

Memo, SAC

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FOLDER #7

A manila folder bearing the caption "A.S.M.E. Specifications".

Contents:

3 sheets white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", numbered 26, 27, 28.

This is typed material captioned "American Society of Mechanical Engineers and/or American Petroleum Institute -- A.S.M.E. Engineering Codes for Unified Pressure Vessels."

FOLDER #8

A manila folder captioned "The Hendrick Company's Material on Mixing".

Contents:

25 sheets white paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11"

This is typed material captioned "Questions and Answers re the Liquid Mixing Data Sheet". On the outside of the folder there appears in parenthesis, "B says that this is also his work."

FOLDER #9

A manila folder captioned "Blank Sheets".

Contents:

1 sheet yellow paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" dated 4-22-41. On this appears a chart entitled "Run #1".

FOLDER #10

*Yellow acid Soviet
interacted in
vitamin* | A manila folder captioned "Riboflavin Assays. 1. SNELL-STRONG".

Contents:

1 sheet yellow paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11"

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This is handwritten material apparently pertaining to the manufacture of Riboflavin.

2 sheets of yellow graph paper, $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", containing notes re Riboflavin assays.

1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", dated 2-6-41, bearing notes entitled "Quantitative Distribution of Riboflavin between yeast and beer."

1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", dated 1-26-40, captioned "Standard Curve for assays #22 and #23."

to Black?

2 sheets of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", held together with a wire staple. This is a note addressed to "DOC" and signed, "DOUGHERTY & GOLD", re "Clay-Adams Company Centrifuge". There is a notation, "Presented 10:45 A.M., 12-2-40." The material describes a machine for bacteriological work.

FOLDER #11

A manila folder captioned "3. B's work (not yet completed)".

Shuman?

Contents:

23 white sheets of paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", number 29 to 50 inclusive.

This is typed material entitled, "Gas-Liquid Mixing Operations."

FOLDER #12

A manila folder captioned "My Ideas".

Shuman

Contents:

A clipping from a magazine or other publication, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", captioned "Thiamine Destruction in Baking."

4 sheets of yellow paper held together with a staple. The first sheet is dated 4-22-42 and is a note to "DOC" and signed "Ha Doc". The 3 pages attached to this note pertain to vitamins.

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- 1 sheet of yellow paper, 8½ x 11", captioned "Personal Affairs".
- 1 sheet of yellow paper, 8½ x 11", containing notes on vitamins.
- 1 sheet of yellow paper, 8½ x 11", captioned "Assay Work".
- 2 sheets of white paper, 8½ x 11", dated 12-5-40. This is typed material bearing the name of HARRY GOLD and captioned, "A Recommendation for a Research Project."

This material pertains to the production of lactic acid.

FOLDER #13

A light green fibre folder.

Contents:

- 1 set of 3 blueprints captioned "FREDERICK FRANZ, 401 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn."
- 1 blueprint captioned "HENDRICK Manufacturing Company, Butadine and Styrene Recovery System."
- 1 blueprint captioned "HENDRICK Manufacturing Company, 150 gallon Esterifier."
- 1 blueprint captioned "HENDRICK Manufacturing Company, preliminary study for 1500 gallon a day Buna-S Synthetic Rubber Plant."
- 1 set of 9 blueprints captioned "HENDRICK Manufacturing Company, Surface Condenser."
- 1 set of 4 blueprints captioned "HENDRICK Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa., preliminary layout study of Butadine and Styrene Recovery Systems."
- 1 set of 4 blueprints captioned "HENDRICK Manufacturing Company, preliminary study of 1500 gallon a day Buna-S Synthetic Rubber Latex Plant."

*mostly
re
Buna-S
Other
synthetic
rubber -
industry.*

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1 sheet of white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11, captioned, "Diagram showing circulation of solvent, Experiment 1516, Leaching PSS-3 Support."

2 sheets of white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11". This is typed material captioned "List of Cellulose Esters."

Slack: 4 sheets of white tissue and 6 sheets of lined white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", held by wire staples dated 10-29-41, 11-4-41, 11-7-41 and 11-17-41 captioned "Roll coating development. Division - Kodak Park."

2 sheets white tissue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11". These are charts numbered 3 and 4, captioned "Physical Tests" and dictated by A. D. SLACK.

FOLDER #14

A light green fibre folder.

Contents:

Vitamin 4 sheets of light paper bearing the name HARRY GOLD, dated Wednesday, 10-16-40 and captioned "Report on Readings in the Chemical Literature."

It appears to be notes made from articles appearing in Trade Magazines.

1 graph and 3 printed forms held together with a paper clip dated 1-2-42, captioned "Nicotenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 9 printed forms held together with a paper clip dated 9-30-41, 10-2-41 and 10-14-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays."

1 graph and 1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", held together with a paper clip, dated 10-7-41, entitled "Riboflavin Assays."

1 graph and 1 yellow sheet of paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", held together by a paper clip, dated 10-7-41, and captioned, "Pantothenic Acid Assays."

1 graph dated 11-17-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays".

1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assays 152 and 153."

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- 1 printed form dated 10-20-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assay #152".
- 1 printed form dated 11-5-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assay #153".
- 1 graph and 4 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 11-17-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assay."
- 1 graph and 4 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 11-24-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assay".
- 1 graph and 6 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated November 25 (no year), captioned "Riboflavin Assays."
- 1 graph dated 12-13-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assays #163, #164, #165, #166, #167, #168, #169."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #163."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #164."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #165."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #166."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #167."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #168."
- 1 printed form captioned "Riboflavin Assay #169."
- 1 graph and 6 printed forms dated 12-19-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays", and held together with a paper clip.
- 1 graph and 5 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 12-26-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assay."
- 1 graph and 9 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 1-2-42, captioned "Riboflavin Assays."

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1 graph and 5 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 12-26-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 8 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 12-13-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 4 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 12-2-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 5 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 11-3-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 4 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 11-4-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 4 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 11-24-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".

1 graph and 6 printed forms held together with a paper clip, dated 1-9-42, captioned "Riboflavin Assays".

FOLDER #15

A manila folder captioned "Back Assay Results".

Contents:

1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", captioned "Riboflavin Standard Curve".

1 graph and 1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", and 6 printed forms held together by a paper clip, captioned "Riboflavin Assays, 10-22-41."

1 graph captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays, 10-22-41."

1 printed form captioned, "Pantothenic Acid Assays, #129, #130, #131, #132 and #133."

1 printed form captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assay, #129."

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- 1 printed form captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assay, #130".
- 1 printed form captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assay, #131".
- 1 printed form captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assay, #132".
- 1 printed form captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assay, #133".
- 1 sheet of white paper torn from an $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" sheet dated 10-27-41, addressed to "DOC" and pertaining to Pantothenic Acid Assays. Attached thereto with a paper clip is one graph and 4 printed forms dated 10-25-41, captioned, "Pantothenic Acid Assays".
- 1 graph and 4 printed forms dated 10-25-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".
- 1 graph and 8 printed forms dated 10-14-41, captioned "Pantothenic Acid Assays".
- 1 graph and 5 printed forms dated 10-3-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays".
- 1 graph and 2 sheets of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper dated 10-1-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays".
- 1 graph and 1 sheet of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper dated 10-3-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays".
- 1 graph dated 10-1-41, captioned "Riboflavin Assays".

FOLDER #16

A manila folder.

Contents:

- 3 sheets of white paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" containing notes that appeared to relate to the production of commercial magnesium.
- 2 sheets of blank $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" white paper.

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FOLDER #17

A manila folder.

Contents:

noting vitamins

3 sheets of paper approximately 5 x 8", apparently cut from white accounting paper, dated 10-29-40, bearing notes apparently relating to vitamins.

4 sheets of yellow paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", bearing the name HARRY GOLD, dated 2-14-40, captioned "Literature Report".

This contains handwritten material relating to Alcohol, plastics, vitamins and manganese salts and appears to be partially material obtained from trade journals.

2 sheets of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" yellow paper stapled to one sheet of 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 12" graph paper bearing the name HARRY GOLD, dated 11-14-40, captioned "Report on Readings in the Chemical Literature".

This contains material regarding solid carbon dioxide and composition of American food materials. It appears to be material obtained from trade publications.

1 sheet of yellow paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", captioned "Meeting - Thursday, 6-12-41. Contains material on improving B-2 content of yeast.

4 sheets of yellow paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", held together by a staple. It bears the name HARRY GOLD and is dated 12-5-40. It is captioned "Report on Readings in the Chemical Literature".

This contains material regarding Sulphur dioxide in flue gas and preparation of sodium and potassium salts. The material appears to have been obtained from trade journals.

2 sheets of yellow paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", dated 12-5-40, addressed to DOUGHERTY. These sheets contain material from "Chemical Abstracts" and "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry", and appear to pertain to vitamins.

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1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", captioned "Meeting - Friday, 2-14-41, containing brief notes apparently relating to sulphides and calcium salts.

2 sheets of blank yellow, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper.

ITEM #7 ON INVENTORY LISTS

3 manila envelopes measuring 13 x 10", obtained from the wooden box in the basement.

ENVELOPE #1:

Contents:

Shipping order #0021 dated 1-14-43 from Enterprise Mill Soap Works to M. E. DOUGHERTY, Pennsylvania Alcohol Corporation, for a 1 pound sample of grease remover.

3 blank forms 1040-A, U. S. Income Tax, 1942.

1 blank form 1040, U. S. Income Tax, 1942.

1 instruction sheet for Form 1040, U. S. Income Tax, 1942.

14 sheets of white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", captioned "Thesis: to develop analytically a means for pre-estimating the efficiency of continuous type mixers."

1 sheet yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", containing mathematical equations.

ENVELOPE #2:

Contents:

Who are they? (50 sheets of white paper, blank except for small blue printed heading: GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORP.

12 sheets of the same paper containing chemical notes and mathematical equations.

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ENVELOPE #3:

see above
This envelope is marked in red pencil, "Attention Mr. BROTHMAN", and also "enclosed is sheet showing where space has been left for strikeouts in the original copy."

Contents:

A white sheet of paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", bearing #52, containing typed material apparently relating to the mixture of gases and liquids.

ITEM #8 ON INVENTORY LIST

67 loose sheets of paper found in a wooden box in the basement, itemized as follows:

1 gray inter-office blank of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", dated 10-20-36, containing an analysis of syrups, addressed to Mr. W. H. HOODLESS, signed HARRY GOLD.

1 sheet of yellow lined $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, containing pencil notes regarding heat transfer in industrial furnaces.

(6 sheets of yellow lined $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, containing notes captioned "Magnesium Powder Plant".

4 sheets of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", containing mathematical equations.

1 sheet of yellow lined $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, stapled to 3 sheets of white 4 x 6" paper, all containing chemical and mathematical notes, apparently relating to flue gas analysis. One of these sheets bears the date 3-19-41.

23 sheets of white unlined $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper bearing chemical and mathematical formulae.

✓ Summary (1 sheet of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper headed "Form #4 - General", bearing the typed signature O. H. SEIBERT, apparently soliciting a vitamin assay.

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1 sheet of white paper captioned "Form #1 - Yeast Companies", dated 11-8-41, addressed to the Red Star Yeast and Products Company, 3915 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., soliciting vitamin assay business.

1 sheet of white 8 1/2 x 11" paper captioned "Form #2 - Drying Machine Companies". No address or signature. Soliciting vitamin assay business.

1 sheet 8 1/2 x 11" paper captioned "Form #3 -- Candy Manufacture", soliciting vitamin assay business.

1 sheet white 8 1/2 x 11" paper captioned "Form #5 -- Professional", addressed "Dear Doctor", bearing the typed signature O. H. SEIBERT and soliciting vitamin assay business.

1 sheet 8 1/2 x 11" paper captioned "Form #7 -- Special Professional" soliciting vitamin assay business.

1 sheet 8 1/2 x 11" paper captioned "Form #6 -- Local Mushroom", soliciting vitamin assay business.

1 sheet of white paper, 8 1/2 x 11", bearing 5 lines of notes apparently citations to the magazine "Chemical Abstracts".

2 sheets of white 8 1/2 x 11" paper bearing typed material dated 11-1-42, addressed to A. BROTHMAN, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, re "Treatment and analysis of spent Ni Catalyst".

3 sheets of white 8 1/2 x 11" paper, consisting of a letter dated 4-3-42, addressed to Mr. WEBB from K. CARTWRIGHT Research Laboratory, including a two page statement entitled "Pyridoxine Assay Method (Annheuser-Busch Research Lab). These are all stapled to a sheet of yellow paper, approximately 5 3/4 x 7", addressed to "DOC" and signed "HA DOC".

1 sheet 8 1/2 x 11" white paper number 7 containing typed material and notes which appear to be mathematical compilations regarding flange loads and mixing vessels.

