{as} vehicle impregnated.

GOLWYNNE, I believe, was also a partial owner of the Rufert Company in conjunction with a man called JEROME. These blueprints have since been discovered in my home and I have identified them as such to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the blueprints are those of the Graver Tank Company of Chicago, Illinois.

This last mentioned firm, I believe, was doing the actual fabrication of the equipment for the Seymour plant. BROTHMAN and the Chemurgy Company were doing the design work. In this connection, it should be mentioned, that I did a good deal of work on two, possibly three occasions, for BROTHMAN in respect to working out chemical details, particularly as related to the recovery of the nickel catalyst once it had been used. It should be mentioned here that this nickel catalyst is used in connection with various ^{HYDROGENATION PROCESSES} ~~hydrogenation~~ particularly as concerned with the production of fats such as Crisco and Gery from such materials as cottonseed oil. For this work, I was paid by BROTHMAN, certainly on at least one occasion, I believe, to the extent of \$150. This was money which I needed badly for my expenses with regard to work that I was then doing with AL SLACK.

While the Rufert Company had a laboratory in Seymour, Connecticut, still BROTHMAN was always quarreling with the chief chemist there and told me that it could never get him to run the experiment that he wanted, and that the design work would be impossible to complete unless I furnished ABE with this additional information. This work, I would like to add, was done in the evenings in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On one occasion, I worked through an entire night until the following morning. None of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. I am certain that I mentioned it to SAM and I am also certain that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, at

the Lincoln Hotel, and that on this occasion, SAM had merely sidestepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To me, however, SAM stated very plainly that they already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his time and mine were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Here again, he reiterated, SAM did, that what was desired most of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give us well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company, and the United States Rubber Company.

During my association with BROTHMAN, he also threw several legitimate jobs my way for which I obtained money, which was very necessary to my continuing my activities. One such was a proposal on the conversion of a plant owned by the B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey. This firm made a malt syrup used as a ^{SUGAR 608377078} ~~sugared~~ syrup and the people wanted to convert this plant to a distillery. I made such a survey and was paid the sum of \$500.

To go ahead a little bit, in 1945, I was introduced by BROTHMAN to a man called SIMON MILLNER, who was working for a man called HARRY GRESTON of the Belle Meade Farms in Virginia. This man, GRESTON, was interested in a process which I had developed independently for producing a high test yeast from citrus molasses. This yeast was to be

high in factors of vitamin B complex. Nothing ever came of this, though, but I did submit samples of the yeast and a proposal to LILLER, and was paid for the one meeting that I had with LILLER in New York City.

In early September of 1944, after a period of several months, during which I had not seen BROTHMAN, possibly since June of that year, I met BROTHMAN on 32nd Street, near 4th Avenue, on the southeast corner, inside of a bar and restaurant. I had previously made several calls to Chemurgy and had simply been told by one of the girls that BROTHMAN was not there; either that or there was no one there in the evening when my calls were made. Finally, I called NAOMI BROTHMAN's wife, and she told me that he was probably in the 32nd Street office.

I would like to interpose here that sometime early in 1944, BROTHMAN had taken me to this place on 32nd Street. The exact address is 114 East 32nd Street, and the office was on one of the higher floors, about the 11th or 12th. There was ^{really} no office there at all, but there was a crude or sketchy sort of laboratory. In this laboratory there was working one chemist, a Negro by the name of GIBBS. GIBBS was, I believe, a graduate of Fordham University, New York, and he was working on the production of DDT, and also on the production of Chloral, one of the two materials needed for the synthesis of DDT. My visit there was extremely brief, and I have no memory beyond that of being introduced to GIBBS.

I would like to state here that at all times I used the name

FRANK KESSLER except on the occasion when I did work for P-2 International Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, and when I made the estimate for Dr. MILLER; then I used the name HARRY GOLD.

I would like to state at this time that I gave BROTHMAN to understand that my real name was FRANK KESSLER, but I gave him the name of HARRY GOLD to be used as a letter drop or as a means of getting in communication with me. Very likely, had I not done so, I would have lost complete contact with BROTHMAN and would have been very glad to do so, but once having given him this name, he could always send a telegram to that address, and these I could not ignore. I believe that the address used was that of 6823 Kindred Street, the present address of my father and brother. This would mean that I gave him the name HARRY GOLD and the address subsequent to June of 1944. At this time, only my mother, father and I were living at that address. My brother was overseas until February of 1946.

To continue ^{about} my meeting with BROTHMAN in September of 1944, this was in the evening around 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, I called him from the bar and he asked me to wait there until he came down. After a half of an hour, he did arrive and we had a sandwich and then went for a long walk. This walk was down Fourth Avenue and to the Wanamaker Store in lower Manhattan and possibly below that, and then back again, and then a other complete circuit down to the Wanamaker Store and back again.

There may have even been three complete circuits. We spoke for at least

three hours, and most of the talking was done by BROTHMAN and I listened. The subject matter concerned the dirty deal which he had gotten from HENRY GOLWYNE, ARTIE WEBER, and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Company of Brooklyn, New York. Apparently, what had happened was this: BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNE. When GOLWYNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn it over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER's share, of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a ^{TYPICAL AND} simple case, ^{AND} that when he had asked GOLWYNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNE, had determined that Chemurgy would do the work for free, because GOLWYNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER's share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, "Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, ^{HAVE} had voted to oust ^{you} BROTHMAN from the three-man Board of Directors."

He then produced for BROTHMAN a signed statement by WEBER to that effect.

A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of ^Athe conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER's own and was not BROTHMAN's; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE.

I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to 'go to bat,' as it were, with ARTIE's Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE's seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority. BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to GOLDBERNE and to HEILIG, and

of a variety of other misdeeds, and that ^{he} finally got so angry, that he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, HUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH, and JULES KORCHIEN.

KORCHIEN was an architect employed part time by Chemurgy, and a friend of ABE's. VAGO was a mechanical engineer, and an extremely able draftsman. BARISH was a chemical engineer and WOLLAN was essentially a mathematician and a physicist, but was working mostly as a chemical engineer. ABE said that several days after the event occurred, and this was on the 15th of August 1944, that these four people and BROTHMAN met in the laboratory which had been used on 32nd Street, and had finally agreed that the best thing that they could do under the circumstances was to form a firm of their own. This was to be a firm which specialized in developing chemical processes and ~~then~~ ^{THEN} designing the equipment for these processes. No laboratory facilities were available since the space at 32nd Street was converted into a design office. This was only one small room and a partition was put in with a desk for use of the members. The rest of the space, which had been laboratory tables, was used for drawing. ABE told me that while some of the others had contributed nominal sums such as \$200 toward the formation of the company, still they were practically penniless, and that

The principal funds had come from personal contracts which ABE had for doing work for the Graver Tank Company and ^{work} for the Bridgeport Brass Company. The work ^{for} the Bridgeport Brass, I believe, had to do with the aerosol dispenser. I do not know the nature of the work for the Graver Company. ABE stated that he was to receive something like \$15,000 from Bridgeport Brass, possibly \$20,000, and something like \$15,000 from the Graver Tank Company. Now, whether he had already received some of this money, I do not know, but the general impression that I came away with was that a good deal of the money still was to come, and this would be used entirely for the furtherance of setting up the organization to be known as A. BROTHMAN ^{AND} ASSOCIATES.

At either this, or at a later date, BROTHMAN explained to me that the reason for having chosen this name for the firm was that they had all agreed that BROTHMAN was the only one of the group who ^{was} well known in the chemical process field, especially through his publications for the Le Caw-Hill Company, and that as such, this name was more likely to attract attention and business than a more descriptive one but one which did not contain the name BROTHMAN.

I would like to explain that the ingredients of the material dispensed through the aerosol bomb were Freon 12, Sesame Oil, Pyrethrum, and DDT. The Freon was the carrier and was a liquid in the aerosol bomb and produced a fine mist when expelled through the nozzle. The Sesame Oil was a carrier for the Pyrethrum extract, which lastly, provided the

the function of knocking down the insects. The DDT, while it did not have the high knock-down of Pyrethrum, still had a far greater ^{LASTING} effect and was effective on surfaces for as long as two years after they had been sprayed.

It was as a result of BROTHMAN's work on the aerosol that he became interested in DDT, and it was on DDT that the Negro chemist, GIBBS, was working in April of 1944.

The first time that I ever met NAOMI BROTHMAN was on an occasion when I waited for ABE at La Guardia Field when he was due to return from a trip to Washington in connection with the Buna-S. This was sometime in February of 1942. The only event that occurred was that we took a cab to BROTHMAN's apartment, and I continued from there to the Pennsylvania Station. We did have one brief conversation in the men's lounge during which BROTHMAN gave me some fragmentary information on Buna-S. It was also on this occasion that one of the times when I was supposed to have received a complete ^{SET} list of data had been planned for.

I would like to add here that on several occasions after leaving very late at night, leaving the Chemurgy offices that is, I drove BROTHMAN over to Long Island City where he lived near Skillman Avenue, and then took the same cab back to Penn Station. At this time, it would have been impossible for ABE to get a cab driver to take him over to Long Island City without the promise of a return fare.