*where other
1 sheet
Catalyst p 3*

Black?

Black?

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11 sheets of yellow lined paper, 8 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " containing notes which appear to relate to a chemical mixer.

ITEM #9 ON INVENTORY LIST

Vitamin | 14 pages of white loose-leaf notebook paper obtained from wooden box in basement. This material consists of a 14 page typed article entitled "A Vitamin Assay Laboratory". Attached thereto are 4 newspaper clippings regarding vitamins one of which is dated 12-9-41.

ITEM #10 ON INVENTORY LIST

11 folders of miscellaneous papers found on bottom shelf of a wooden cabinet in the basement.

FOLDER #1

A manila folder captioned "Aluminum Deposition on Paper".

Contents:

*Brothman
for
Bancroft* | 13 sheets of white paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", on which is caption "Aluminum coating process." These contain notes apparently referring to numerous issues of Chemical Abstracts.

3 graphs entitled COX Chart. These graphs are entitled:
(1) Vapor Pressure of Diethyl Phthalate
(2) Vapor Pressure of Aluminum
(3) Vapor Pressure of Gold

3 sheets of yellow 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing notes on "Vaporization of Aluminum".

1 white form, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", apparently a loose-leaf job sheet of A. BROTHMAN Associates, captioned: "Job; Roll Leaf. Subject: Radiation from Crucible."

FOLDER #2

A manila folder.

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Contents:

1 sheet of yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", bearing two notes, as follows:

- (1) Extent turbidity
- (2) Tollen's Reagent

8 sheets yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, dated 8-23-47, containing notes regarding the preparation of certain organic compounds.

1 sheet of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, dated 8-15-47, captioned "Tollen's Reagent."

A portion of an $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" yellow pad consisting of 8 blank pages and cardboard back. The back bears the following notation:

"M - 30,000 - 30,000 - L (pounds) 50,000"

27 sheets white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing notes on a gold coating process. This appears to be material obtained from various issues of Chemical Abstracts.

FOLDER #3

A manila folder captioned "MISCELLANEOUS".

Contents:

Pruned - S - ? 4 sheets of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper dated 4-5-41, captioned "HOUDRY Process". This consists of notes apparently obtained from Trade publications.

7 blank sheets of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper.

5 blank sheets of $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" white paper.

D. H. ... 1 letter to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, Pa., attention JOHN H. DITTMAR, from Merck & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Rahway, N. J., stating that a booklet entitled "Vitamins in Nutrition" was enclosed.

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FOLDER #4

A manila folder.

Contents:

Thiamine:
2 sheets of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper consisting of a rough draft or pencil copy of a letter to Dr. LAURENCE ATKIN, Fleischmann Laboratory, New York City, signed HARRY GOLD, requesting information on the yeast fermentation method for the determination of thiamine.

4 sheets of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper dated 8-21-41, captioned "Meeting (Extracting of Ideas)." This material pertained to Sugar, Alcohol, Yeast and by-products.

1 sheet yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing what appears to be a list of citations to articles and books on the determination of thiamine.

2 sheets of yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper entitled "Time-Cost for Assays".

2 sheets yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper consisting of pencil notes on "Thiamine by Warburg".

4 sheets yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, bearing pencil notes relating to Nicotinic acid.

1 sheet yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper dated 8-15-41, bearing pencil notes entitled "The Destruction of Pantothenic Acid in our Fermentation."

4 sheets yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, containing pencil notes captioned "Electrodialysis of Exhausted Molasses."

1 call card from the Franklin Institute Library bearing the member's name as S. FLEMING.

Black?
8 sheets yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper dated 8-11-41, bearing a note addressed to "DOC", captioned "Pantothenic Acid in our yeast".

1 sheet $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" yellow paper bearing notes captioned "A Microbiological Method for the determination of Nicotinic Acid."

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*1 sheet
8 1/2 x 11"*
1 sheet 8 1/2 x 11" yellow paper containing notes captioned, "Thermal Diffusion of gases".

1 sheet yellow 8 1/2 x 11" paper captioned "Re: CO₂ Recovery".

1 sheet yellow 8 1/2 x 11" paper with pencil notes captioned "Synthesis of Malonic Acid by a new and cheap method".

1 sheet yellow 8 1/2 x 11" paper with pencil notes captioned "Therman Diffusion and Separation of different gases of the same molecular weight."

1 sheet of yellow 8 1/2 x 11" paper headed "Volume 28 1934" contains notes relating to the standardization of a Thio-sulphate solution.

1 sheet 8 1/2" x 11" paper headed "Volume 29 1935" contains notes regarding the determination of CO₂ in cyanides.

FOLDER #5

A manila folder.

Contents:

A 9 page mimeographed article entitled "Autonomic Pharmacology".

FOLDER #6

A manila folder.

Contents:

A 9 page mimeographed article entitled "Autonomic Pharmacology" (duplicate of article in Folder #5).

7 white sheets of 8 1/2 x 11" paper consisting of notes written on the back of Form 226, Philadelphia General Hospital Heart Station. These notes appear to be on various drugs.

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FOLDER #7

Who? | A manila folder bearing the name BROWNING.

Contents:

70 sheets yellow $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing pencil notes which appear to be on research relating to:

- (1) Potassium sulphate
- (2) Ammonium chloride
- (3) Potassium carbonate
- (4) Potassium chloride

FOLDER #8

A manila folder.

Contents:

1 blank form #1040, U.S. Income Tax, 1946.

any dates? | 2 call cards of the Franklin Institute Library bearing the signature of HARRY GOLD.

1 printed announcement of a symposium to be held by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Franklin Institute on: 10-28-48, 11-9-48, 11-30-48, and 12-8-48. This announcement is in an envelope of the Franklin Institute, addressed to HARRY GOLD.

55 sheets of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing typed and handwritten notes captioned: "Materials for Heart Station and Notes on Various Drugs", apparently connected with the Heart Station.

Brothman | 1 letter from JULIAN PAUL BRODIE dated 9-15-47 to A. BROTHMAN re the development of a men's vanishing cream.

FOLDER #9

A manila folder.

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Contents:

10 page mimeographed outline entitled "Chemotherapy".

6 page mimeographed outline entitled "Representative Drugs Used Chiefly for Action on Central Nervous System".

2 page mimeographed outline entitled "Representative Drugs [?] Effecting Circulation".

6 sheets of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper consisting of pencil notes entitled "Chemotherapy" dated 12-13-48 and written on the back of Form 226, Philadelphia General Hospital Heart Station.

8 sheets $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", Form 226 Philadelphia General Hospital Heart Station, containing chemical notes written in ink dated 12-20-48.

8 sheets of white tissue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", containing pencil notes regarding methods for control of blood flow.

9 sheets of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, consisting of notes regarding action of drugs on the heart, written on Form 226 Philadelphia General Hospital Heart Station.

FOLDER #10

A dark blue folder.

Contents:

did he ever apply? // A blank application form for employment with the Sun Oil Company.

1 empty envelope addressed to HARRY GOLD with the return address: Chemical Abstracts, Easton, Pennsylvania.

16 white sheets $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" dated 12-1-42, containing notes on rendering metal powders tarnish resistant.

21 sheets of white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", dated 11-26-40, containing notes on coating silver and brass to prevent tarnishing.

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check (Rings) or Brothman { 16 pages of a white pad of $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing 14 blank pages and 2 pages dated 2-27-40 bearing notes entitled, "Improved Urea Formaldehyde Resinous Composition."

4 sheets of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper containing chemical notes and mathematical compilations.

Brothman { 1 sheet of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper bearing a pencil notation "From BOB to HARRY". BOB was apparently a fellow employee of GOLD's at A. BROTHMAN's.

3 sheets of $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" white paper containing chemical notes and equations.

FOLDER #11

A manila folder bearing the notation "For Filing P"

Contents:

The contents are fastened to the folder with three wire staples.

18 sheets white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper entitled "Memo Report -- G. 90 Preliminary Operating Manual Manufacturing of Adipic Acid."

1 graph of tracing cloth paper captioned "Figure III Boiling Point Pressure Curve."

ITEM #11 on INVENTORY LIST

97 loose pages of notes and other paper found on bottom shelf of wooden cabinet in basement.

Brothman { 5 sheets yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" written in pencil, dated 8-16-47, captioned "Fish Glue -- Raw Materials".

5 sheets yellow paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" written in pencil, dated 8-15-47, captioned "Fish Glue".

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Brothman
1 sheet white tissue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", typed, dated 8-21-46, and entitled "The Preparation of Urea Formaldehyde Cold-Setting Glue".

2 sheets white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, written in pencil, dated 5-2-47, and entitled "The Synthesis of Herine".

8 sheets of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" loose-leaf job form of A. BROTHMAN & Associates, written in pencil and dated 11-17-47. Job: Mettur; Subject HTH.

1 mimeographed white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper bearing notations: "Union Bay State Company", "Properties of 60% Tertiary Butyl Hydroperoxide".

1 sheet graph paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", apparently a chart on "Time" and "Displacement".

1 printed drawing from Patent #2,010,841, filed on 7-21-33, and seems to relate to chlorination process

1 letter from Union Bay State Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., dated 12-8-47, to A. BROTHMAN & Associates, attention Dr. PHILIP LEVINE, Assistant Chief Chemist, with enclosure attached. Enclosure is technical data sheet on N-525 Neoprene Paint.

1 white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" job sheet of A. BROTHMAN & Associates. On this are chemical notes written in ink.

1 white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" A. BROTHMAN & Associates letterhead, dated 8-24-47, and bearing pencil notes on "Flow point of ground lots 17 and 19".

2 page letter from KOSTER KEUNEN MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Sayville, N.Y., dated 11-14-47, to A. BROTHMAN & Associates, attention HARRY GOLD, advising that under separate cover samples of Micro-Crystalline Waxes were being sent.

1 page letter from Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., New York City, to A. BROTHMAN & Associates, attention HARRY GOLD, dated 11-24-47, replying to letter of 11-10-47 inquiring about micro-crystalline waxes.

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1 A. BROTHMAN & Associates letterhead dated 8-22-47, bearing pencil notes on "Flow point of R & H Compression molding powder".

1 page letter from Distributing & Trading Co., Inc., 444 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., dated 12-4-47 to A. BROTHMAN & Associates, attention HARRY GOLD, regarding samples of waxes that had been furnished on 11-14-47.

7 { 1 page letter Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, to HARRY GOLD, A. BROTHMAN & Associates, dated 7-10-47, re samples of Sorbitan Tri-Stearate being sent under separate cover.

24 sheets of yellow lined paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", bearing miscellaneous chemical notes in pencil; some of these sheets have dates in November and December 1947.

16 sheets of white $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" job sheets of A. BROTHMAN & Associates, bearing miscellaneous chemical notes in pencil.

24 sheets of white paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11", bearing pencil & ink miscellaneous chemical notes. A few pages are dated November 1946 and March, May, and July 1947.

It is suggested that HARRY GOLD be questioned regarding the significance of this material.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SE E. DAVIS PORTER

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 13, 1950

RE GOLD'S RESIDENCE SEARCH MATERIAL

The names listed in this memorandum were obtained from the material found in the search of the residence of HARRY GOLD. As the dates these names were recorded by HARRY GOLD are unknown in most cases, the various sources of information listed were checked in order to further identify these persons.

LEO G. PENN

Listed in GOLD's notes as a druggist at 1501 North 6th Street.

There is no listing to a person of this name at this address in the current cross telephone directory.

The 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contains a listing to LEO G. PENN and ROSE PENN at 1501 North 6th Street.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with these persons.

CARL BUSHMAN (BUCHANAN)

Listed in GOLD's notes as residing at 2209 Walnut Street.

The cross reference telephone directory, the 1950 Telephone Directory, and the 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contain no listing to these names at this address.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

FDP/jmf
65-4307

65-4307-802

2.

Ry

SAC

June 13, 1950

GRAFF PAEN (PAEN)

Listed in GOLD's notes as pharmaceuticals or technicians.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory and the 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contain no listings to these names.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

ARTHUR COLTMAN

Listed in GOLD's notes as Pre-Med, senior at LaSalle. Father is a butcher.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to Dr. ARTHUR B. COLTMAN, 1301 Robbins Avenue.

The 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contains a listing to SOLOMAN and ELSIE COLTMAN, Meat Dealer, 214 Shunk Street.

The files of this office contain no information on these persons.

HERBERT EPSTEIN

Listed in GOLD's notes as Socialist, 28 to 30, works at Navy Yard re warships, 5 years at the Navy Yard.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to a HERBERT EPSTEIN, 3017 West Berks Street.