Regarding the subject of remuneration, BROTHMAN never received any money as payment for work that he did for the Soviet Union, but these events did occur. On at least two occasions in regard to information that BROTHMAN said that he was obtaining for me regarding the Buna-S, I paid him sums of \$50, possibly one payment was \$50 and the other \$25. This was in connection with blueprinting expenses. BROTHMAN told me that he had to order additional blueprints and could not do so at Hendrick without arousing suspicion, so he would order them and would pay for them himself, and this was repaid to him.

In the summer of 1942, I purchased for BROTHMAN a Voigtlander camera which was of the cut film type or film pack type. This was a second hand camera and I believe that I had purchased it at Iline and Goodman in Philadelphia. There is some possibility that I may have obtained it from AL SLACK. BROTHMAN told me that he wanted this camera in order to be able to take pictures of his child or children. This camera cost me about \$40.

On several subsequent occasions, I supplied BROTHMAN with film pack which was very rare as it was all film during this time. I may have obtained this film from AL SLACK about Christmas of 1942. ^{4630.} I purchased a scarab bracelet costing about \$8 or \$9, and an umbrella costing about \$5 or \$6 for a girl in the Chamurgy offices. This girl was a stenographer who had done a good deal of typing for BROTHMAN in connection with work that he was turning over to me. Particularly, do I believe, that she had typed a good deal of material on mixing. I never

met this girl, and I do not know who she is, but BROTHMAN told me that he needed a gift for her and so I made these purchases. I believe BROTHMAN turned over one of them to the girl.

In December 1945, I purchased a six inch slide rule. This was a Keuffel and Esser slide rule in a leather carrying case, and is of the vest pocket type. This cost about \$5 or \$6. There were two reasons for these gifts, and the gifts actually included only the camera and the slide rule. One was that I hadn't been able to see him for extended periods and felt somewhat guilty; the second reason was that I had been unable to make any progress whatever, and this particularly relates to the slide rule, in obtaining legitimate backing from the Soviet Union for ABE in his enterprise.

I would like to elaborate further on this matter of legitimate backing. Starting in early 1942, and continuing through BROTHMAN's associations with Chemurgy, and into the period when he formed A. BROTHMAN^{AND} ASSOCIATES, BROTHMAN, on many occasions, I would say at least six, openly and directly asked me if I could obtain legitimate backing from the Soviet Union so that he could openly set up an enterprise and do work on chemical processes for the Soviets. When I first mentioned this to SAM, he laughed hilariously and said that he had never heard of such d-----fool nonsense in his life.

First, I would like to explain that by legitimate backing, BROTHMAN meant sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Also, he envisioned

setting up a complete organization, including a chemical development laboratory, a pilot plant setup for carrying out processes on a small scale, and finally, design offices. SAM, as I said, laughed hilariously and said that such was completely out of the question, and that BROTHMAN must be mad. He again reiterated his statement to the effect that the best thing that BROTHMAN could do, would be to obtain a job with a large industrial firm in the United States; that it was information from such firms that the Soviets wanted; that he was not interested in the slightest in what BROTHMAN might dream up; and that the Soviets were interested only in processes which either had been or were going to be actually recognized and operated successfully in the United States. I could not take back such a blunt answer as this to BROTHMAN, so I tried to soften it some way by a variety of excuses including the general one that it was not feasible now, and another one that such funds were not available right now and a variety of other dodges, but as I have said, BROTHMAN repeated his request on at least six occasions. These became more frequent, especially through the year 1945, so much so that on this one occasion in December of 1945, when I did see BROTHMAN and gave him the slide rule, that he asked me in desperation for backing. This was after a lapse of quite a few months, possibly four, and was again upon ⁷⁴⁹⁷the occasion that BROTHMAN was ^{very} insistent.

I would like to state here that I last saw SAM in February of 1944

and that my next Soviet contact was JOHN, whom I have since identified as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. On one occasion in 1944, and this was very late in 1944, possibly December, and after BROTHMAN had again asked me about obtaining funds for him through the Soviets, I did mention this matter to JOHN. I did not get very far, however, and I think, as a matter of fact, that I don't believe that I got any further than BROTHMAN's name. JOHN grew very angry and said that under no conditions was I ever to meet with BROTHMAN or ever to get in touch with him again, that I had been instructed by SAK, and I will elaborate on this last, and that BROTHMAN was never to be mentioned again. I stated that I never got very far, because I never got as far as this proposition or as far as telling JOHN that I had seen BROTHMAN recently.

With regard to seeing BROTHMAN, I would now like to state that in December of 1943, and possibly January of 1944, I was told by SAK that there was an extremely important mission coming up for ^{me}, and that before he could tell me about the mission, he wanted to know would I undertake it. I unhesitatingly agreed. SAK then told me that the mission was far more important than anything that I ever done before, and concerned matters of not only immediate necessity but of world-shaking importance. He did not elaborate upon it at this meeting, but did on a subsequent occasion, but he did tell me on this first time that he brought up the matter of the important mission, that I was to drop

completely any association with BROTHMAN and was never to ever see him again. I do not believe that BROTHMAN ever gave me any material subsequent to the material I obtained in 1944 on the Rufert Chemical Company, and this closes my association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on behalf of the Soviets.

I have read the above statement consisting of 57 pages and am signing it as all the statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 11, 1950
Philadelphia

I, HENRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD L. HEINMAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

The events I am going to describe occurred during the two year period ^{when} I was employed by the firm of A. BROTHMAN and Associates of New York.

The affair actually began one or two days prior to Memorial Day 1947. I had been working in the Elmhurst Laboratory of the firm and had then reached the point where further work required my going in to the Engineers Club ^{Library} in Manhattan. The time was about 3:00 in the afternoon. I left the laboratory and on the way to Manhattan got off the subway at Queens Plaza, so that I could stop in to the Design Offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, which is located at 22-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City. The building in which the BROTHMAN Design Offices are located is called the Chatham-Phoenix. When I had emerged from the subway, and just as I was crossing the street to the entrance of the building, this is on the side of the street nearest the subway, one of the BROTHMAN employees, an electrical engineer whose name is SOL FANZEL was leaving the building. In the middle of the street he accosted me and said, but not too excitedly, "Did you know that some Government men are upstairs talking to ALGER?" It may be possible that in place of the phrase,

100-95068 - 1612

"Government men," that FANSTILL used the words "Internal Revenue men," I can not exactly recall; in any case, I was not very much disturbed, and went directly up to the offices with the purpose of consulting with ALB to see whether there was anything further beyond what I had projected to look up in the chemical ^{literature} nature.

The following conversation took place immediately ~~when~~^{after} BROTHMAN approached me in the office when I arrived. While some of the conversation is set forth in quotes, it is substantially what BROTHMAN told me upon this occasion.

When I arrived in the office, BROTHMAN was in a state of great excitement, he immediately went forward to meet me, took me by the arm and went over ^{toward a} ~~to a~~ corner of the office. I would like to explain that the office is rather large, consisting of two rooms; an outer one containing three desks; the one nearest the door being that of ~~ALB~~ MOSKOWITZ; the second desk belonging to OSCAR VAGO, who was in charge of drafting for the firm; and a third desk belonging to ALB BROTHMAN.

The first thing BROTHMAN said was, "The FBI were here—they know everything—they know all about us—they know you were a courier—they have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant! Look, we don't have much time. Look, HARRY, you've got to get this straight. You have got to tell the same story I told ^{of} how we met. Look, do you know this guy JOHN?" I told BROTHMAN that I did not know JOHN, and asked BROTHMAN what he was like. BROTHMAN then said, "Look, HARRY, you have got to get this description straight!" BROTHMAN then described to me a

photograph which he said had been shown by Agents of the FBI to him, which photograph BROTHMAN said was of JOHN. BROTHMAN described JOHN to me as a wizened sort of fellow with reddish hair and a receding hair line. BROTHMAN told me that JOHN's name was something like "JOHN ISH." After describing JOHN to me BROTHMAN wanted to know if I "got that?" and I said that I had. BROTHMAN then said, "Look, you have got to make up some sort of story right away as to how you met this man—remember—you've got to say JOHN introduced you to me. Look, I told them that JOHN was an entrepreneur, and that you and I worked together for him, with you evaluating chemical processes." I then asked BROTHMAN how the FBI got the photograph of myself and him. BROTHMAN then said, "I don't know, they've got them—a lot of them—photographs of everyone."

About the middle of this limited conversation, BROTHMAN said to me, "Someone has reacted—it must be that bitch HARRIS." BROTHMAN also said to me, "Those fellows out there are going to see you—they may be on their way out there now. I promised them I would not talk with you, so don't let on that we've talked about this. You've got to cover me up and tell them the same story that I told you."

BROTHMAN then began urging that I leave immediately for the laboratory, although I wished to stay and have further conversation about this matter, the full import of it had just been realized by me.

One of the last things that BROTHMAN told me before I left the office was that Miss MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ had left in BROTHMAN's car for the office of SIDNEY H. WEINSTEIN, who was an attorney employed by the Antorg

Trading Corporation.

I left the office and returned by subway to the laboratory. On the ride back to Minnert I thought of a man whom I had known at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This man's name was CARTER HOODLESS, and he had been about a year or so older than I, and had been the son of C.R. HOODLESS, one of the men who had a large interest, both financial and especially executive, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. W.R. HOODLESS, who at one time was in complete control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, had been a brother of C.R. HOODLESS. I had known CARTER HOODLESS very well, and I chose him as the person whom I would use to explain to the FBI as to the fictitious manner in which I had met JOHN GOLMISH. I would like to state that I had never heard this name before until BROTHMAN told me the name a few moments previous to this time.

I particularly chose CARTER HOODLESS because of the fact that he had died about four years previous.

I returned to the laboratory and tried to busy myself about my duties there. In about an hour, and this would make it about 4:30, two men entered the laboratory. They looked around and, even though both were looking directly at me in the small space where we worked, they asked, "Is there a Mr. HARRY GOLD here?" I replied that I was HARRY GOLD. They said that they had just recently spoken with ABE BROTHMAN, and desired to converse with me further about some matters that he'd mentioned. These men identified themselves to me as Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We went outside and sat in O'BRIEN's

car for a brief while until the personnel of the laboratory had gone home. Shortly before the agents had arrived, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ entered the laboratory and told me that ABE had gone home with a splitting headache. MIRIAM was still there, but was on the point of leaving when the agents arrived.

When everyone had gone home the agents and I re-entered the laboratory and had a very long conversation, lasting from about 5:15 until about 9:00 O'clock that night. In the course of the conversation I told them the following story. That in October or November of 1941, I had attended a Philadelphia Section Meeting of the American Chemical Society. This meeting was held in the Franklin Institute, as they customarily were. I said that I had previously agreed to meet CARTER HODOLISS at this meeting. I said that when I had entered the meeting hall CARTER had gone forward to greet me and had said that he had a friend here who was anxious to meet me. CARTER had introduced me to this friend, and had introduced him as JACOB GOLLES or GOLLISH; I can not recall now whether BROTHMAN had told me during our earlier talk in the office that the agents had referred to the man as JACOB, or whether the agents ^{in their talk with me} had referred to him as JACOB. I do recall, and very distinctly, the fact that I was shown a number of photographs, possibly five or six, one of which was that of the small wizened man with the receding hairline and a somewhat try grin on his features, whom I identified to them as the man ^{to} whom CARTER had introduced me ~~to~~ that night at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

To continue with the story that I was telling the FBI, I said that after the Chemical Society meeting was over, and that this principally had consisted of a talk by some prominent visiting chemist, (this was the normal procedure, what business there had to be transacted usually was done in Committee, and ^{the} ~~this~~ evening was normally completely taken up by the talk of a visiting chemist, usually one of prominence in his particular field), that we, GOLLISS and I, had left CARL H. HOLDEN and had gone into downtown Philadelphia to a restaurant in the neighborhood of Broad and Locust Streets. I had told them that this restaurant was TABLER's. I also told them that I went there with GOLLISS upon his invitation. I continued with my "made up story." I said, during the course of a two or three hour conversation, that GOLLISS had explained to me that he was a Mechanical Engineer and a promoter, and that he knew a very excellent Chemical Engineer in New York City. I had said that this Chemical Engineer was designing processes for GOLLISS, and that GOLLISS needed a Chemist to check on the reliability of the chemical information that was being given. I said that GOLLISS had become very expansive and had explained to me that I would be paid well for this work that I was to do, and that he had painted a very glowing picture of the future. I also said that GOLLISS had given me the name of the man and his office address and telephone number. The name that had been given to me was that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and while I had not recalled the phone number, I had been told that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York City.

I said,
GOLDBERG had told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN in the near future, and to meet him and begin working with this Chemical Engineer. I also told Agents SIMMONS and O'BRIEN that GOLDBERG had never given me his address in New York; and further, that during his conversation he had not struck me as being a man who had the technical knowledge necessary for ^{that} ~~this~~ of a Mechanical Engineer. I told the Agents that during the course of the conversation I had been somewhat taken in, but that on calmer reflection a little later, ~~the~~ the whole story began to have somewhat of a false air. The next events that took place, (according to this story), were that I had called BROTHMAN in New York City, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, had gone to see him there. I stated that from the very beginning I was fascinated by BROTHMAN's tremendous knowledge and ability, and that from the very first we had become close friends. I stated that I made, during the period from November or December 1941, until sometime in late Spring or early Summer of 1942, some six or seven trips to see BROTHMAN, all to New York; that on several of these trips I had worked at BROTHMAN's home in Sunnyside, Long Island. I stated that on two or possibly three occasions BROTHMAN had given me some design material consisting principally of isolated blueprints of various reaction vessels, and that I had taken them home with me. I further stated that about three or four weeks after I first met GOLDBERG, that he had called me at my home, (he had obtained my home address and telephone number from me on the occasion of our first meeting), and that he said that he had merely verified on the occasion of this first call that I had gotten in touch with BROTHMAN. He had also

said that he was just passing through Philadelphia and could not see me that evening. I stated that there were possibly some three subsequent calls, each about a month apart, and that on each occasion GOLIC had been very evasive when I asked when I could see him. I then stated that ~~beginning about~~ ^{subsequent to} February or early in March of 1942, I had never heard from or seen GOLIC. I further ~~stated~~ ^{said} in my statement to the Agents that BROTHMAN and I had not discussed GOLIC very much, but that ~~on~~ ^{on} one or two occasions when we had, we had come to the agreement that he was just a fly-by-night promoter with no substantial funds to back up his enterprises, and that BROTHMAN and I had both agreed that we doubted that we would ever hear from him again. On the occasion of making this statement to Agents SIMMON and O'BRIEN, I told them, upon their questioning, that I did not know but what these two or three blueprints that BROTHMAN gave me might still be in my home in Philadelphia.

The entire preceding story which I told Agents SIMMON and O'BRIEN of the FBI is completely false, and is a product only of my imagination. The only item resembling truth in it is that concerning the blueprints which I did actually pick up from BROTHMAN early in our relationship, but these blueprints were not picked up at the behest of GOLIC, whom I never knew, but on instructions from another person.

The interview with Agents SIMMON and O'BRIEN was concluded about 9:00 o'clock that evening. About 9:30, MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN came out to the laboratory in BROTHMAN's car. It may be possible that they had called before leaving ^{for} ~~from~~ Newark to see whether the agents had gone.

In any case, when they arrived, the three of us went to eat in a restaurant along Quebec Boulevard in the Rego Park section of Quebec. This restaurant is called "Sammy's of Chinatown." We had dinner in the restaurant, but before that and while we were still in the laboratory, BROTHMAN had wanted to know how I had carried off my conversation with the agents. Just as I was going to reply, MOSKOWITZ interrupted and assured ABE that I had been extremely nonchalant when the agents entered. I told BROTHMAN that I believed that the whole affair had gone very well.

ABE's opening remark to me after getting into the restaurant was, "WALLY, you don't blame me for having brought your name into this, do you? I thought since they would eventually uncover you because of our long close association, that it would be better for me to bring you in myself and at the very beginning." The long close association to which BROTHMAN had referred specifically meant the manner in which I had been working for ABE at A. BROTHMAN and Associates since May of 1946. There was not very much conversation during our meal in the Chinese restaurant, and we returned to the laboratory about 10:30. I still had a considerable amount of work to do that evening. When MOSKOWITZ went out on an errand, possibly to obtain some coffee, I related to BROTHMAN in detail the story that I had told Agents SIMMONS and O'BRIEN. I recall that BROTHMAN said, "Look, WALLY, I got to know all about you. What can they find out that I don't know?" I then told BROTHMAN that in reality I had never been married, and further, that my brother was still alive and had not been killed in the Pacific, and that I lived with my family in Philadelphia. I had

previously told BROTHMAN that I was married and that my brother had been killed in the Pacific. I recall that BROTHMAN made many recriminations for my having told these falsehoods, but he said that he did not think these points would be serious. The greater portion of the conversation at the above time consisted of my telling BROTHMAN the same story I had told the Agents about my fictitious meeting with JACOB GOLIS. We did not have any time to go over BROTHMAN's story to the Agents about the manner in which BROTHMAN met me. At this time ABE and I realized that there was a discrepancy in the stories we had related to the FBI Agents. I had told them that I had originally met BROTHMAN in 1941, but ABE had told the Agents that he had met me in 1940. We decided to belittle the importance of this discrepancy, and at that time ABE told me that I could always use the excuse that my memory was faulty. BROTHMAN expressed concern to me that I might have had other dealings in my association with the Soviets with which he was not familiar.

I would like to explain here that my actual contacting BROTHMAN from September 1941 to sometime in 1944, was for the purpose of securing from him technical information in which the Soviet Union might be interested. The true part of my story to the FBI Agents, that is, my obtaining blueprints from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was actually in connection with my activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Continuing, BROTHMAN seemed worried that he would become involved with the FBI because of his known association with me, and for that reason wanted to know what other activity I'd engaged in other than *with him*. I told ABE at this time that no one knew of any of my other

activities, and suggested to ABE that he should not mention any other activities of mine in front of anyone, particularly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.

From the first time that I met BROTHMAN, until the time I went to work for him in May of 1946, he did not know my true name, as I had originally introduced myself to him under the name of FRANK KESSLER. He also knew that I used the name of HARRY GOLD, but he did not know whether either one of these names was my true name.