It is not known if this person is identical with the person listed in GOLD's notes.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

JOSEPH SCHULTZ

Listed in GOLD's notes as Jewish, young, married, 28. Father is radical and a tailor in clothing factory, a union man. JOSEPH is foreman in construction at Naval Air Factory.

SAC

June 13, 1950

The 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory lists a JOSEPH F. SCHULTZ, 2144 North 5th Street, and also lists the following persons named SCHULTZ who are tailors:

ADOLPH SCHULTZ
1114 Pine Street

LOUIS and EVA SCHULTZ
3935 Wyalusing Avenue

PHILIP and LIZZIE SCHULTZ
2240 South 5th Street

ARTHUR and SARA SCHULTZ
2647 South Percy Street

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with any of these persons.

DANIEL KLINE

Listed in GOLD's notes as age 21, works in Supply Department of Philadelphia Navy Yard, father, F. KLINE, is in real estate business in South Philadelphia over 40 years.

The 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contains a listing to EVANUEL KLEIN, Realtor, 1114 South 5th Street.

The 1950 telephone directory contains a listing to EVANUEL KLEIN, Real Estate, 255 South 5th Street.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with these persons.

OSCAR VAGO

Listed in GOLD's notes as residing at 66-07 99th Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

The files of this office contain one reference to this person in the Footcase, 65-4296-43, Page 46.

SAC

June 13, 1950

KARL SCHOFIELD

Listed in GOLD's notes as a young Philadelphia lawyer 1932.

The 1950 Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory lists KARL IVINS SCHOFIELD, born in 1902, who is Assistant City Solicitor, as a Philadelphia lawyer.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to KARL I. SCHOFIELD, Attorney, Company Finance Building, and a listing to the same person at 4322 Pine Street.

File 65-867 is a master file on this person. ~~None of the~~
File contains no derogatory information.

Dr. GUSTAVE REICH

Listed in GOLD's notes as Pennsylvania Sugar.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to Dr. GUSTAVE T. REICH, 4604 Osage Avenue, office 1422 Chestnut Street.

The files of this office contain one reference to this person in the Brothman Case, 65-4318-24, Page 2.

A. N. WILSON

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains no listing to persons of this name.

The 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contains no listing to persons of this name.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

PAVLOW

Listed in GOLD's notes as Fulton 9921.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains the following listings to persons named PAVLOW:

SAC

June 13, 1950

Mrs. GUSSIE PAVLOW
2618 South Marshall Street

HAROLD PAVLOW
8303 Forrest Avenue

HERMAN PAVLOW
2437 South Franklin Street

CHARLES PAVLOW's BEAUTY SALONS
7139 Ogontz Avenue and
4741 North 11th Street

Telephone number Fulton 9921 was not listed to any of the above persons.

The files of this office contain the following information on CHARLES and ROSE PAVLOW, 4741 North 11th Street, Philadelphia.

61-81-1B-13

An anonymous source, of known reliability, advised this office that CHARLES and ROSE PAVLOW of 4741 North 11th Street, were members of Lodge 18 of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order.

The files of this office contain no information on the other persons named PAVLOW listed above.

JOE FAULWARD

Listed in GOLD's notes as Fairlawn, Ohio.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

THOMAS A. BLACK

Listed in GOLD's notes as 17 Oxford Street, Newark, New Jersey, Market 2-5581.

File 65-4332 is the master file on this person and he is also mentioned in the GOLD Case in Serials 65-4307-151 and 65-4307-153 Page 37.

SAC

June 13, 1950

BILL CONNELLY

Listed in GOLD's notes as 66 East Dixon Avenue, Dayton, Ohio,
Walnut 4242.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable
with this person.

MORRELL DOUGHERTY

Listed in GOLD's notes as 4711 Springfield Avenue and 379
Latches Lane, Merion, Edwin H. Vore Estate.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing
to MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY at 5517 Litchfield Street.

The files of this office contain the following information
on DOUGHERTY:

100-5259-158 Page 4

On January 19, 1949 Confidential Informant
of known reliability, advised that a Steel Confer-
ence would be held at the Broadwood Hotel on
January 20, 1949 and indicated that it would be
a meeting of Communist Party members active in
the Steel Industry in Delaware County. (b)(7)(D)

It was later determined that this was not a meeting
of members of the Communist Party active in the
Steel Industry in Delaware County, but actually a
meeting of the "Delaware Steel Conference," which
is a rump organization made up of various Steel
Locals in the Chester and Wilmington, Delaware
areas, which are opposed to PHIL MURRAY and the
policies and program of the International Union.

After the meeting was over, SA JOHN A. HEBENSTREIT
observed five men and one woman, who were possibly
in attendance at the meeting, leaving the Broadwood
Hotel. Four of the men were surveilled to a parking
lot at 15th and Wood Streets and two cars were ob-
served leaving that parking lot. One of these cars
bore 1949 License No. 8S727, which was found to be
issued to MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY, 5517 Litchfield
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAC

June 13, 1950

DOUGHERTY is also mentioned in the GOLD Case in Serial 65-4307-153 Page 34 and in the Brothman Case in Serials 65-4318-70, 65-4318-26, page 7 and 65-4318-74.

GILES DE COFFEY, JR.

Listed in GOLD's notes as 4663 Glenway Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

DAN GUSSICK

Listed in GOLD's notes as 1914 South 5th Street.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person named GUSSICK.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

CARTER HOODLES

Listed in GOLD's notes as 946 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Sugar.

The files of this office contain the following references to CARTER HOODLES in the GREGORY Case:

65-4043 Serials 236, 239, 241, 242, 247, 249, 250, 254, 255 and 258

This name also appears in the Brothman case in 65-4318-1,

Page 21.

JOHN KOFFN

Listed in GOLD's notes as 2263 North Howard Street, Reg. 2268 (D.D.).

SAC

June 13, 1950

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory indicates that Regent 226^o is listed to the Prescription Department of Daly's Drug Store at the above address.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person named KOVEN.

The 1935-1936 Philadelphia City Directory contains no listing to a person of this name.

VERA ANF

Listed in GOLD's notes as 69 Wall Street, New York City.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable to this person.

ED

Listed in GOLD's notes as 2530 South Marshall Street, Philadelphia.

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory contains no listing for any person at this address.

AL SEAR

Listed in GOLD's notes as 1905 South 5th Street.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person of this name.

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person of this name at that address.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

SAC

June 13, 1950

FANNIE STELL

Listed in GOLD's notes as 415 Mercy Street.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person of this name.

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person at this address.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

ARTHUR L. SIMMERS

Listed in GOLD's notes as 411 Normandy, 36th and Chestnut Streets, Pennsylvania Sugar.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to ARTHUR J. SIMMERS, 1602 Yerkes Street.

The files of this office contain one reference to ARTHUR L. SIMMERS, Philadelphia, in the GOLD Case, 65-4307-143.

Dr. C. F. WHEELER

Listed in GOLD's notes as Cincinnati, Ohio, Telephone Kirby 2712.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

FRANK KESSLER

Listed in GOLD's notes as 1512 North Franklin Street, Pre. 4688, 900 North 41st Street, Eve. 823-, 1026 North 43rd or 45th Street, Trinity 10--, 2711 South 7th Street.

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory contains no listing to any persons named KESSLER at any of the above addresses.

The files of this office contain numerous references to FRANK KESSLER, which is an alias used by HARRY GOLD.

SAC

June 13, 1950

HARRY KRAIKER

Listed in GOLD's notes as 4848 North Carlisle Street, Dav. 1745 in 1945.

The 1950 Telephone Directory contains a listing to DAVID KRAIKER, Sr. at the same address and with the same telephone number and also contains a listing to DAVID KRAIKER, Jr., 1406 East Sharpnack Street, telephone Hancock 5214.

ERLE KROUSS

Listed in GOLD's notes as Narberth, Pa. 40--W.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory and the 1949 Suburban Telephone Directory contain no listing to a person of this name in Narberth, Pa.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

SHRAGER

Listed in GOLD's notes as Eggs, Northeast Boudinot and Rockland, Mic. 0383.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person named SHRAGER at that address.

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory contains no listing to any person of this name at that address.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

AUTO H. SIEBERT

Listed in GOLD's notes as 127 Walnut Street, Loc. 347k.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to O. H. SIEBERT, 108 Walnut Street, and a listing to OTTO H. SIEBERT, 7785 Hasbrook Avenue.

The files of this office contain no information on this person.

SAC

June 13, 1950

JACK BRUIN

Listed in GOLD's notes as born Detroit, May 12, 1912, graduated Drexel Evening School, June 1936.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to JOHN J. BRUIN, 5313 Oxford Street.

The files of this office indicate 100-5832 to be a master file on this person.

JIM MC MULLEN

Listed in GOLD's notes as 60 Linden Avenue, Niles, Ohio.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable with this person.

LEON COLTMAN

Listed in GOLD's notes as 4616 Far Rockaway Boulevard, Edgemont, Long Island, New York, as of July 23, 1931.

The files of this office contain no information identifiable to this person.

UNCLE SHINSLEBE

Listed in GOLD's notes as 4723 North Camac Street, Mic. 2359.

The Cross Reference Telephone Directory contains a listing to S. OMINSKY at this address with telephone No. Michigan 7-2359.

The 1950 Philadelphia Telephone Directory contains a listing to SAMUEL OMINSKY at 4723 North Camac Street.

The files of this office contain two references to SAMUEL OMINSKY in the GOLD file, 65-4307-100 and 65-4307-152.

The following information on KATH or KITTY OMINSKY and Miss SARA L. OMINSKY of 4723 North Camac Street, appears in the files of this office:

SAC

June 13, 1950

100-29221-252 Page 120
and Page 122

On November 15, 1947, [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised Special Agent ROBERT E. MASTERS and SF ALBERT COOPER that KATE OMINSKY and Miss SARA L. OMINSKY of 4723 North Camac Street, Philadelphia 41, Pa. were on the mailing list of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Council for a Democratic Greece and had been invited to attend a meeting of this organization at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on November 20, 1947. (b)(7)(D)

65-4307-152

KATE or KITTY OMINSKY is mentioned in this serial of the GOLD case.

100-31339-52 Page 94

On May 19, 1949, an anonymous source, of known reliability, furnished this office with a list of names and addresses which the informant believed to be the membership list of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. This list was broken down into categories as follows: Art, Science, Medicine, Social Work, Theatre, Film, Religion, Law, Building and Industry, Business, Dance, Music and Education.

Miss SARA L. OMINSKY, 4723 North Camac Street, Michigan 2359, a teacher, appeared on this membership list under the category Education.

All of the telephone numbers listed in this memorandum have been checked against the general index and the index maintained in the Communist Party Library.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA ALBERT L. PIERCE

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 6/7/50

RE: GOLD RESIDENCE SEARCH MATERIAL

Exhibit No. 65-4307-1-B-5 (53)

Reference search memorandum of SA ELWOOD A. PETT, dated 6/5/50, Page 6.

Description:

This item consisted of three sheets of yellow paper, bearing names and addresses as follows: (Reference memorandum listed two yellow sheets and one white sheet, bearing the words False Bottom)

✓
JOE HUBER
1540 Euclid St.

✓
MARIE HUNSBERGER
5207 McKean Ave.
Ger. 5096

✓
JOE BOWEN
2219 S. Bonsall St.

✓
*RONALD J. BAIRD
5722 N. Lawrence St.

✓
JOHN B. ADAMS, JR.
1201 Bridge St. (cor Bridge & Horrocks St)
Del 7219

✓
ART SIMMERS
Elverson PO

✓
WALTER RIEHLE
2608 Ingersoll St.

✓
JOHN H. DITTMAR
1424 E. Kerper St.

✓
LYLE E. FOX
2033 Walnut St.
Loc. 4153

*indexed
7-28-50*

*INDEX
ALL NAMES*

*Search all names
(some already known
in this case) (see person's report
\$31/50)*

65-4307-804

ALP:ams
65-4307

*Jensen by
T. S. Miller*

MEMO, SAC

6/7/50

✓
*SAM FLEMING
90 W. Strath Haven Dr.
Edgewood Park, Pa.
Broomall P.O.

✓
*WALTER KACHELE
5846 N. 4th St.

✓
CHAS. ZOLINAS
1119 E. Moyamensing Ave.

✓
HEDWIG DOBKIEWICZ
2701 Croyden St.

✓
JOSEPH LALLI
1012 Dickinson St.

✓
*REGINA LOOKABAUGH
1841 So. Alden St.
Sar 8433

✓
*RICHARD BOWERS
1828 73rd Ave.

✓
CECIL GELBART
5500 Beaumont Ave.
Sar. 0646

The asterisk beside the names listed above are believed to have been employees at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at the time GOLD was employed there

LEAD:

Will exhibit this list of names to GOLD to determine if these are names of persons who worked at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, and also to obtain any information GOLD may furnish regarding their possible connection with this case.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 7/13/50

Exhibit 65-4307-1-B-5(53)

This exhibit, consisting of three sheets of yellow paper bearing names and addresses, was shown to GOLD on June 19, 1950.