Continuing with the conversation at the laboratory, I told ABE that I was a little concerned about the explanation for my using the name of FRANK KESSLER in my dealings with ABE. I suggested to ABE that the FBI was certain to get in touch with ARTHUR WEISS, and that ARTHUR WEISS only knew me as FRANK KESSLER. At this time I suggested to ABE that it was possible that I could use the idea of my fear of Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, my superior at ^{the} Pennsylvania Sugar Company, as the reason I was dealing with BROTHMAN under an assumed name. The fear would be based on the fact that I, as a chemist of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, would have been criticised for doing independent work on chemical processes outside of my work at Pennsylvania Sugar. BROTHMAN thought that such an explanation would be a very shrewd stroke indeed. At this time BROTHMAN suggested that as an additional explanation for our association, that we make up a story that we were collaborating in writing a book on chemical processes, with ABE writing the book and my doing the chemical background. I was dubious about this story and believe that I only used it upon one occasion and that was when I was questioned by Agents T.S. MILLER and R.D. BRENNAN between May 15 and May 21, 1950.

During this conversation with BROTHMAN he mentioned several names to me, one of which I recall was HARRY SILVERMASTER, and asked me if I had ever used any of these names, adding that the FBI Agents, SHULZIN and O'NEILL had mentioned these names to BROTHMAN. I told ABE that I had never used any of these names, which was true.

Either that night, or possibly the following night at about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, as BROTHMAN was dropping me off at the Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue, in front of the main entrance, he said very bitterly, "What sort of a damned fool is it who takes a person so closely tied in with all this affair and obtains for that person a job in Philadelphia?" The person to whom BROTHMAN was referring was THOMAS L. BLACK, a friend of mine since February of 1933, and BROTHMAN was specifically referring to the fact that I had been instrumental in obtaining employment for BLACK on a consulting basis with the CHARLES W. HERS Laboratories in Philadelphia. This event had occurred sometime in late 1945. He was also very bitter about the fact that on five or six occasions when I had brought BLACK out to the BROTHMAN Laboratories in Elmhurst, at BROTHMAN's request, to aid in work which we were then pursuing for A. BROTHMAN and Associates. This statement of BROTHMAN's infuriated me, especially since BLACK had been brought up to help at the BROTHMAN Laboratories at BROTHMAN's specific request, and had come from Philadelphia to New York at his own expense and had never been reimbursed for these expenses, nor paid for the work he had done in ABE's laboratory. I do not recall whether the name "BLACK" was actually mentioned in this

conversation between ABE and myself or whether the mention was confined to the name 'RAY' but there was no doubt that ABE and I both were talking about THOMAS L. BLACK.

ABE also asked me at this time if THOMAS BLACK had ever used the name of HARRY SHAWENSTEIN, or the other several names he previously asked me if I had used, and which had been mentioned to him by Agents SAMMON and WEISS. From BROTHMAN's conversation, he gave me the definite impression that he was of the opinion that BLACK was the so-called master mind of the group who were obtaining technical information for the Soviets, such as the information ABE had been furnishing me from 1941 until 1944. I recall that the argument over BLACK between ABE and myself almost culminated in a fist fight which was prevented by the intervention of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was in the car with us.

I went to Philadelphia that week end, and returned to New York Sunday night, and then drove with the BROTHMANS to Peckskill, New York, where we ^{spent} the night in ABE's summer home near there.

While at this summer home ABE told me that he had been in touch with CHERY LE DIERMAN, but stated that he had given NEEDLEMAN very little facts concerning the association of BROTHMAN and myself. ABE told me that NEEDLEMAN suggested to him that should BROTHMAN be recontacted by FBI Agents, he should tell them that he was too busy to see them. However, after talking it over, ABE and I agreed that it would be best to give the appearance of trying to cooperate with the FBI.

Also at Peckskill, I told ABE that while I was home over the

Memorial Day week end, two FBI Agents had made a search of my home, but more in the nature of an inquiry than a complete scrutiny, and had seemed particularly concerned about the blueprints of the Hendricks Company which I had mentioned to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I told ABE ^{that} once I had assured these Agents ~~that~~ there were none ~~about~~ around that they had accepted my word. BROTHMAN seemed especially critical of the fact that I had gone home over Memorial Day, and seemed particularly concerned with the fact that my purpose in doing so was to destroy incriminating evidence which I may have had in my home, and which particularly related to my activities for the Soviet Union outside of those concerned with BROTHMAN.

I would like to add that the week following Memorial Day, I was again visited by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN at the BROTHMAN Laboratories. On this occasion they asked further questions relating to my story concerning CARTER HOOBLER SS and GELIC, and also they returned to me my Coast Guard Pass which had on it my photograph, taken in 1942.

About three or four weeks after ABE had been questioned by FBI Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, he received ^a ~~his~~ summons, directing him to testify before a Grand Jury in New York City. When I first saw BROTHMAN after he got this summons, and which ^{meeting} was in the offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, he used a very accusing tone toward me in informing me of the fact that he had received the summons. He let everyone in the office infer that he was being made the "goat" for my activities. At this time ABE wanted to know whether I had told him everything. By this I took it to mean whether I had told ABE all of my background or any activities

which the investigating agents might uncover at a later date. I told ABE that I did.

Shortly after ABE had received their summons, but before he testified before the Grand Jury, he went to see an attorney in New York City whose name I can not recall, except I think his first name is TOM, and his last name is an Irish ~~name~~ ^{one}. I do recall that a Mr. FOLGER HAMILTON was a member of this firm.

When ABE came back to the office after talking with this attorney, he told me that he ^{had} told this lawyer the same story which he had given to the FBI Agents when he was first questioned by them. Following this, but before ABE testified, he asked me several times if I had told him everything, and especially would he "get caught short while testifying?"

Upon receipt of the summons ABE's first reaction had been that he would tell the Grand Jury the true story of his work for the Soviet Union, and would take ^{this} the stand ^{saying:} ~~and say~~, "What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on Bma-S, synthetic rubber, and a good deal of it was design work which they could themselves have done." I do not recall the exact circumstances but I do know that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and GIBBY HENDELSON, and later I, succeeded in dissuading BROTHMAN from such a foolhardy procedure, telling him that such an admission was exactly what the Federal authorities were looking for.

I recall that I was ^{with} ABE during the evening of the day he testified before the Grand Jury at either the office of A. BROTHMAN and

Associates, or in a restaurant nearby called ANTON TONICH's. ABE told me that the Grand Jury had dug up a very complete story of his youth, and that the attorney had hammered these facts at the Jury to show that ABE was an exceedingly brilliant person and as such, ^{was} a person of very erratic and radical tendencies who was just the type who would become engaged in espionage activities. I recall ABE telling me that these attorneys were T. VINCENT QUINN and THOMAS ^{DONEGAN} ~~DONAGHAN~~; ABE said that ^{DONEGAN} ~~DONAGHAN~~ in particular had done most of the "hatchet work." BROTHMAN seemed well pleased at his behavior before the Grand Jury and said that he had, "neither cringed, flinched, or begged." ABE told me that in his opinion the Grand Jury had been "stuffed to the gills with stories of spying." I then asked ABE if my name had been mentioned before the Grand Jury, and ABE assured me that it had not been mentioned. ABE told me that he understood, either from the attorneys or from someone else, that ABE had only come into the Grand Jury inquiry at the tail end of the proceeding and that he, BROTHMAN, was among the last witnesses to be called.

About three or four weeks after this I had returned from the library in New York City, and had arrived at BROTHMAN's office at about 10:00 or 11:00 P.M. He gave me a summons which had been mailed to me at the laboratory, and which someone in the laboratory had brought over to ABE's office. This summons directed me to appear before the Grand Jury to testify on the 31st of July, 1947. At this time BROTHMAN said, "HARRY, don't be scared or frightened, but you are going to be called before the Grand Jury—^{you} don't have anything to worry about—we'll

go over the story together, and as long as you tell the same story that I did, everything will be O.K." ABE then handed me the summons.

I then went to the Elmhurst Laboratory of A. BROTHMAN and Associates and worked until 5:00 or 6:00 A.M. the following morning. I had originally wanted to go visit my family in Philadelphia immediately after seeing the summons, but ABE told me that he had made an appointment for me to ~~see~~^{visit} the same attorney he had seen, and whom I have previously described above, the following morning. I did not see this attorney the following morning, but did see him the following evening, and told him the same story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN.

Later that evening, ^{after seeing the attorney} and at about 11:00 or 12:00 P.M., in BROTHMAN's office, I saw ABE. I told ABE that I wanted to talk with him about his testimony ~~on the following day~~, but ^{instead} ABE talked with a number of the employees of A. BROTHMAN and Associates who were in the office at that time, and then suggested to me that I go with him to drive MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ home. We got in the car and started out, during which time I kept reminding ABE that we had something very important to talk about, but ABE kept brushing it off and went into a great dissertation on political theory and the declining state of capitalism. After making ^{several} stops, such as to eat watermelon and other time-killing incidents, we finally arrived at ABE's garage in Sunnyside at about 4:00 A.M. on the day I was to appear before the Grand Jury. After wasting some more time talking with the garage attendant, ^{we} he began walking around in the neighborhood of ABE's home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, and conversed. I kept reminding him

about the fact that I was to testify that day ^{before} the Grand Jury, but ABE did not seem too concerned about this. ABE told me if I were to be confronted with some conflicting statement or date in my testimony, I was to use the excuse that it had all happened some years ago and I had a faulty memory. During this walk I again repeated to ABE the story which I had given the Agents about the manner in which I originally met ABE, which was the story I planned to tell the Grand Jury that day. ABE told me not to act frightened before the Grand Jury, but to be dignified and calm. He told me not to appear to be begging for clemency or mercy or for understanding on their part, and even, if necessary, to a certain extent to be defiant. In general, the tenor of this advice was that I was to tell the false story of how I had met GOLLIS through CARNEY HOODLESS and then through GOLLIS had met ABE. This ABE was very insistent upon.