GOLD identified this as an old Christmas card list and stated that the list probably dated back before 1942. GOLD went through this list and identified all names appearing thereon as being individuals who are employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. in Philadelphia, GOLD's former employer.

FEB: DWH
65-4307

65-4307-805

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 20 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA ALBERT L. PIERCE

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 6/7/50

RE: GOLD RESIDENCE SEARCH MATERIAL

Exhibit No. 65-4307-1-B-5 (66)

Reference search memorandum of SA ELWOOD A. PETT, dated 6/5/50, Page 5.

Description:

Thirty-seven 3 x 5 index cards containing names, addresses, and other miscellaneous information, as follows:

(1) American Instrument Co. Shephard 3790
8030 Georgia Ave. - Silver Springs, Md.

Mr. JAMES WHITING - Pen. 7377
705 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Mr. GOLDSTEIN came from Washington - Machine OK.
Called WHITING about CARL - 10/23/45 -

American Type Culture Collection -
Georgetown University,
School of Medicine
3900 Reservoir Road
Washington, D.C.

Phone - will send PH information on \$4124 - \$4132

(3) Bacardi - Ron Companie
Santiago - Cuba

65-4307-806

Visit - 10/2/45 -

Mr. M. MACHIRAN - Chemist
Mr. J. A. ORTIZ - Chief Engineer

Jerman PJ
T.S. Miller

(4) Baeuerle and Morris Coppersmithing Co.
930 - 936 N. Front St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL McDRAVEY, President

Market 4988

ALP:ams
65-4307

*Covered
6-19-50*

*Search all Phila
area names
(some already known
in this case)*

*INDEX
ALL NAMES (2)*

6/7/50

- (5) Bleyman - Claire - Dewey 4416
 2549 So. Galloway St.
 or 2048 N. 7th Street
 Quartermaster Testing Lab.
 Hired: - April 1945 -

MAHONEY - 1511 No. Franklin St.

- (6) Brown Inst. Co.
 5060 Wayne Avenue
 Phila. 44, Pa.

Victor 0300

J. E. MacCONVILLE

- (7) W. B. KOLMAN COLEMAN Sag. 7715
 9th & Rising Sun Ave.

Mr. MITCHEL ✓

- (8) COLLINS - MARY Tenn. 1644
 2004 Godfrey Av. Phila.
 Kolman Laboratories (Mr. MITCHELL)
 Hired: 9-4-45

- (9) DAVIS, JOSEPH Dew. 6350

- (10) DOUGHERTY, MORRELL E. Sara. 8183
 5517 Litchfield St. Phila. (43)
 1929

- (11) Drever Corp. Nebr. 4845
 748 E. Venango St.

Obtained from these people - 5# activated alumina
 (no charge)

Name given to us by MITMAN of the Aluminum
 Co of America.

- (12) Eamer & Amend
 3rd Av. 18th to 19th St. N.Y. City.

MEMO, SAC

6/7/50

- (21) LOOKABAUGH, REGINA M. Sara. 8433
1841 So. Alden Street
Phila. (43) Pa.
started - July 15-1942
- (22) Lu, Yung-Cheh
Continental Plant
Publicker Commercial
Alcohol Co.
Snyder Ave & Swanson Sts.
- (23) Mr. Lu Yung Cheh
Y.M.C.A. Broad & Arch St.
Publicker Alcohol - Dewey 7200
Snyder Control Lab.
Miss MARY GALLAGHER
5023 Locust Street
Granite 3447
- (24) MARIS - JOHN M. & Co. Lom. 9066
528 Arch Street - Phila. Pa.
- (25) Precision Thermometer & Inst. Co.
1434 Brandywine St. Rit 6671
Mr. WM. D. LAVERELL
- (26) Red Star Yeast and Products Co.
3915 Wissahickon Ave
Sagamor 1214
no answer call Pil 3738 or Pil 9466
- (27) ED ROBERTS
5443 Norfolk St.
Gra 0137
- (28) Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. Murray Hill-2-0007
202 East 44th St.
New York (17) N.Y.

6/7/50

- (29) Sears - Roebuck - Jef. 9500
4640 Roosevelt Blvd.
Mr. BOB BLUM
- (30) Stokes, F. J. Machine Co. Dela. 5700
Adams Avenue
Mr. S. BRADBURY
- (31) ✓ ARTHUR H. THOMAS - Lom. 5760
Swanson & South Sts.
Call MR. KISH for general information
" Miss GENTERT for expediting
- (32) Turco Products - Inc. Wal. 6789
401 No. Broad St. Phila. (8) Pa.
Mr. W. F. NIXON
- (33) REICH, DR. G.T. Loc 1152
1015 Packard Bldg.
15th & Chestnut Sts.
Phila. Pa.
- (34) VALLETTI - FRANK - Lom 0302
103 Walnut St.
- (35) Victory Exterminating Co. MR. STRAEFFER (maybe SHAEFFER)
MR. DEMSTER
Eve. 0795
~~1110 No. 40th St.~~ 3930 Wyalusing Ave.
8/25 - Entire first floor - (Good results)
9/1 - 1st floor repeated - fermenter Bridge (Good)
9/8 - Did not appear.
9/15 - 5th floor (offices-dressing Rooms-Labs.) also put
out rat food.
9/20 - 2 men - 9 to 4 - did 6 fl. 5 fl. 4th fl.-3rd fl. and
also Palmateen Office & Gov't. office - will be
back for another all day job about Oct. 1st.
9/28 - 5th floor offices - approx. 1 hour

MEMO, SAC

6/7/50

- (36) Winthrop Chemical Co. Industrial Div.
New York, N.Y.
- "Roccal"
Robt. Reese - 1523 N. 16th St. Fre. 6655
- Results very good - seemed to help considerably
- (37) Shell Oil Co. Lom. 3376
12 So. 12th St.
- Mr. JOSEPH GILMORE
- Visit 9/21/45

Leads:

Will exhibit these cards to GOLD for his explanation of their use.

Will ascertain GOLD'S connection with all of these individuals and companies unless previously known.

Will obtain any information regarding the connection of any of these companies or persons with this case.

Office Memorandum

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : SAC

FROM : SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 7/13/50

Exhibit 65-4307-1-B-5(66)

This exhibit, consisting of 37 3" x 5" index cards containing names, addresses and other miscellaneous information, was shown to GOLD on June 19, 1950.

GOLD identified this as an indices which was kept by him and MORRELL DONOFRERTY during the period when they were both employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Co.

Inasmuch as GOLD identified each name and explained each piece of information contained on the cards as applying solely to work done at the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., no further explanation of this entire list is being contained in this memorandum.

REB:DWH
65-4307

65-4307-807

65-4307-807

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 21 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT HARRY Gold

FILE NO. 65-4307

VOLUME NO. 15

SERIALS 808

thru

834

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File No:

65-4307

Re:

Harry Gold

Date:

2/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
808	7/13/50	HQ Letter to NY	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
809	7/18/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
810	7/19/50	PH T/T to HQ & CIN Third Party	2	2	
811	7/19/50	NY T/T to HQ & PH	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
812	7/20/50	PH T/T to HQ & NY	2	0	Bufile 65-57449
813	7/20/50	PH T/T to HQ & NY	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
814	7/20/50	PH Letter to HQ	1	1	FZ151-101878 PROCESS Bufile 65-57449
815	7/21/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
816	7/21/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
817	6/7/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
818	7/21/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
819	7/21/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	4	4	

File No: 65-4307

Re: Harry Gold

Date:

8/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
820	7/21/50	PH T/T to HQ + NY	2	2	F2151 101878 PROCESS Bufile 65-57449
821	7/21/50	HQ T/T to PH	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
822	7/21/50	HQ Letter to NY	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
823	7/22/50	PH T/T to HQ	2	0	F2151 101878 Bufile 65-57449-616
824	7/24/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
825	7/24/50	PH SA Memo to SAC	1	1	
826	7/24/50	PH T/T to HQ + NY	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
827	7/20/50	HQ Letter to NY	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
828	7/24/50	PH Letter to HQ	1	0	Bufile 65-57449
829	7/25/50	NY T/T to HQ + PH	1	0	F2151 101878 Bufile 65-57449-617
830	7/25/50	NY T/T to HQ + PH Caption: Alfred Dean Slack	1	2	F2151 101878 PROCESS Bufile 65-57449
831	7/25/50	NY T/T HQ + PH Third Party	1	1	

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Sec. 15

Bureau File Number

65-4307

Sec. Sec. 16

Volume Number 102-15
Serials 808 to 837

- No. 65-4296
- 65-4318
- 65-4331
- 65-4333
- 65-4335
- 65-4336

*See Sub Sec. A
for newspaper
Clippings*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : SA CARLOS L. KIRBY, JR.
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 18, 1950

On July 7, 1950 at approximately 7:45 P.M. a Mr. BALLARD telephonically contacted the writer and advised that ASAC HINZE be furnished the following information in connection with the GOLD case:

Mr. BALLARD advised that in connection with statements being prepared for presentation to HARRY GOLD it would be okay to go ahead and present these statements to GOLD. Mr. BALLARD stated that he (BALLARD) could be reached at Ardmore 5575-W.

On July 7, 1950 the writer telephonically advised Mr. HINZE of the above information.

CLK/kob
65-4307

W
Wm
65-4307-809

BUREAU AND CINCINNATI

FBI PHILA

7-19-50

AMS

6:00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

BENJAMIN SMILG, WAS., ESP-R. REBUTEL JUNE THIRTY REQUESTING THAT GOLD BE INTERVIEWED IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIX HIS ASSOCIATION WITH SMILG MORE DEFINITELY. GOLD ADVISED TODAY THAT HIS LAST CONTACT WITH SMILG WAS DEFINITELY LATE JANUARY OR EARLY FEBRUARY, FORTY. HE STATED THAT HE DID NOT USE AN ARGUMENT WITH SMILG THAT RUSSIA WAS, QUOTE, FIGHTING OUR WAR, UNQUOTE, AND RECALLS THAT THE ONLY WAR HE TALKED TO SMILG ABOUT WAS THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN WAR, AND THAT SEVERAL TIMES SMILG KIDDED GOLD ABOUT THE WAY THE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD BOGGED DOWN IN THE SNOW. GOLD RECALLED THAT SEVERAL TIMES HE MADE EXCUSES FOR RUSSIAN SETBACKS IN THIS WAR TO SMILG, BUT THAT HE NEVER USED THIS WAR AS AN ARGUING POINT WITH SMILG. GOLD STATED THAT THIS CONVERSATION ABOUT THE FINNISH WAR WAS IN THE EARLY SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT GOLD IS NOT TELLING THE TRUTH IN THIS MATTER, INASMUCH AS HE HAS ADMITTED TO AGENTS USING SUCH AN ARGUMENT WITH ALFRED DEAN SLACK. SINCE EVEN SMILG STATES THAT GOLD PROBABLY DID NOT CONTACT HIM AFTER GOLD LEFT XAVIER UNIVERSITY ABOUT JUNE, FORTY, IT WOULD BE VERY UNLIKELY THAT SUCH AN ARGUMENT WOULD BE USED BY GOLD, IN CONTACTING SMILG. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT POSSIBLY SMILG MIGHT HAVE HEARD THIS STATEMENT MADE BY STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY, WHO VISITED SMILG IN THE EARLY PART OF NINETEEN FORTYTHREE,

REB:TSM/ams
65-4347

cc: 65-4307

65-4307-810
4.2

PAGE TWO

WHICH WAS THE TIME, OF COURSE, WHEN NOT ONLY RUSSIA BUT ALSO THE UNITED STATES WAS AT WAR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF SMILG IS REINTERVIEWED, THAT HE ELABORATE ON ALL OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH SHUMOVSKY DURING THEIR ASSOCIATION IN EARLY NINETEEN FORTYTHREE.

July 20, 1950

Director, FBI

(14)
SAC, Philadelphia

UNKNOWN RUSSIAN NO. 1 - NEW YORK
HARRY GOLD INFORMANT
ESPIONAGE - R

Reylet dated July 13, 1950.

The motion pictures and still shots were shown to HARRY GOLD at
Holmesburg County Prison, on July 17, 1950. No identification was
made by GOLD of any of the individuals in these pictures.

In accordance with New York request, these pictures are being re-
turned to New York and will be delivered there by SA RICHARD E.
BRENNAN.