I then told ABE that on occasions in the past I had taken trips by railroad and plane, and possibly the FBI could locate records of these trips. Although I did not come out and say that these trips were in connection with my Soviet espionage activity, it was certainly understood by both of us that these trips were connected with such. ABE assured me that it would be very unlikely that any record of such trips could be found in view of the large number of people who were traveling by both plane and railroad at that time.

At this time ABE's wife, NAOMI, was spending the summer at ABE's summer home in Peekskill, New York, and at ABE's request I was living

with him in ^{his} ~~the~~ apartment in Sunnyside at 42-007, 42nd Street, Queens.

We finally got to bed and after two hours of sleep I got up and dressed, and was ready to leave ABE's apartment to go to testify before the Grand Jury, ~~and~~ ABE was still in bed. ABE wished me good luck and again said, "Look, HARRY, you don't hold it against me for having brought your name into this, do you?"

One other event that occurred during our walk along Skillman Avenue early on the morning of July 31. ABE at that time told me that the Agents of the FBI had been to question JULES KORCHIEN, and had elicited from him the information that prior to May of 1946, ~~that~~ KORCHIEN had met me and I had been introduced to JULES by ABE as FRANK KESLER, and ~~that~~ KORCHIEN had identified me to these Agents as FRANK KESLER. I remonstrated ^{to} ABE and demanded to know why he had not seen JULES immediately after ^{his} ~~his~~ first questioning by the FBI, so that JULES would not use the name FRANK KESLER as a name by which he knew me. ABE said he had been so busy at that time, particularly with the various affairs at A. BROTHMAN and Associates, that the matter had just "slipped his mind." We did not discuss this matter any further, except that I said that it was unfortunate that ^{it} ~~it~~ had happened, but we agreed that I would tell the story, were I questioned, that I had used the name FRANK KESLER because of fear that Dr. BROTHMAN would become aware of my doing outside work with BROTHMAN while I was still employed for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. We mutually agreed that this story was a good one.

After I testified before the Grand Jury, I again went to see the lawyer, TOM, and gave him an outline of what I had testified to. I then went to ABE's office and he and I had lunch together at TOHASEMI's Restaurant. Then I gave an outline form, orally, the version which I had given before the Grand Jury, and further, that I thought that I had succeeded in putting across to the Grand Jury the fact that I was a blunderer, and in a very work fashion, that I may or may not have been implicated in what the Grand Jury was probing into, that is, Soviet espionage.

I would like to state here that about the time Agents SWANSON and O'BRIEN first questioned ABE and myself, I had received no pay for my work at A. BROTHMAN and Associates for about a couple of months. There had been some discussion about my leaving ABE's employment, but after Agents SWANSON and O'BRIEN questioned us, ABE told me that I had better stay around ^{because} in the event either of us were questioned further by Agents, we would be together so we could check up with each other on our stories to the Agents. This admonition was repeated on several occasions by ABE up until June of 1948, when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates. On the occasion when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates, in June of 1948, ABE told me that he wanted to go over my story one more time, but I told him there was no point in it because I was well acquainted with the story. One of ABE's final remarks was, "Remember when the Rover Boys come around, you'll want to tell the same story you did before." ABE might possibly have added as a last remark, "Don't pull a LOUIE BUDENZ."

I recall that the above remarks were made by ABE to me in such a way that I was supposed to imply a threat. These remarks were made here on Saturday morning or very early on a Saturday afternoon in the first week in June 1946, and were made in the BROTHMAN offices, while BROTHMAN was sitting at his desk and I was sitting in a chair near him.

I would like to add one more point. After ABE had shown me the summons requesting me to appear before the Grand Jury on the 31st of July 1946, he gave me a typewritten copy of his testimony as he had dictated it to his lawyer. I never had much chance to more than glance at this, and in addition, ABE assured me that it was not complete as he had left out many things purposely, believing that it would be best for the lawyer not to know about these details.

Although prior to May of 1946, ABE had known me under the name of HARRY H. GOLD, I had given him the name of HARRY GOLD, 6023 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a person to whom ABE could direct a letter to me or communicate with me.

Agents SPENCER and MILLER have exhibited a letter dated in August of 1945, directed to me at the above address and signed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This letter requested that I do some work on the synthesis of methyl methacrylate monomer, which process ABE was working on at that time.

ABE never did actually know my true name to be HARRY GOLD ^{the matter} until I explained ~~it~~ to him when I went to work for him in May of 1946.

I would like to add that in reference to the statement on page 20 relative to ABE's admonition that I remain with him in case we were re-questioned by the FBI, that my real reason for staying with A. BROTHMAN and Associates was not this fear of further questioning, but out of loyalty to a foundering firm.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and 21 typewritten pages and have signed each page, because all of the knowledge contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4-15-46

Preparation of PETN

Same quantities used as before, Temp. kept bet. 3 and 5°C. PE added to HNO_3 during a period of 2 hrs. 25 min. Longer period of addition was required in order to keep the temperature below 5°C.

Drying at 50°C

Ht. of round glass dish 394.2 g

Time Gross Wt. Diff.

4-16-46	955.5 g	
10:30 am	953.0	
11:00	949.5	6.0
11:30	940.4	9.1
12:30	930.8	9.6
1:30 pm	920.6	10.2
2:30	910.9	9.7
3:30	899.5	11.4
4:30	891.1	8.4
5:30	878.5	12.6 ✓
6:48	871.4	7.1

$$\text{Weight of dry material} = \frac{684.1}{394.2} = 289.9 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Water driven off} = \frac{955.5}{271.4} \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{289.9}{316} = 91.7\%$$

mp 136°C

4-17-46	753.1	118.3 ✓
10 am	744.0	9.1
11	735.6	8.4
12	727.8	7.8
1 pm	720.0	7.8
2	712.1	8.1
3	704.7	7.4
4	698.8	7.9
5	694.6	4.2
6	691.4	3.2
7		
4-18-46	684.1	7.3
9:30		

100-95068-1B20

Recrystallization of PETN from Acetone

300 g PETN dissolved in 800 g Acetone at 50°C. Added about 1 g of NH_4HCO_3 and filtered through filter paper.

Precipitated PETN with ~1000 ml of cold water. Decanted. Washed 3 times with 1000 ml of water each time. After final decantation the material was filtered and washed with cold water.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Gross wt.} \\ \text{Ht. of dish} \quad 768.0 \\ \text{Wt. of wet material} = \frac{394.5}{373.5} \text{ g} \end{array}$$

Acetone distilled. 1047.8 g of Acetone soln recovered which contained 60.4% acetone, according to specific gravity, which was .894.

$$\text{Percent recovery of acetone} = \frac{632}{800} = 79\%$$

5-27-46 PETN put in 50°C oven 5-20-46

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Gross weight} \\ \text{Dish} \quad 669.8 \\ 394.5 \\ \hline 275.3 \end{array}$$

$$5-29-46 \quad \text{Ht. of dry PETN} = 668.7 - 394.5 = 274.2$$

$$\text{Recovery} = \frac{274.2}{300} = 91.4\%$$

Preparation of PETN

4-22-46

PE 129.4 g (recrystallized from
HNO₃ (937-) 810 g water)

Started adding PE at 11:00 am Finished 2:18
Acid and PE added in portions, as in
previous experiment. Washed as in previous
experiments.

MP 136°

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{286.7}{300.7} \times 100 = 95.4\%$$

4-23-46

PE 136 g; HNO₃ 850 g

After filtering from HNO₃, PETN was put back
into fresh HNO₃ and agitated for 1/2 hr.
Filtered & washed as in previous experiments.

MP 137°C

6/6/50
JW

4-16-46

Preparation of PETN

Total weight of acid 850 g (570 ml). PE 136 g.

Put in nitration 140 ml of acid and then slowly added $\frac{1}{6}$ of total PE. Then 80 ml of acid added, and addition of PE continued. This procedure was followed till the end of nitration. (from 11:45 to 3:20 pm). Washing started at 4:00 pm. Washed with cold water, cold NH_4HCO_3 soln, hot water, and finally with cold water. Another part washed with H_2SO_4 .

Wt. of round glass dish = 394.8 g

4-18-46

11:10 641.1

4:00 pm 620.0

4-19-46 10 am 617.1

70.8 g washed with H_2SO_4 and then washed with H_2O , NH_4HCO_3 , etc.

MP 136°C

MP 136°C

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{293.1}{316} \times 100 = 92.8\%$$

4-9-46

Diluting nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.50) 850 g
PE 136 g

4:20 started

Acid cooled to 5°C by ice-water bath.
PE added slowly. Color changed to brownish-yellow, after about 20 g of PE was added. Temp. rose to 11°C. in about 10 minutes. all PE added in 40 min. Temp. maintained throughout at 10-14°C. Temp. regulated by the rate of addition of PE.

Washed with cold water. Used about 2 l.
Then with 1 l. of 2% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HCO}_3$ solution. Next washed with about 2 l. of hot water (75°C). Finally washed with cold water.

(4-10-46) Drying ⁱⁿ glass dish. Diameter 7" material 1" deep. 50°C oven.

Gross weight	785.7 g
Tare	396.0
	<hr/> 389.7

In oven at 10:30 (4-10-46)

Time	Gross Weight	Diff
10:30	785.7	
11:00	780.3	5.4
11:30	776.3	4.0 4.7
12:00	771.1	5.2 4.6
12:30	767.6	3.5 4.3
1:00	761.0	6.6 5.1
1:30	758.6	2.4 4.5
2:00	753.8	4.8 3.6
2:30	750.0	3.8 4.3
3:00	745.0	5.0 4.4
3:30	740.4	4.6 4.8
4:00	736.3	4.1 4.3
4:30	732.0	4.3

4-24-46

PE = 136 g, HNO_3 (93%) = 850 g

All acid put in flask, and PE added during a period of 45 min.

- ① One portion put back into fresh portion of 93% HNO_3 and agitated for 1/2 hr. Filtered, washed with about 5 liters of cold water. Then with ammon carbonate. Followed by cold water. pH of wash water increased gradually to 5.4. In the morning, color slightly green.

- ② Another portion was not washed with HNO_3 . Otherwise treated same as above. White crystals. Color did not change because this portion was contained much less water than the first portion.

Dried about 1 g of the latter portion at 50°C over night. In the morning green color.

	586.3	^{found} total weight	
Wt. of portion not washed with HNO_3	586.0	5.3-46	MP 135-136°C
	394.6		
	191.4 g.		

Wt. of portion washed with 93% HNO_3
5.3-46 MP 135-136°C

	Time	Gross Weight	Diff
	5:00	727.5	4.5
	5:30	725.3	2.2
	6:00	721.7	3.6
	6:30	719.2	2.5
	7:00	715.9	3.3
4-11-46	9:30 AM	688.0	
	10:30	687.3	
	11:00	687.2	
	12:00	687.1	
	1:30	686.9	
	3:30	686.7	
4-12-46	9:30	685.7	

Dry weight of PETN = 289.7 g.

Water 100.0

Drying surface 475 cm²

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{289.7}{316} \times 100 = 91.7\%$$

MP 136°C

For recrystallization use 2.65 g of Acetone @ 4-5% for each gm. of PETN. Add ~~conc~~ (NH₄)₂CO₃ equiv to 5% CO₂. Then add 8 g H₂O for each gm. of PETN. Melting point of recrystallized material = 137.5°C

6/6/50
JSC

PETN

PE 136 g

850 g HNO_3

PE added within $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Acid decanted and new acid added. This was agitated for over $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Filtered and washed with cold water.

(1) One portion washed with ammon. carbonate and then with cold water.

(2) Another portion washed with ammon. carbonate, then with hot 1% HNO_3 , then with cold water.

(1)	Gross wt. Glass dish	664.9 524.6 g	M.P. 136-136.5
	N.A. of PETN	<u>140.3 g</u>	
(2)	Gross wt. Dish	538.8 394.6	M.P. 136-137
	N.A. of PETN	<u>140.2</u>	

$$\text{Total PETN} = 140.3 + 140.2 = 280.5 \text{ g}$$

After drying under vacuum for several days, the portion washed with hot HNO_3 had a strong odor of HNO_2 .

$$\text{yield} = \frac{280.5}{300.7} = 93.2\%$$

6/6/50
JMD

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- X
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

No. 133-106

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, :

Defendants. :

----- X
The Grand Jury charges:

1. That from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, and continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, in the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, the defendants herein, and Harry Gold, a co-conspirator but not a defendant herein, and divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together, and with each other, to defraud the United States of America in the exercise of its governmental function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States of America, and to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice therein, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 241 (1946 ed.).

2. That, as the said defendants well knew, during this conspiracy, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly impaneled in and for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, was conducting an investigation of possible violations of the espionage and other federal criminal statutes.

3. That it was a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and Harry Gold, a co-conspirator, would agree upon fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and divers other persons.

4. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations.

SECOND COUNT

the Grand Jury further charges:

1. That on or about the 31st day of July, 1947, at the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, the defendant herein, knowingly, wilfully and corruptly endeavored to influence, intimidate and impede Harry Gold, a witness before a Grand Jury sitting in and for the Southern District of New York, and did knowingly, wilfully and corruptly influence, obstruct, impede, and endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede, the due administration of justice therein, that is to say:

2. That the said Grand Jury was at the time and place aforesaid, conducting an investigation entitled, United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violation of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes.

3. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, knew that the said Harry Gold had received a subpoena requiring the said Harry Gold to appear before the said Grand Jury on July 31, 1947, to testify as a witness.

4. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly influenced, intimidated and impeded the said Harry Gold by urging, advising and persuading him to give false testimony before the said Grand Jury (Title 18, United States Code, Section 24, 1946 Edition.).

5. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, would inform Harry Gold, a co-conspirator, of the substance of his testimony before said Grand Jury, for the purpose of enabling the said Harry Gold to conform his testimony thereto.

6. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when Harry Gold appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations, which would conform with the information theretofore given to said Grand Jury by the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

OVERT ACTS

1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 22nd day of July, 1947.

2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, Harry Gold testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 31st day of July, 1947.

3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, in or about the month of July, 1947, Harry Gold had a conversation with Thomas Kiernan, at No. 52 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, on or about the 29th day of May, 1947, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and Harry Gold met at the Pennsylvania Station, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 88 (1946 Edition)).

and **him** bring before the said Court, at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, to answer the Indictment aforesaid.

WITNESS, the HON. ~~JOHN C. KNOX~~ *Sidney Sugarman* ~~Chief~~ Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the **29th** day of **July** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ~~XXXX~~ **fifty**.

Irving H. Saypol
IRVING H. SAYPOL
U. S. Attorney.

Sidney Sugarman ~~XXXXXX~~
SIDNEY SUGARMAN
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,

Defendant

BENCH WARRANT

IRVING H. SAYPOL
U. S. Attorney.

I hereby depute

to execute the within process

Dated New York,

U. S. Marshal.

FPI ATL. GA. 8-3-37 1800

100-95068-1627

Bench Warrant

TO THE MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,

AND TO HIS DEPUTIES, OR ANY OR EITHER OF THEM.

or any other United States Marshal or other authorized officer.

WHEREAS, at a District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit, begun and held at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within and for the District and Circuit aforesaid, on the **29th** of **July** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ~~XXXX~~ **fifty** the Grand Jurors in and for the said District and Circuit, brought into the said Court a true Bill of Indictment against **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN**

for having, on the **28th** day of **May** 19 **47**, and continuously thereafter up to and including June 12, 1950, unlawfully violated Title 18, U.S.C., Section 88 (1946 ed.), and for further having, on the 31st day of July, ¹⁹⁴⁷ ~~1950~~, violated Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241,

as by said Indictment, now remaining on file and of record in the said Court, may more fully appear; to which Indictment the said **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN**

has not yet appeared or pleaded.

NOW, THEREFORE, YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN**

[Over]

Bench Warrant

TO THE MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,

AND TO HIS DEPUTIES, OR ANY OR EITHER OF THEM.

or any other United States Marshal or other authorized officer.

WHEREAS, at a District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit, begun and held at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within and for the District and Circuit aforesaid, on the **29th**

of **July** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ~~XXXX~~ **fifty** the Grand Jurors in and for the said District and Circuit, brought into the said Court a true Bill of Indictment against **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN**

for having, on the **28th** day of **May** 19 **47**,

and continuously thereafter up to and including June 12, 1950, unlawfully violated Title 18, U.S.C., Section 88 (1946 ed.), and for further having, on the 31st day of July, ¹⁹⁴⁷ ~~1950~~, violated Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241,

as by said Indictment, now remaining on file and of record in the said Court, may more fully appear; to which Indictment the said **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN**

has not yet appeared or pleaded.

NOW, THEREFORE, YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN**

[Over]

and **him** bring before the said Court, at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, to answer the Indictment aforesaid.

WITNESS, the HON. *John C. Knox* **JOHN C. KNOX,** ~~Chief~~ Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the **29th** day of **July** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ~~XXX~~ **fifty.**

IRVING H. SAYPOL
U. S. Attorney.

~~XXXXX~~

SIDNEY SUGARMAN
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,

Defendant

BENCH WARRANT

IRVING H. SAYPOL
U. S. Attorney.

I hereby depute

to execute the within process

Dated New York,

U. S. Marshal.

A G R E E M E N T, Made this day of
December, 1949, by and between INDUSTRIAL PROCESS ENGINEERS,
a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New
Jersey (herein called the Principal), and,

A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES, of 2928 - 41st
Avenue, in the City of Long Island City, County of Queens
and State of New York (herein called the Consultant),

WHEREAS, the Principal has been and now is en-
gaged in the business of manufacturing and selling machinery,
equipment, apparatus and other products, and selling processes,
designs and engineering services.