REB:ade
65-4307

cc: 65-4307 (HARRY GOLD)

cc: New York

65-4307-814 2

(u)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA Richard E. Brennan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 21, 1950

This exhibit, consisting of five sheets of paper bearing penciled handwriting, was shown to GOLD on June 5, 1950 and he identified it, in his own handwriting, as follows:

"This is a rough draft of a report I submitted to one of my Soviet contacts whom I knew as 'FRED'. The date was about May or June of 1938. This report was prepared because BLACK was also working for the Soviets and I knew that the Soviets would want to know of his (BLACK's) whereabouts.

/s/ HARRY GOLD

Philadelphia, Pa.,
June 5, 1950"

REB:adc
65-4307

65-4307-815

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 21 1950	
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA Richard E. Brennan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 21, 1950

EXHIBIT NO. 65-4307-1-B-5 (62)INDEX

This item, consisting of a pamphlet captioned, "The Late Summer 1932 Directory Issue of the Catalyst", was shown to GOLD on June 19, 1950.

The only item of interest which was marked on this pamphlet, was a check mark after the name WILLIAM B. LEIGHNINGER. GOLD said that during this period he was seeking employment and LEIGHNINGER had inserted an advertisement in this magazine.

REB:adc
65-4307

65-4307-816

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA William H. Naylor

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was;
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 7, 1950

GOLD RESIDENCE SEARCH MATERIAL

Exhibit: 65-4307-1-B-5(10)

Reference: Search Memo, June 5, 1950, Page 3

Description: 5" x 8" card bearing the name Dr. E. L. BECKMAN, Naval Air Depot Station, telephone Hatooro 0700. This paper also bears other miscellaneous notes which are unreadable.

Possible Leads: Information should be obtained from GOLD as to the identity of Dr. BECKMAN and the reason for his contacts with BECKMAN.

WHN/jfm
65-4307

Search

*Covered
6-19-50
PHB*

65-4307-817

Joe's?

*Jansen NY
F.S. Miller PHB*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA Richard E. Brennan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 21, 1950

EXHIBIT NO. 65-4307-1-B-5 (10)

INDEX

This exhibit was shown to GOLD on June 19, 1950. GOLD said that at one time he tried to get a job for his girlfriend at the Naval Air Depot Station in Philadelphia. GOLD said that the Dr. E. L. BECKMAN mentioned on this card was the name of an individual at the Naval Air Depot Station who his girlfriend was supposed to contact. GOLD said he was given the name of Dr. BECKMAN by his friend MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY.

REB:adc
65-4307

65-4307-818

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA Richard E. Brennan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 21, 1950

Rerep of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN, Philadelphia, May 31, 1950.

This report sets forth, on pages 92 through 98, a record of GOLD's bank accounts and certain financial transactions. GOLD was questioned about this material on July 18th and 19, 1950.

Relative to GOLD's account at the Real Estate Trust Company, GOLD explained this account as follows:

GOLD said that some time during November, 1943, he and SEMENOV went to the Bar at the Hotel Park Central, in New York City, at which time SEMENOV showed GOLD a copy of an award of the Order of the Red Star to GOLD, which had been made by the Soviet government.

SEMENOV told GOLD at this time that, in the future, he would have to start accepting expense money from his Soviet superiors. GOLD said that he never received any money from SEMENOV but that he did from his next contact, YAKOVLEV.

GOLD said that he opened this account on September 11, 1944 with a check for \$103.50, which check he had received for doing legitimate work for OTTO SEIBERT.

GOLD said that the next deposit, consisting of \$20.00, was undoubtedly received by him, also, for legitimate work but was deposited in this account in order to defray his travel expenses connected with his espionage activities.

Relative to the check for \$150.00 deposited on October 28, 1944, GOLD said that this represented his one half share in a fee of \$300.00 which BROTHMAN had paid to GOLD and DOUGHERTY for legitimate work which they had done for BROTHMAN.

Relative to the cash deposit of \$300.00 on December 4, 1944, GOLD said that this represented money which YAKOVLEV had given him in connection with his expenses in espionage.

REB:adc
65-4307

65-4307-819

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MEMO, SAC
HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R
Page #2

July 21, 1950

Relative to the check for \$500.00, dated February 9, 1945, GOLD said this represented a loan which GOLD had made from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in anticipation of his trip to Santa Fe the following June.

Relative to the next item, which consists of a cash deposit of \$16.00 made on February 16, 1945, GOLD does not know the exact origin of this money but states that he deposited it in his account, in the Real Estate Trust Company, so that he would have it available for his needs in espionage.

In connection with the next entry, which was a cash deposit of \$406.00 made on February 24, 1945, GOLD said that this represents money which YAKOVLEV had given him in order to defray GOLD's travel expenses between Philadelphia and New York, and in anticipation of GOLD's trip to Santa Fe in June.

The next item, which consists of a cash deposit of \$50.00, made on May 29, 1945, GOLD said was deposited for him by M. E. DOUGHERTY. In order to cover an over-draft which GOLD had made, GOLD stated that it was necessary for DOUGHERTY to make this deposit since GOLD had left for Santa Fe a day or two previously.

The next two deposits, which consist of checks from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, one for \$408.10, made on February 8, 1946, and the next for \$13.75, made on February 28, 1946, represent GOLD's severance pay from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

WITHDRAWALS

Relative to the withdrawals in this account, GOLD said that all the withdrawals, which were made out to "cash", were monies which he drew from this account in order to defray his travel expenses in connection with his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The following checks, GOLD said, were given by him as loans:

\$22.00 on October 19, 1944 to MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY;
\$50.00 on February 14, 1946 to DOUGHERTY;
\$250.00 on February 15, 1946 to DOUGHERTY.

MEMO, SAC
HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R
Page #3

July 21, 1950

GOLD said that the check for \$60.00, drawn on February 26, 1945 to REGINA LOOKABAUGH, was undoubtedly in payment of a loan which GOLD had made from LOOKABAUGH.

Relative to the account at the Pennsylvania Savings Fund Society, it is noted that this was a family account of the GOLD family and was opened on August 3, 1940 with an initial deposit of \$30.00. There was no unusual activity in this account and the only large withdrawal is one of \$900.00 made on June 12, 1944. GOLD has explained, as previous investigation has corroborated, that this withdrawal was for the purpose of buying the home on Kindred Street.

The next items of interest are a series of withdrawals which began on February 25, 1946 and continued through December 8, 1948. It is noted that during this period GOLD was employed by BROTHMAN in New York and, as has previously been reported, GOLD went for long periods of time in which he received no salary whatsoever.

LOANS

Relative to the loans which GOLD made at the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company, GOLD explained them as follows:

GOLD stated that for several years he received no money whatsoever from the Soviets for his travel in connection with his espionage activities and that, as a result, it was necessary for him to make these loans in order to defray his expenses.

The first loan, which was made on January 10, 1938 for \$216.00, GOLD said, was in connection with his trips back and forth to New York to see his Soviet superior FRED.

The next two loans, one for \$216.00, made on July 11, 1940, and one for \$165.00, made on April 29, 1942, GOLD said, were in connection with the expenses which he incurred by going to see SAM in New York City and SLACK in Rochester.

The next loan, which was made on February 17, 1944 for \$102.00, GOLD said was in connection with his trips to New York City and Kingsport, Tenn.

MEMO, SAC
HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R
Page #4

July 21, 1950

All subsequent loans, GOLD said, were made in order to defray his normal living expenses and were also made because of the fact that BROTHMAN was not paying him any salary.

NEW YORK AND BUREAU

FBI PHILA.

7-21-50

5 P.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SAC NEW YORK AND DIRECTOR

URGENT

UNSUB, PAUL SMITH, HARRY GOLD INFT, ESP - R. RENTEL JULY TWENTY. INFORMATION AS SET FORTH IN PHILA. REPORT ON HARRY GOLD, JULY SEVEN RE PAUL SMITH AS EMANATING FROM GOLD IS CORRECT AS FAR AS GOLD CAN RECALL. ON JULY TWELVE GOLD WAS QUESTIONED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL INFO RE PAUL SMITH AT TIME HE WAS SHOWN PICTURE OF WILLIAM GREENKE. GOLD SAID GREENKE RESEMBLED PAUL SMITH, BUT WAS MUCH TOO YOUNG APPEARING. HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY GREENKE AS PAUL SMITH. GOLD AT THIS TIME SAID THAT INFO HE FURNISHED AS TO DATE OF MEETING PAUL IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AS WELL AS HIS DESCRIPTION IS CORRECT TO BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION. BLACK HAS BEEN REINTERVIEWED ON AT LEAST THREE OCCASIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL INFO RE PAUL PETERSEN. BLACK HAS BEEN MOST INADEQUATE IN DESCRIBING HIS CONTACTS. HE HAS HOWEVER FURNISHED SAME DESCRIPTION OF PAUL PETERSEN EACH TIME. THIS IS THE INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM BLACK SAID GOLD WAS INTRODUCED. BLACK STILL NOT CERTAIN OF DATES OF INTRODUCTION BUT BELIEVES IT EITHER NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR OR NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. FRED HELLER, ASSOCIATE OF BLACK ABLE TO ASSIST IN ESTABLISHING DATE OF CONTACT WITH OVAKIMIAN AS OCTOBER TWENTYFIRST, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR BY USE OF OLD SCRAPBOOK. BLACK HAS SAID HE AND HELLER WERE INTERESTED IN GOING TO SOVIET UNION. HELLER MADE INQUIRY AT AMTORG. AS RESULT OF THESE INQUIRIES ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETING AMTORG REPRESENTATIVE GAIK OVAKIMIAN WERE MADE BY HELLER. THIS INITIAL MEETING FIXED AS OCTOBER TWENTYFIRST, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR BY HELLER. BLACK HAS ALSO ADVISED THAT HE MET WITH OVAKIMIAN FOR ABOUT SIX MONTHS AFTER INITIAL MEETING. BLACK SAID THERE WAS THEN A PERIOD OF INACTIVITY FOR TWO MONTHS. AFTER THIS INACTIVITY BLACK SAID HE MET

65-4307-820 2u

PAGE TWO

PETERSEN AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER GOLD MET PETERSEN. IN VIEW OF HELLER'S FIXING DATE OF FIRST OVAKIMIAN CONTACT AS IN OCTOBER NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND BLACK'S STATING HE MET PETERSEN APPROXIMATELY EIGHT MONTHS THEREAFTER WOULD SEEMINGLY FIX DATE OF GOLD'S INTRODUCTION TO ESPIONAGE IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AS HE STATES. FOR NEW YORK INFO COPY OF PHILA. REPORT DATED JULY SIX PAST CAPTIONED FERDINAND PHILIP HELLER CONTAINS DESCRIPTION OF PETERSEN HELLER MET AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF MEETING. HELLER HAS NO KNOWLEDGE THAT THIS PETERSEN IS IDENTICAL WITH THE PETERSEN KNOWN TO GOLD OR BLACK. BLACK ALSO SHOWN PHOTO OF GRESNIKE BUT WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY HIM.

CORNELIUS

END

ROJ:as

65-4336

cc:

65-4807 ✓

65-4332

65-4348

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA Richard E. Brennan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 24, 1950

EXHIBIT NO. 65-4307-1-B-5 - (58 and 59)

This exhibit, consisting of a report on the Dust Removal Efficiency of Schneible Multi-Wash Dust Collector, was shown to GOLD on June 19, 1950.

GOLD said that this had to do with the work which he performed at Pennsylvania Sugar Company in connection with the CO₂ recovery.

GOLD said that the name C. C. HERMANN stamped on the cover was undoubtedly the Philadelphia representative of the Schneible Company.

all
REB:adc
65-4307

65-4307-824 *re*

FBI - PHILADELPHIA
JUL 24 1950
<i>RE</i>

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : SA Richard E. Brennan

DATE: July 24, 1950

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
ESPIONAGE - R

It is noted that HARRY GOLD at one time stated that he believed that he had submitted a brochure to the Russians, in 1938, on one MALCOLM SCHWARTZ. GOLD stated that he believed he submitted this brochure at the same time that he submitted the one on DANNY KLINE.

GOLD was questioned on this on July 18th and 19th. He said that he does not recall where the name MALCOLM SCHWARTZ came from; whether it is a combination of names which he took from the telephone directory, or whether he "dreamed" it up.

During the questioning, GOLD said that it might not even have been the name MALCOLM SCHWARTZ that he used but might have been the name of an individual whose first name was GENE and he was a friend of DANNY KLINE's. GOLD stated that his brother, JOSEPH, might recall whether KLINE had a friend by the name of MALCOLM SCHWARTZ or one whose first name was GENE.

JOSEPH GOLD was telephonically contacted by the writer on July 18th and JOSEPH stated that he knew of no friend of KLINE's by the name of MALCOLM SCHWARTZ, but did recall that KLINE had a friend by the name of GENE FORMAN who, during the war, was a Lieutenant in the United States Air Force.