WHEREAS, the Consultant has been engaged in de-
veloping new processes, and,

WHEREAS, the Principal desires to hire the Con-
sultant and the Consultant is willing to serve the Principal,
and,

WHEREAS, the Consultant represents and warrants
to the Principal that it is now under no contract or agree-
ment, nor has it previously executed any documents whatsoever,
with any other person, firm, association or corporation that
will, in any manner prevent its giving, and the Principal
from receiving the benefit of its services to be rendered by
it as hereinafter set forth, and of any and all new processes,
inventions or contrivances that may be devised by it or de-
veloped by it in collaboration or with the assistance of the
Principal in accordance with the terms of this contract.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

I. The Principal agrees to hire the Consultant
and the Consultant agrees to perform services for the Prin-
cipal for a period commencing November 1, 1949 and terminat-
ing October 31, 1954. If this agreement is not terminated
on its termination date or prior thereto, the same shall

continue for an additional term of five (5) years unless sooner terminated by either of the parties hereto as hereinafter provided.

II. The Consultant shall:

Serve the Principal and devote to the Principal at least three (3) days in each business week to perform the services hereinafter set forth:

1. Exert his best efforts to develop new processes or inventions which require the manufacture of machinery, equipment and apparatuses which the Principal does or can manufacture.

2. Sell the products and services of the Principal at such times as mutually agreed to by the Principal and the Consultant.

3. Sell new processes which require the manufacture of machinery, equipment or apparatuses which the Principal does or can manufacture, at such times as mutually agreed to by the Principal and the Consultant.

4. Sell the Principal's products and services only to purchasers approved by the Principal at such prices mutually agreed to by the Principal and the Consultant.

5. Not solicit the sale of the Principal's products or services or any new processes to prospective purchasers not expressly or impliedly approved by the Principal.

6. Not extend credit, or special service, privileges or accommodations except by direct authorization and approval by the Principal.

7. During the term of this agreement, not sell or attempt to sell the products or services of a competitor of the Principal.

III. During the term of this agreement, the Consultant shall not directly or indirectly, enter the employment of or render like services in the United States to any person, partnership, corporation or association engaged in a

business in competition with the Principal's business as herein described, nor shall the Consultant during the term of this agreement engage in such business on his own account, or become interested therein, directly or indirectly as owner, consultant or in any capacity whatsoever.

IV. In full compensation of the Consultant's services herein, the Principal shall pay to the Consultant, and the Consultant shall accept the following:

(a) A commission of 5% on all sales of the Principal's products made by the Consultant during the term of this agreement.

(b) A commission of 5% on all sales by whomsoever made, during the term of this agreement of the Principal's products, the manufacture of which products has resulted from processes or designs created or developed by the Consultant or on which the Consultant has rendered assistance to the Principal, and provided said products are manufactured exclusively by the Principal.

(c) The commission to be paid to the Consultant on the sale by the Principal or Consultant of a product manufactured by any person, firm or corporation other than the Principal, the sale of which product is made in conjunction with a product manufactured by the Principal, the manufacture of which Principal's product resulted from a process or design created or developed by the Consultant or on which process or design the Consultant has rendered assistance to the Principal, shall be in such amount or amounts as mutually agreed upon between the Principal and the Consultant.

(d) A retainer fee of \$100.00 per week during the first year of the term of this agreement and thereafter a weekly fee, the amount of which shall be established by mutual agreement between the Principal and the Consultant.

V. Commissions shall be paid by the Principal to the Consultant on the 10th day of the month next succeeding

the shipment by the Principal of the products mentioned in sub-divisions 1, 2 and 3 of Paragraph II.

VI. All compensation to which the Consultant may become entitled during the term of this agreement from the sale of a process created or developed by the Consultant in collaboration or with the assistance of the Principal shall be shared equally between the Consultant and Principal, after there has been first deducted therefrom and credited or paid to the Principal all expenses of development and sums of money advanced by the Principal to the Consultant or on its behalf, in connection with the creation, development or sale of any process. The balance of all compensation or fees received by the Consultant or Principal from the sale of a process created or developed by the Consultant in collaboration or with the assistance of the Principal shall be paid to each of the parties hereto on the 10th day of the month following payment of such compensation or fee.

VII. The balance of all engineering fees received by either party hereto, in connection with the sale of Robotized equipment, remaining after there have been first deducted therefrom all expenses incurred in connection with the sale of said equipment, shall be shared equally between the Consultant and the Principal, and shall be paid to each of the parties hereto on the 10th day of the month following payment of said fees.

VIII. Any agreement relating to the sale of a process created or developed by the Consultant in collaboration or with the assistance of the Principal shall first be exhibited to the Principal for its approval before the execution of the same.

IX. The Principal shall reimburse the Consultant with all expenses incurred and monies expended by the Consultant in connection with the performance of the services agreed to be performed by the Consultant hereunder, provided

all such expenditures before being made by the Consultant, are first approved and consented to by the Principal in writing.

X. The Principal shall provide the Consultant with engineering assistance and facilities in the performance of the services to be performed by the Consultant hereunder when, in the mutual opinion of the Principal and Consultant, such assistance and facilities are necessary and required.

XI. The Principal will furnish its personnel when necessary to aid and assist in carrying out the services of the Consultant.

XII. (a) The Consultant will transfer, assign and deliver to the Principal an undivided one-half (1/2) right, title and interest in and to all inventions and patents that the Consultant, during the term of its employment by the Principal, may in collaboration or with the assistance of the Principal make, or conceive, or may acquire, or may assist in making or conceiving or may complete, even though the same may possibly have been conceived prior to its employment by the Principal. The Principal and Consultant are to share and pay equally all costs and expenses incurred in connection with said inventions and patents.

(b) The Consultant shall, upon preparation of any application for Letters Patent in connection with the foregoing, immediately execute the necessary assignment to the Principal as hereinbefore provided.

XIII. It is understood that the Consultant has heretofore entered into an agreement with Louza Electrizitats Gesellschaft and Chemische Fabrika of Basle, Switzerland, wherein the Consultant granted to said Louza Electrizitats Gesellschaft and Chemische Fabrika of Basle, Switzerland an exclusive license to sell the Consultant's products in Switzerland. It is therefore understood and agreed that the Principal cannot offer for sale any of the Consultant's patents

in Switzerland before the same are offered for sale to the said Louza Electrizarits Gesellschaft and Chemische Fabrika of Basle, Switzerland.

XIV. It is further understood and agreed that the Consultant has heretofore entered into an agreement with J. Pomeraniec of London, England, wherein the Consultant granted to the said J. Pomeraniec the exclusive right to sell the Consultant's products, processes and patents in Europe. It is therefore understood and agreed that any sale made of the Consultant's products, processes or patents in Europe is to be made subject to said agreement and that there is to be paid to the said J. Pomeraniec any compensation to which he is entitled by virtue of said agreement.

XV. Either the Principal or Consultant shall have the right and option to terminate this agreement or any renewal thereof at any time, upon giving to the other not less than sixty (60) days written notice of its intention to exercise such right and option.

Wherever the context hereof requires, the singular as used herein shall include the plural, and the neuter as used herein shall include the masculine and feminine genders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Principal has caused this instrument to be signed by its President and attested to by its Secretary and its corporate seal to be affixed, and the Consultant has hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Attest:

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS ENGINEERS

Florence J. Lewison
Secretary

By Alfred Lewison, President

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of:

A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES

By Abraham Brothman, Partner

By Miriam Moskowitz, Partner

A G R E E M E N T

Between
INDUSTRIAL PROCESS ENGINEERS
and
A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES

Dated: December 1949.

LAW OFFICES
Hirschberg, Nashel, Zorn &
Cronson
415 - 60th Street
West New York, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ex rel. :
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM
MOSKOWITZ,

Respondents, :

-v-

RETURN TO WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS

WILLIAM A. CARROLL, United States
Marshal for the Southern District
of New York. :

-----X

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK : SS
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK)

WILLIAM A. CARROLL, being duly sworn, deposes
and says: I am the United States Marshal for the Southern
District of New York.

1. This return to a writ of habeas corpus
allowed by Honorable Sidney Sugarman, Judge of the United
States District Court for the Southern District of New York,
on August 3, 1950 is submitted to state that the defendants
Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz are lawfully in my
custody, having been remanded thereto following their fail-
ure to post bail in the sum of \$25,000 each, fixed by
Honorable T. Hoyt Davis, Judge of the United States District
Court, on August 2, 1950, at the time of their arraignment
on the charges contained in Indictment No. C 133-106. In
that indictment both defendants are charged with conspiracy
to obstruct justice, and the defendant Brothman is charged
with the substantive offense of obstruction of justice.
To those charges the defendants on August 2, 1950 entered
pleas of not guilty.

100-95068-1628

2. No facts are alleged in the petition of William L. Messin, attorney for the defendants, supporting in any way the allegation that I do not have lawful custody of the defendants.

3. I deny the allegation in the petition that bail in the sum of \$25,000. each, fixed by Judge Davis, is excessive and violative of any rights of the defendants under the Constitution and Laws of the United States. I submit that bail in the sum of \$25,000. is reasonable and in strict accordance with the criteria set forth in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and is necessary to ensure the availability of the defendants for trial. For facts in support of the statements contained in this paragraph, I refer the Court to the affidavit of Assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn, which is attached to this return and made a part hereof.

WHEREFORE, it is prayed that the writ of habeas corpus be dismissed.

Sworn to before me this

4th day of August, 1950.

DANIEL H. GREENBERG
Notary Public in the State of N.Y.
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-6644506
Certified in N.Y. Sec. 6 Reg. Off.
Commission expires March 30, 1952

WILLIAM A. CARROLL,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v-

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, :

DEFENDANTS. :

-----X

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK : SS.:
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK)

AFFIDAVIT

C 133-106

1. ROY M. COHN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an Assistant United States Attorney in the office of Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and as such is in charge of and fully familiar with the above entitled prosecution.

2. This affidavit is submitted in support of the return of the United States Marshal to the writ of habeas corpus allowed by Honorable Sidney Sugarman, Judge of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on August 3, 1950, and in support of the Marshal's prayer that said writ be dismissed.

3. The defendants, Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on July 29, 1950. The indictment C 133-106, charges that the defendants conspired with Harry Gold to defraud the United States in the exercise of its function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws of this country, and to obstruct the due administration of justice (Title 18, Section 88, United States Code, 1946 Ed.). In the second count of the indictment the defendant, Abraham Brothman, is charged with having influenced and intimidated Harry Gold, a witness before a Grand Jury in the Southern

District of New York, and with the substantive offense of having obstructed the administration of justice (Title 18, Section 24, United States Code, 1946 Ed.).

4. The defendants were arrested by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 29, 1950, at Cliffwood, New Jersey, on authority of warrants ordered by Honorable Sidney Sugarman, Judge of the United States District Court, which warrants were based on the indictment. On July 31, 1950, the defendants were arraigned and bail was fixed in the sum of \$25,000 for each by Honorable T. Hoyt Davis, Judge of the United States District Court, sitting in the Southern District of New York. On August 2, 1950, the defendants entered pleas of not guilty to the indictment and at that time, in the presence of their counsel, the petitioner herein, and following full argument, Judge Davis adhered to the amount of bail fixed by him on July 31, 1950. The defendants were remanded by Judge Davis to the custody of the United States Marshal.

5. This affidavit is submitted to show that bail in the amount of \$25,000 for each defendant is entirely reasonable in light of the requirements of Rule 46(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and no amount under that fixed will be sufficient to insure the presence of the defendants.

6. The first criterion of Rule 46(c) directs the court to have "regard to the nature and circumstances of the offense charged". The indictment has already been summarized and the charges by the Grand Jury that the defendants conspired to obstruct justice are on their face most serious. The face of the indictment makes it clear that the charges are considerably more serious when the circumstances of the offense are considered according to the mandate of the Federal Rules. The nature and circumstances of the offense as charged by the Grand Jury are that the

obstruction of justice occurred in connection with a Grand Jury investigation of violations of the espionage statutes of the United States as well as other federal criminal statutes. It is charged in the first count of the indictment that the defendants conspired with one Harry Gold to agree upon fictitious explanations in their associations with each other and with others, and that the defendant Brothman would give "false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured" information concerning these associations. In Count 2 of this indictment Brothman is charged with having intimidated and impeded Gold by having urged and persuaded him to furnish false testimony to this Grand Jury investigating violations of the espionage statute. This Harry Gold has entered a plea of guilty to charges of espionage. These facts alone demonstrate that the nature and circumstances of the offense, particularly in view of the present setting, are such as to make bail in the amount set a minimum necessary to insure the presence of the defendants for trial.

7. The next criterion suggested by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure is a consideration of "the weight of the evidence" against the defendants. I will not discuss the weight of that evidence further than to point out that bail was fixed here not following arrest on a warrant based merely on a complaint, but based on an indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury, which fact creates the presumption that the weight of evidence is sufficient to have warranted the Grand Jury in returning the indictment.

Indeed, in the petition in support of the instant writ, the petitioner affirmatively states that he believes that the charges against these defendants are "based upon statements by one Harry Gold, and one Elizabeth Bently * * *", so that the defendants themselves, through their petitioner-counsel, tell the Court that they believe that the weight of the evidence against them is such that the charges in the indictment are supported by two witnesses who have testified to the truth of these charges under oath.

8. The next criterion suggested is the financial ability of the defendants to give bail, and their character. Their character is, of course, a matter of dispute between the Government and the defense. As to financial ability once again the defendants themselves concede in the affidavit of their petitioner-counsel that they have "strong * * * financial ties * * *". (P. 3) On information assembled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and on my belief I state that the defendants are the owners of A. Brothman & Associates, with offices at 2928 41st Street, Long Island City, and with laboratories at 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. Counsel for the defendants further advised the Court that the defendants are now owners of another business, namely, Ulster Chemical Company, engaged in the manufacture of a cold wave process, in Cliffwood, New Jersey. In addition, the defendant Brothman has been under contract with the Industrial Process Engineers, of 8 Lister Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, which contract calls for the payment to him of \$100. per week plus commissions.

9. With further reference to the reasonableness of the bail herein I would point out that the co-conspirator

Harry Gold on his arrest on allied charges of espionage in June was held in bail of \$100,000. by United States District Judge James P. McGranery, and that David Greenglass and Julius Rosenberg, defendants in allied espionage cases, are presently held in bail of \$100,000 each. In a case with similar aspects in this Court in recent time, the defendant Gerhart Eisler jumped bail and fled the country prior to trial. During the past few months in this district several defendants in important criminal prosecutions have become fugitives prior to trial. Specifically, one Alfred Turiano, who won reduction of bail from the sum of \$100,000., recommended by the Government, and fixed by District Court Judge Honorable Irving Kaufman to total bail of \$76,000., pursuant to the direction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, jumped bail and fled the jurisdiction of the court. In view of these experiences and in view of the critical period in the country's history in which these defendants have been charged with having obstructed justice in connection with a Grand Jury investigation into espionage violations, it is respectfully submitted that bail in the sum of \$25,000. each here is reasonable and wholly justified.

10. In the petition defendant's counsel speaks of "prospective confinement for an indefinite period." In open court on August 2, 1950 I stated that the Government would be prepared to proceed to trial on Monday, August 7th, or even prior to that, thus making it clear that any delay in determination of the issues raised by the indictment will be at the instance of the defendants. The Government stands ready for a prompt trial and submits that the issues

involved are simple and such as to require but little preparation on the part of the defendants so that an early disposition of this prosecution is feasible.

11. It is respectfully submitted that the defendants are in lawful custody and that the writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed.

Sworn to before me this 4th day
of August, 1950.

ROY M. COHN
Assistant United States Attorney

Sir:

You will please take notice that a.....
of which the within is a copy, was this day
duly entered in the within-entitled action,
in the office of the Clerk of the.....

Dated, N. Y.,....., 19.....

Yours, etc.,

United States Attorney,
Attorney for

To

Attorney for.....

Court Docket No.....

FORM NO. 33a

United States District Court

Southern District of New York

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ex rel. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and
MIRIAM versus MOSKOWITZ,
Respondents

WILLIAM A. CARROLL, United States
Marshal for the Southern District
of New York

RETURN TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AFFIDAVIT

IRVING H. SAYPOL,

United States Attorney,
Attorney for William A. Carroll,
U.S. Marshal, S.D.N.Y.

Due service of a copy of the within is
hereby admitted.

New York,....., 19.....

Attorney for

To

Attorney for

Arrest Log Re: Abraham Brothman

- 3⁵⁰ P.M., 7-29-50, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was arrested at Uster Chemical Company, Cliffwood, N.J. by Special Agent FRANK RAISBECK of the Newark FBI office.
- 4¹⁰ P.M. Subject entered F.B.I. auto at Cliffwood, N.J. and was driven to New York City.
- 5⁴⁵ P.M. Subject arrived at U.S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City and entered building accompanied by Special Agents P.J. Blasco and J.P. Daly.
- 6⁰¹ P.M. Subject was fingerprinted and then he signed fingerprint card.
- 6¹⁵ P.M. Subject was photographed.
- 6¹⁹ P.M. Subject was brought to Conference Room C, F.B.I. office and was asked whether he wished to give statement but he refused.
- 6²⁰ P.M. Miriam Moskowitz put through telephone call to Attorney William L. Messing at Lexington, N.Y. 586 on behalf of Brothman and Moskowitz.
- 6²² P.M. Subject refused offer of food.
- 6²⁵ P.M. Telephone operator called and said Lexington 586 was busy.
- 6³³ P.M. Subject requested use of wash room and was then escorted to washroom on 6th floor.

Page 2 - Arrest Log re Abraham Brothman

7⁰⁵ P.M. Telephone operator called and said Lexington 586 was out of order. Miss Moskowitz on behalf of herself and Brothman put through a call to Mr. Atkins at Long Beach 6-2158 but the line was busy.

7²⁰ P.M. Miss Moskowitz reached William J. Messing by phone at Lexington 586 and spoke with him advising him of her arrest and that of Brothman and that she will be at the Woman's House of Detention and Brothman at the Federal House of Detention.

7²³ P.M. Brothman put through a telephone call to his wife and talked with her.

7³² P.M. Subject left F.B.I. office accompanied by Special Agents P.J. Blasco, J.P. Daly and R.A. Minihan and was driven in F.B.I. auto to the Federal House of Detention, N.Y.C.

7⁵⁵ P.M. Subject was received at Federal House of Detention
S.A. Paul J. Blasco.

New York, N. Y.
July 29, 1950

7 A 03944858F
W 77035084E

Leather wallet containing \$2.00 in bills and business cards
surrendered by me to Special Agent J. P. Daley of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation as well as \$1.61 in change for a total of \$3.61.

Also wrist Watch *PD.*

John P. Daley
SA John P. Daley

Abraham Brothman
Abraham Brothman

8/4/50
Recd above wallet, money + watch.
W. J. [unclear]

100-95068-1B31