On July 19th GOLD was informed of the name of GENE FORMAN and immediately seized upon this as being the name that he had been thinking of. GOLD said, however, that he is not at all sure if he submitted a brochure on either FORMAN or SCHWARTZ and is inclined to believe that he did not.

GOLD stated that, in any event, neither SCHWARTZ nor FORMAN were in any way connected with GOLD's Soviet espionage activities.

REB:ado
65-4307

RE EUGENE FORMAN -
SEE 65-4343-40

65-4307-825

FBI - PHILADELPHIA
JUL 24 1950
129

CONF WASH 19 AND PHILA 2 FROM NEW YORK 25 4-57 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, WAS, ESP R. IN ACCORDANCE WITH BULET TWENTYFIRST
INST, ALBANY SHOULD SUREP UNDER TITLE "HARRY GOLD, WAS, ESP R,"
CONTAINING ALL PERTINENT INFO RELATIVE TO GOLD AS DERIVED FROM SLACK
AND THE SLACK INVESTIGATION. SUTEL TO THE BUREAU DATE GOLD REPORT
WILL BE SUBMITTED.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

ACK IN ORDER

VHG /

NYC R 19 WA LMK

ALSO REA RELAY

NY R 2 PH LPM

PH ARE U STILL THERE YES/NO PLS

OK

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>ml</i>	FILED <i>ml</i>
JUL 25 1950	
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Jensen *WJ*

65-4307-830

CONF WASH 18 AND PHILA 1 FROM NEW YORK

25 4-55 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

BENJAMIN SMILG, WAS, ESP R. REBULET TWENTYFIRST INST, CAPTIONED
"HARRY GOLD, ESP R." CINCINNATI WILL SUBMIT REPORT ENTITLED "HARRY
GOLD, WAS, ESP R," TO INCLUDE ANY PERTINENT INFO RELATIVE TO GOLD
DERIVED THROUGH THE SMILG INVESTIGATION. SUTFL BUREAU WHEN REPORT
WILL REACH BUREAU.

SCHMIDT

CINCINNATI ADVISED

GOLD

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED W.....	FILED.....
JUL 25 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Jensen

65-4307-831

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN, SA

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was. etal
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 15, 1950

On June 10, 1950, in the absence of the SAC, a telephone call was received from Mr. LEE LINDER of the Associated Press. LINDER wished to know whether GOLD might plead guilty at his removal hearing on Monday, June 12th. He was told that the FBI could not make a statement with respect to either GOLD's intention or the manner in which the prosecution would be handled. Procedures in matters of this sort would be up to the United States Attorney and GOLD's attorney. The hearing, as such, is a removal hearing.

Later in the day a phone call was received from McCORD of the Bulletin. He said an AP story had come out which commented on the possibility of GOLD pleading guilty. The Bulletin understood that the hearing on June 12th was to be a removal hearing only and had, in fact, discussed the matter earlier in the day with GOLD's attorney and with the United States Attorney. It appeared that the comments in the AP article were hypothetical. The Bulletin was told this office would make no statement with regard to prosecutive matters. McCORD appeared quite satisfied and indicated he did not plan to enter into a discussion of his article regarding any possibility of GOLD entering a plea on June 12th.

NSH:VFH
65-4307

65-4307-832

PHILADELPHIA
JUN 15 1950

65-4332-14677

TO: SAC
FROM: SA WILLIAM B. WELTE
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - (R)

DATE: 7/6/50

65-4307

C. HARRY GOLD

On June 1, 1950 HARRY GOLD, an admitted espionage agent, advised Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER and RICHARD E. BRENNAN that he met THOMAS L. BLACK through FRED HELLER. GOLD was laid off at Pennsylvania Sugar Company, and HELLER, knowing that BLACK was going to change his job, wrote to BLACK and requested that BLACK attempt to secure a position for GOLD. This BLACK did, and GOLD went to Jersey City, met BLACK and took over BLACK's position with the Holbrook Manufacturing Company.

On June 3, 1950 GOLD advised the same agents that BLACK had been employed from 1933 to about 1944 by the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, New Jersey. GOLD stated that during this time there had been periods of a whole year without the two meeting. BLACK had given GOLD very little information regarding his own activities. About 1938 BLACK had shown GOLD the name of WHITAKER CHIMBERS in "Time" Magazine, and said that CHIMBERS knew BLACK by the latter's own name, and the two had worked together for the Soviets. GOLD admitted that he had used BLACK as an alibi, explaining to his family his absences from Philadelphia in connection with his espionage activities. On several occasions he even called BLACK and alerted BLACK in case GOLD's family made inquiry of BLACK as to whereabouts of GOLD. GOLD advised BLACK that he was using him as an alibi in connection with Soviet espionage activity. GOLD stated that in early 1942 BLACK did tell him that the Soviets were interested in obtaining information on penicillin, and that BLACK was trying to get this information. In 1945 GOLD introduced BLACK to the Charles W. Borg Company in Philadelphia. BLACK began part time work there as a consultant, but continued to reside in Newark. GOLD stated that BLACK had a small laboratory on the side, called the Spruce Chemical Company. A partner of BLACK's in this was JACK FASS, whom GOLD described as an intellectual, but not involved in Soviet espionage.

This is excerpt ^{- 126 -} of report of S.A. Wette
date 7/26/50 entitled "Thomas L. Black, was

65-4307-834

Esp - R "entire 7/26/50. Information
furnished to Black by Holmes &
Wette re: Gold

Jensen [Signature]

Prior to late 1947 or early 1948 GOLD stated that BLACK had told him that the Soviets had a means of getting in touch with him through his Newark apartment. After he moved to Philadelphia the two on one occasion were discussing the possibility of being recontacted by the Soviets, at which time BLACK stated that the Soviets knew where to contact him if they wished. On two separate occasions BLACK gave two answers, one of which was "I don't know" and the other was that the Soviets knew his address in Philadelphia. BLACK never indicated to GOLD any desire to get back with the Soviets, and has cautioned GOLD as late as 1948 that he should forget all about his past associations with the Soviets. GOLD stated that he discussed with BLACK his being questioned by the FBI and the Grand Jury in New York in 1947, and suggested the possibility of recontacting the Soviets. BLACK advised him against this, explaining that GOLD should not do it as it was exactly what they wanted him to do, and added that GOLD would probably be followed wherever he went. GOLD explained that BLACK was referring to the FBI. GOLD was of the opinion that BLACK had been handled in a far more rough fashion by the Soviets than had GOLD. He based this opinion on the fact that BLACK had told him on occasions that he had been instructed by the Soviets to offer money to individuals for information, which he did, and paid for information but would not be contacted by the Soviets for long periods of time, and then by a different contact, who knew nothing of the financial arrangement. GOLD stated that BLACK lost money on several occasions in this manner.

GOLD stated that BLACK did not pick up his COMMUNIST PARTY activities after breaking with the Soviets in what GOLD believes to be 1944. He stated that BLACK's activity among the Trotskyites was for the purpose of infiltrating for the benefit of the Soviets. He believed that BLACK had one Russian contact prior to PAUL, and that this prior Russian contact was with Amtorg. It was GOLD's understanding that BLACK knew this Amtorg employee by his real name. GOLD said that BLACK once told him that he had an appointment to meet a Soviet contact in New York, and the contact did not show up. In place of the expected contact, BLACK told GOLD that a Russian woman substituted for BLACK's regular contact. It was BLACK's understanding that this woman was probably somewhat mature and probably a full-fledged operator. BLACK believed that this was around 1940. BLACK had told GOLD that he had made a trip to Pittsburgh for the Soviets around 1940, but that it had been fruitless as he did not meet the person whom he was sent to meet, and BLACK simply ended up spending a lot of money. GOLD was of the opinion that BLACK was attempting to obtain information on biologicals for the Soviets during his activities in the 1940's. BLACK told GOLD that on the instructions of his Soviet superior he had made a trip to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, but the contact had no information of BLACK's purpose of the trip, and evidently had not been approached at all by anyone. GOLD placed this trip as being around 1941 or 1942. GOLD stated that several times during his association with BLACK, BLACK had indicated a desire to break with the Soviets. Such indications commenced when

BLACK was working on Trotskyite infiltration, and continued on up until his break with them. On one occasion in the 1940's GOLD and BLACK exchanged notes and descriptions on their respective Soviet contacts, and both came to the conclusion that they were seeing the same Russian. GOLD gave BLACK the name of his Russian contact, it being S.M., but BLACK said that that was not the name the contact used with him. GOLD believed that in the latter part of 1940 BLACK had made a trip to New Castle, Delaware, in order to obtain information. GOLD believed that nearly all contacts BLACK had with the Soviets occurred in New York City. According to GOLD, BLACK had told him that in 1944 he had made two trips to Chicago on behalf of the Soviets. GOLD stated that when he would become low in funds he would frequently borrow money from BLACK due to his traveling on behalf of the Soviet Union. It was a comparatively easy thing for GOLD to borrow the money from BLACK since BLACK never desired any explanation of why GOLD wanted the money, and further that GOLD knew that BLACK was aware of the reason why GOLD wanted the money.

FERDINAND B. HELLER on June 21, 1950 advised Special Agents ROBERT E. MASTERS and JACK WALDMAN that HARRY GOLD's name was first mentioned in connection with furnishing information to Soviet representatives at the meeting between BLACK, OVAKIMIAN, and HELLER that was held at Leon's Restaurant, 239 West 48th Street, New York, on October 21, 1934. HELLER mentioned GOLD's name as an individual interested in going to Russia, and as having knowledge of the distillation of alcohol. HELLER stated that he thought that it was BLACK who had gotten in touch with GOLD, who was at that time in Philadelphia.

BLACK on June 28, 1950 advised that GOLD's name was brought up in conversation between HELLER, OVAKIMIAN and BLACK. Just after this BLACK was taken over by his Soviet contact, PAUL PETERSEN. One of the first things that BLACK discussed with PETERSEN was the arranging of a meeting with HARRY GOLD. PETERSEN requested BLACK to submit a biographical sketch on HARRY GOLD. This BLACK did, whereupon PETERSEN wanted to meet GOLD. It was BLACK's recollection that HELLER came to Philadelphia and made arrangements with GOLD to come to BLACK's apartment. GOLD came to BLACK's apartment, whereupon BLACK took him to a pre-arranged meeting with PETERSEN. BLACK's recollection was that the meeting may have been at Gaffanti's Restaurant near the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, in view of the fact that PETERSEN and BLACK had met there on a number of occasions. BLACK stated that he introduced his contact, PAUL PETERSEN to GOLD. BLACK stated that he may only have introduced him as PAUL. BLACK never knew any PAUL SMITH, whom GOLD has advised previously was his contact. BLACK stated that GOLD knew that HELLER and BLACK had originally contacted Antorg with the idea of going to Russia, and it was

BLACK's opinion that GOLD felt insecure in his job and thought he would like to go to Russia to work. BLACK could not state whether the motive behind HARRY GOLD was the idea of possibly going to Russia or the idea of passing information of a technical nature in the future. BLACK stated that it was his opinion that he and HARRY GOLD were continuing to be handled by the same Soviet superior for several years in view of the fact that at one time BLACK indicated to GOLD that he would like to have a certain set of books, and that he subsequently received these books as a present from PAUL PETERSEN.

One of the first things that PETERSEN instructed GOLD and BLACK was that they were to cease their friendship. However, BLACK stated that he and HARRY GOLD continued to see each other, and HARRY GOLD generally came to BLACK's apartment. However, these visits were rather infrequent.

On January 21, 1950 BLACK advised that he had been injured on March 10, 1938. While he was in the hospital he realized that there were no means for the Soviets to get in contact with him. He understood from friends of his that strangers had inquired of them as to his whereabouts. BLACK assumed that it was the Soviet Agents that were inquiring. BLACK stated that he felt HARRY GOLD was the only means by which he could contact the Soviet Agents directly, and it would be through HARRY GOLD that he could inform them of his whereabouts, and the fact that he had been injured in an explosion, and would consequently be of no use to them for a period of time. BLACK called GOLD on the telephone from the hospital, telling him where he was and asking GOLD to visit him. Within a few days GOLD visited BLACK at the West Hudson Hospital. BLACK asked GOLD to tell his contact that he, BLACK, was going to be incapacitated for a considerable period, and that they should make no attempt to see him at the hospital. BLACK stated that GOLD took this information to his contact and visited BLACK a second time prior to his release from the hospital. This second visit, according to BLACK, was purely a social visit. BLACK believed that probably a one month period elapsed between GOLD's first and second visit. BLACK could not specifically recall whether his visit by Dr. SCHWARTZ came prior to GOLD's second visit, but was inclined to believe that it was subsequent to GOLD's second visit, and approximately one month prior to his release.

On June 3, 1950 a search of the home of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was conducted, and Special Agent FRED C. BINKBY found in a red fiber folder on the bottom shelf of a cabinet in the front corner of the basement an envelope on which was written "AB's Stuff". Included herein were five handwritten sheets containing references to THOMAS BLACK. GOLD was questioned concerning these, and he advised that these were drafts of reports made by him which were submitted to his superior. Those

drafts were regarding BLACK's condition, and were made for GOLD's superior. These drafts were exhibited to GOLD and he identified each on the reverse side. The following are the drafts that were found among GOLD's effects:

(In pencil)

"T.B.

"One of our mutual f's T.B. is in the ~~W.H.H. in Kearny, N.J. in the~~ hosp. ----- from burns of the face & the entire left arm and back. He was inj. 10 wks. ago ~~in an accident~~ when on some of the ----- (esp.?) which he was employ. in the lab. in which he was working. I disc. his plight when I called to inf. him of my chge. of address. His face has entirely healed though still tender & skin is beginning to form on his arms. I went to see him last Saturday, May 14,, but he will probably be at least a month longer in the hosp. He is in the W.H.H. , Kearny, N.J. & ~~the~~ is receiving best possible care, etc. He has a private room. He can be visited at any reasonable hr. Even then when he is released he will not have the complete use of his arm for at least a yr.

(Reverse side)

(In ink)

"This is a rough draft of a report I submitted to one of my Soviet contacts whom I knew as Fred. The date was about May or June of 1938. This report was prepared because Black was also working for the Soviets and I knew that the Soviets would want to know of his (Black's) whereabouts.

/s/ Harry Gold
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 5, 1950

Witnessed:

"T. S. Miller, Jr.
June 5, 1950
Phila., Pa.

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent, F.B.I.
June 5, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa."

(In pencil)

"Thomas Black

"I visited T.b. this week at the hospital and conveyed our sympathies & regrets & told him that we hoped for his speedy recovery. I also that we all was well & he that he should not worry. Tom wishes to thank you for your offer of any possible assistance, but says that he is we very well. taken care of & at present desires nothing. To ---- thank you for sending this ----- to him. He says he can rest much easier now that he is assured that we know of his whereabouts & situation.

"His arm is healing very slowly especially on the under side where it was very deeply burned & the blood serum still oozes as no skin has yet formed there. As soon as all his wounds are covered with a layer of skin he will be released from the hosp. but this is not likely to be for at least a month - possibly longer. Even then he will need special care and treatment & ~~it will be at least a year before~~ to complete the healing of the wounds & to restore the use of the shoulder & elbow muscles which have not been used for so long. L----- it will be about a year before he is fully recovered.

(Reverse side)

(In ink)

"This is a rough draft of a report submitted to one of my Soviet contacts whom I knew as Fred. The date was about June, 1938. This report was prepared because Black was also working for the Soviets and I knew that the Soviets would want to know of his (Black's) whereabouts.

/s/ Harry Gold
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 5, 1950

Witnessed:

"T. S. Miller, Jr.
June 5, 1950
Phila., Pa.

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent, F.B.I.
June 5, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa."

(In pencil)

"T.L.B.

"I saw T.L.B. Sun. His arm is very much better than it was several weeks ago, but healing is still slow and he will probably be in the hosp. till the end of July. Tom says that he has seen several members of the 'org.' have been to visit him. He has a great number of visitors from the plant especially after working hrs. & on Sat. & Sun. ~~se-he-says~~ ~~the-best-time-to-see-him~~ would Relative to seeing him

"Location of-hosp. -

"It is the West Huds. Hosp. in Kearny, N.J. and industrial town between Newark & J.C. The address is 206 Be---- Ave. Bl. has a private room with a phone in it. The hosp. no. is Kearny 2-3400 and then one asks ext. 25 which is Black's no. (or just ask for Mr. Black).

"The best and quickest way to get to the hosp. is to take a Penna. train to Newark and a taxi from there (cost about 85 cents) to the hosp. in Kearny. .. bus from Newark would take ~~considerably~~ an hour or more.

"Visiting Hrs.

"Tom can be seen at any time between 9A.M. and 9 P.M. but he says the best time would be on a week day at 10:30 A.M. During the aft. the fellow who is doing his work at the plant often comes early.

(Reverse side)

(Still in pencil)

"His room number is 203. The procedure is to ask at the office to see him and they will direct you to the room.

(In ink)

"This is a rough draft of report I submitted to one of my Soviet contacts whom I know as Fred. The date was about June, 1938. This report was prepared because Black was also working for the Soviets and I knew that the Soviets would want to know of his (Black's) whereabouts.

Witnessed:

/s/ Harry Gold
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 5, 1950

"T.S. Miller, Jr.
June 5, 1950
Phila., Pa.
Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent, F.B.I.
June 5, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa."

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(In pencil)

"To return call Kearny 2-1700 from ----- (hosp. ?) to get a cab.

(In ink)

"s/ Harry Gold
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 5, 1950

Witnessed:

"T.S. Miller, Jr.
June 5, 1950
Phila., Pa.

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent, F.B.I.
June 5, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa."

(In pencil)

"Thomas Black

"I visited Thomas Black this week at the hospital.

(In ink)

" /s/ Harry Gold
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 5, 1950

Witnessed:

"T. S. Miller, Jr.
June 5, 1950
Phila., Pa.

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent, F.B.I.
June 5, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa."

BLACK advised on June 28, 1950 that HARRY GOLD had told him that he was told by his Soviet superior to go to the University of Cincinnati and locate in Cincinnati, Ohio. BLACK advised that he was unable to be admitted to the University of Cincinnati as he could not get credit for all his courses taken at University of Pennsylvania and the Drexel Institute of Technology, but that he had been successful in securing admittance to Xavier University. BLACK stated that GOLD told him that he was sent there to contact a man who was formerly a student at M.I.T., and while there had earned money by tutoring Russian students in Mathematics. However, in Cincinnati this individual refused flatly to have any further dealings with the Soviet Union. When GOLD brought this to the attention of his superior they discussed methods of pressuring this individual by the use of terror. BLACK stated that HARRY GOLD did not have enough money to continue his attendance at Xavier University and he, BLACK, had loaned him small sums on various occasions, some of which were probably never repaid. BLACK stated that HARRY GOLD was an individual who needed someone in whom he could confide, and consequently would relate much of his experiences of being a Soviet Agent to BLACK. BLACK stated that he himself always regarded HARRY GOLD as two distinct individuals, one the Soviet agent, and the other, the friend. BLACK stated that when HARRY GOLD would discuss making trips on behalf of his Soviet superior he in turn would make up a story about a trip that he had to take for his superior. BLACK stated that he had never been in Chicago on behalf of his Soviet superiors with the exception of attending the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY plenum conference in 1940, and that he had never made any trip on behalf of his Soviet superior to Pittsburgh.

BLACK stated that he told GOLD some falsehoods regarding his work for the Soviets and the problems that he faced. BLACK stated on June 27, 1950 that he told GOLD the story of WHITAKER CHAMBERS thinking that it would satisfy GOLD were he there to check upon BLACK. This was on the occasion of BLACK's return from the SWP plenum conference in Chicago. He stated that he also told GOLD that he was going to take time off from his job and go into seclusion for a rest, and was going to go to Baltimore. BLACK stated that the purpose of this was so that the Soviets would feel that BLACK was going away and would leave him alone for some time. BLACK maintains that it had its desired effect since he spent approximately three months without being bothered by the Soviets.

BLACK stated on July 14, 1950 that it was his understanding that HARRY GOLD was dropped by the Soviets after he secured employment by Abraham Brothman Associates, and their purpose in dropping him was the fact that he had taken employment with BROTHMAN. In September of 1945 BROTHMAN had requested HARRY GOLD to have an analysis made of a specimen of plexiglass type of plastic that BROTHMAN was working on. GOLD in order to curry favor with BROTHMAN brought it to Philadelphia but was unable to find anyone to make an

analysis of it. GOLD then asked BLACK to take it to New York and have a laboratory there make an analysis of it. As a favor to GOLD, BLACK took this material to the laboratory of CARL TIDCKE, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City 1, the analysis was performed, and BLACK paid the \$25.00 fee. He was never reimbursed by GOLD. BLACK stated that as far as he knew this was a private project on which BROTHMAN was working, and had no relationship to Soviet espionage.

In 1945 GOLD came to BLACK's apartment and told BLACK that he, GOLD, had an expert on mixing equipment that had been furnishing him information and was going to give him more. GOLD asked BLACK if he knew a stenographer familiar with technical terms who could take dictation. BLACK introduced GOLD to JENNIE ZAWYRUCKA, whose uncle had worked with BLACK at the National Oil Products Company. According to BLACK, JENNIE ZAWYRUCKA made several trips to New York with GOLD, where she took dictation from BROTHMAN. BLACK did not know the nature of the information.

In 1942 GOLD came to BLACK and told him that he expected to be drafted in the near future. GOLD told BLACK that he had a valuable Soviet contact that he wanted BLACK to take over in the event that he, GOLD, were inducted into the Army. GOLD explained to BLACK that the Soviets wanted this contact to be handled by a man with a technical background. BLACK stated that he refused to take over this contact of GOLD.

Among the effects found in the residence of THOMAS L. BLACK, 1929 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. by Special Agent ELWOOD A. PETT on June 15, 1950, was a letter on the stationery of Abraham Brothman Associates dated July 7, 1948. This letter was addressed to J. A. MULLEN, President, Spruce Chemical Company, 3357 Miller Street, Philadelphia 34, Pennsylvania. This letter stated among other things "HARRY GOLD was in our employ for two years during which time we found him to be a diligent and hard worker". The letter was signed "A. Brothman and Associates".

This letter was exhibited to BLACK on July 12, 1950, and he advised that HARRY GOLD was interested in knowing whether he would get a favorable recommendation from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN if he used BROTHMAN's name as a reference. This question was in GOLD's mind because GOLD and BROTHMAN had quarreled over finances and GOLD took this opportunity to find out what BROTHMAN would say about him. GOLD requested BLACK to write the letter to BROTHMAN, and BLACK did so using the name of JOSEPH MULLEN, President of the Spruce Chemical Company. GOLD was satisfied with BROTHMAN's reply.

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IV. MISPRISION OF FELONY

A. SIGNED STATEMENTS OF HARRY GOLD

During his interview by SA's T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, HARRY GOLD furnished the following signed statements:

"Philadelphia, Penn.
June 2, 1950

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement at all, and any statement I do make can be used against me in a court of law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"In about Feb., 1933 I was given a position with the Holbrook Manufacturing Company in Jersey City, N.J. I took the job of THOMAS L. BLACK who had resigned to accept another position.

"Shortly thereafter I attended a COMMUNIST PARTY meeting in Jersey City, N.J. at BLACK's request, and with BLACK. BLACK attempted to get me to join the COMMUNIST PARTY; this attempt was in a very tentative fashion.

"In the Spring or Summer of 1935, BLACK was employed as a Chemist by the National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N.J. At that time I was employed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Phila., Penn., and had continued my association with BLACK out of gratitude for his getting me a job during the depression. At this time BLACK asked me if I could get information from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company relative to processes. BLACK said that the Russians would be interested in getting the information. BLACK explained to me that he was in contact with a Russian

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who was with Amtorg, I believe, and that he (BLACK) had been giving this Russian chemical processes of the National Oil Products Co., his employer.

"BLACK explained to me that I would have a chance in this way to help the Soviet Union along the road to industrialization. From the first time BLACK mentioned this, until the latter part of 1935, we had several discussions about supplying the Russians with information. We discussed how we could get material blue printed and photostated.

"In the latter part of 1935 I went to New York City with BLACK, where he introduced me to a man by the name of PAUL SMITH, who was either a Russian or a Dane. We met in the vicinity of Penn. Station and shortly thereafter BLACK left PAUL and me. PAUL and I walked down 7th Ave during which time PAUL told me that the Soviet Union was interested in solvents and particularly in a process involving the manufacture of absolute ethyl alcohol on which Dr. GUSTAV REICH, the chief chemist at Pennsylvania Sugar Company, was working. PAUL set the time and place for our next meeting which was about 3 weeks later.

"The above contact with PAUL was to begin my working for the Soviets. During my association with PAUL which lasted until the early part of 1937, I furnished him with information on chemical processes, principally those by the Franco-American Chemical Works, a subsidiary of Pennsylvania Sugar Co.

"At this initial contact, PAUL told me that I was never to see BLACK except on his (PAUL's) instructions. However, throughout the years I did see BLACK on infrequent occasions in violation of these instructions. During one of these times BLACK described his Russian contact to me and I am sure that it was my Russian contact who I knew only by the name of SAM, and with whom I was associated from about 1941 to 1944 with a lapse of about 7 months from the Spring to the Fall of 1941.

"On several occasions BLACK told me that he had lost contact with the Russians and wanted to know if I knew how he could get in touch with them. I was never able to tell him how he could do it.

"During the period of 1937 to the Fall of 1938 BLACK let drop the information that he was engaged in trying to hunt out TROTSKY's principal contacts in this country; this was on behalf of the Russians.

"As far as I know from what BLACK very infrequently may have told me, his last contact with the Russians was sometime in 1944.

"The last time that I saw BLACK was about six weeks ago.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and three additional pages and am signing each page inasmuch as all of the statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"Witnessed:
RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI, Justice
Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1950

/s/ HARRY GOLD
"Philadelphia, Penna.
June 2, 1950

"T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent FBI Justice
Phila., Penn, June 2, 1950"

"June 4, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have

identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I have been advised that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law, and that I do not have to make any statement at all. I have been advised that I have the right to counsel.

"In addition to statement which I gave on June 2, 1950, concerning THOMAS L. BLACK, I wish to make the following additions thereto.

"Sometime in early 1942, the Soviet Union was interested in getting information on penicillin, I believe, and BLACK was attempting to get this information for the Soviet Union. It is my impression that from talks I had with BLACK, that during the early 1940's BLACK, in general, was engaged in obtaining information on biologicals for the Soviet Union. In this connection, BLACK took trips to Pittsburgh, Penna., New Castle, Del., and Chicago, Ill. He turned over the information he received on these trips to representatives of the Soviet Union, in New York City.

"On occasions it was necessary for me to borrow money in order to finance my espionage activities. On occasion I would borrow this money from BLACK, since he would not ask any questions as to why I needed it. BLACK knew that I was engaged in Soviet espionage. I told BLACK in 1945 that I had been to the southwestern part of the United States in connection with my activities on behalf of the Soviet Union, and told him that I was having trouble getting time off to make my second trip to the southwest. BLACK knew that this was an important assignment that I was on, but he knew no details whatever.

"As I recall, it was on a Friday in February of this year that KLAUS FUCHS name appeared in the papers, and the news of his arrest in England. On the following Monday I met TOM BLACK, and we went for a walk. During this walk I told BLACK that I was the person to whom FUCHS gave information for transfer to the Soviets.

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"BLACK and I then decided that in the future we would meet only at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. This arrangement was agreed upon by both of us, since there would be no suspicion attached to our meeting at this place. This arrangement was made so that if I was picked up, BLACK would not be discovered.

"Also, at the time that I told BLACK about my connection with KLAUS FUCHS, he was horror-stricken, but he did not express any concern at being himself implicated or involved because of his known friendship for me; his principal concern seemed to be for my welfare.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and two additional pages and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
"Philadelphia, Perma.
June 4, 1950.

"Witnessed:

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent - F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Penn. - June 4, 1950

"RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, F.B.I., Justice
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 4, 1950

"June 5, 1950
Philadelphia, Penn.

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN,

who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement at all. I realize that any statement I do make may be used in a court of law. I have been advised that I have the right of counsel.

"This is a supplement to the statement I gave the F.B.I. on June 4, 1950 relative to THOMAS L. BLACK.

"In February of 1950, I saw BLACK shortly after the newspaper carried the story of the arrest of KLAUS FUCHS in England. The story broke on a Friday and I believe that I saw BLACK on the following Monday in Philadelphia. BLACK had read the FUCHS story. I told him that I was the individual to whom KLAUS FUCHS gave the information on atomic energy here in the U. S. and that I had passed the information to my Soviet contact.

"I also told him that I had visited FUCHS' sister who lived here in Cambridge, Mass., and that the F.B.I. would surely locate her and that she could probably identify me. To this, BLACK said that if I were picked up or questioned, I should deny everything because it would be my word against that of another person. I don't think that I told him the name of FUCHS' sister.

"The reason BLACK was so horror-stricken when I told him of my association with FUCHS was because BLACK knew of my obtaining information for the Soviet Union and of my past activity for the Soviets. He also realized the gravity of the situation, because of the type of information I had transmitted to the Soviet Union.

"I also told BLACK that FUCHS knew me very well and could positively identify me. We even discussed the possibility that FUCHS might be brought over to the U. S. to stand trial and would point me out in a court of law. Here again BLACK told me that while that would be very bad, still it was essentially only FUCHS's word against mine.

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"My principal concern was for my family and I told BLACK were I apprehended, would he try to see them and cheer them up. Since I know that I had completely concealed my espionage activities from my family, I knew that my arrest would be a terrific blow to them. Also at the time that BLACK and I spoke I was emotionally very overwrought, and was not thinking very clearly.

"In addition we speculated in great detail (I did most of the speculating) on the matter of who (or how) FUCHS might have been exposed. We came to no satisfactory conclusion whatever and BLACK thought it wiser not to continue to think about this phase of the matter.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and two other pages, and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
"Philadelphia, Penna.
June 5, 1950.

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
F.B.I. Justice
6-5-50, Phila., Pa.

"RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI, Justice
June 5, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

B. SIGNED STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. BLACK

On June 15, 1950, THOMAS L. BLACK furnished the following signed statement to SA's WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. and ROBERT W. HOLMES:

"Philadelphia, Pa.
June 15, 1950

"I, THOMAS L. BLACK, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., who have identified themselves to me as being Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and that anything that I may say can be used against me in a Court of Law. This statement is voluntary. No force, threats, duress or promises have been made to me. I have been advised that I am entitled to the right of counsel.

"I reside at 1929 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia 22. I am employed as a consultant chemist principally for the CHARLES W. BERG LABORATORIES, 1827 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia. I have known HARRY GOLD since February 1933. We developed a close friendship over a period of years, and for the past few years we have seen each other once every few months. It was customary for HARRY and I to arrange for a meeting by telephone and later meet at the prearranged place. This was generally the Library of the Franklin Institute, or occasionally at the Broad Street Station, a Horn and Hardart automat, or more rarely at his laboratory in the hospital.

"In the early part of February 1950 after the arrest of FUCHS, HARRY GOLD called me on the telephone and said that it was quite urgent that he see me. I told GOLD that I had some personal business to take care of in the downtown section and that I would meet him in the Broad Street Station. From there we walked to 2124 Spruce Street where I was to pick up a radio which belonged to me. During this walk HARRY told me that he had been FUCH's American contact and that if anything should happen to him he wanted me to look after his father and brother. As nearly as I can recall his exact words were "The FBI is looking for FUCH'S American contact and I am that man." He said that if he should be caught he was going to take an overdose of sleeping tablets which he had acquired, this being the easiest way out. I tried to persuade him from committing suicide. I accomplished my

personal business and we separated. I had no reason to disbelieve HARRY's statement because I did know that he traveled to New York occasionally without any apparent business, and I also knew that he made a trip to Albuquerque, New Mexico some time before the test atomic bomb was exploded in New Mexico. I know this because he telephoned me from a hotel in Albuquerque and asked me to telegraph him some funds. I was short of funds myself at the time and so I did not comply with this request. I had no knowledge at the time of the nature of his business in New Mexico, but I presumed that it was probably with reference to employment. The telephone call referred to was made in the late afternoon or early evening to my home address at 17 Oxford Street, Newark, New Jersey, telephone number Market 3-5710 (?). I have never previously given the information of HARRY's complicity to anyone up until this time. I fully realize that I had certain responsibilities as a citizen to inform the proper authorities of his statement. The reason that I did not inform anyone was that I was frankly very scared at the time and I did not want to become involved if it could be avoided. Also, it is a very difficult decision to be forced to make as to whether or not I should give any information told to me in confidence which would jeopardize a friend of very long-standing. In retrospect I very deeply regret that I did not at that time come forward with the information which would have aided in HARRY's apprehension.

"If I can be of any further assistance to the FBI in this or other matters I am willing to cooperate.

"I have dictated this to a stenographer in the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

(Added in Black's handwriting)

"The sum of money requested by HARRY GOLD from Albuquerque, N.M. (referred to above) was \$50, as nearly as I can recall. I knew from the newspapers that KLAUES FUCHES had been arrested in England for transmission of A-bomb secrets to the Soviet Union. HARRY GOLD told me that he

had been the contact man between FUCHES and a Soviet agent, in transmitting these secrets.

"I have read this two page statement and it is is true to the best of my knowledge, recollections and beliefs. I'm signing this and the other page.

/s/ THOMAS L. BLACK
"1929 N. 6th St.
June 15, 1950

"Witnessed
WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., Spec. Agt. FBI, Phila., Pa.
ROBERT W. HOLMES, Special
Agent FBI Phila. Pa."

C. CORROBORATING EVIDENCE

On July 5, 1950, SA JAMES E. HELMER examined the newspaper files at the Philadelphia Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, and ascertained that the story of the arrest in England of Doctor KLAUS FUCHS for giving information about the atomic bomb to the Russians first appeared in the February 3, 1950 issue of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The same story first appeared in the February 4, 1950 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On May 31, 1950, THOMAS L. BLACK was interviewed at his place of employment, 1827 North 5th Street, by SA HOWARD A. SEARL. During the course of that interview, BLACK asked Agent SEARL whether it would be advisable, in view of the then current publicity regarding HARRY GOLD, for BLACK to visit GOLD's brother JOSEPH and father SAMUEL.

On June 27, 1950, BLACK advised the interviewing agents that HARRY GOLD had told him of a trip made by GOLD to Albuquerque, New Mexico. According to BLACK, this trip was made at the time the test atom bomb was exploded. GOLD told BLACK of this visit after his return and told him that he had been sent there by his Russian superiors to observe the effect of the test explosion. This

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MM - 11

information was given to BLACK at an unknown date following the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. BLACK also admits that he received a telephone call from HARRY GOLD while he was on the above mentioned trip. It is BLACK's belief that the call was made from Albuquerque, New Mexico. It was received by BLACK at his apartment in Newark, N.J.; and the purpose of the call was for GOLD to ask BLACK to send him some money, to finance his return to Philadelphia. BLACK maintains that he cannot recall having sent any money although GOLD, in describing this incident, has told SA's T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN that BLACK did send him \$20.00.

BLACK also admits that he knew that HARRY GOLD was sent to Xavier University in Cincinnati by his Soviet superiors and that while GOLD was there, BLACK from time to time loaned him small amounts of money to finance GOLD.

BLACK also told the interviewing agents that when GOLD told him, in February 1950, that GOLD had been the contact man between KLAUS FUCHS and the Russians, he also said that one of these contacts with FUCHS had been made at Cambridge, Mass., where GOLD met not only FUCHS but FUCHS' sister and brother-in-law.

The employees of the Franklin Institute Library, Logan Circle, were interviewed regarding contacts between HARRY GOLD and THOMAS L. BLACK at the Franklin Institute Library, and the following statements were obtained:

"Philadelphia, Pa.
June 9, 1950

"I, VIRGINIA FARLEY, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am willing to testify in court to the following information.

"I am an employee of the Franklin Institute Library and have been employed part time since 1944 and full time since 1948.

"I have been shown photographs of two individuals whom I can identify as being HARRY GOLD & THOMAS BLACK. I have seen both GOLD and BLACK at the Library on many occasions individually. I have observed on a few occasions that GOLD and BLACK were in the Library at the same time. I do not recall having seen them speaking to each other but I do recall that during the past several years they were here at the same time. They were usually here in the evening. I recall that we used to joke and would say "BLACK and GOLD in the back room, hurrah for Princeton". BLACK always sat in the back room. GOLD would sometimes sit in the back room and sometimes in the main reading room. The back room is so situated that we at the desk cannot see what transpires in that room. I do recall that BLACK and GOLD were in the back room at times together. To the best of my recollection it was in the latter part of this past winter that I can recall seeing BLACK & GOLD here together as it was dark in the early evening.

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

/s/ VIRGINIA FARLEY
"June 9, 1950

"Witness

WILLIAM B. WELTE, Jr., Special Agent, F.B.I. Phila. Pa.
ROBERT W. HOLMES, Special Agent, FBI, Phila."

"Philadelphia, Pa.
June 9, 1950

"I, HELEN RAUB, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., who

have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am willing to testify to the following facts:-

"I am employed as a library assistant at the Franklin Institute Library, and have been employed there since September 1947.

"I have been shown photographs of individuals that I can identify as being Mr. GOLD and Mr. BLACK. I have identified each photograph with the name of the individual as I know him and my initials which are "H.V.R."

"I can recall that on a number of occasions that GOLD and BLACK were in the library at the same time. We girls at the desk would refer to them as "BLACK and GOLD, the Princeton boys in the back room". It was last September (1949) that this nickname started. It was at this time that I noticed that BLACK & GOLD started going into the back room.

"I recall that BLACK would come into the library early and would appear to take a position whereby he could sit and watch all who came into the library. He customarily requested a British patent or journal. He never was concerned with the material and gave the appearance of simply waiting for someone. If he asked for a certain patent which we did not have, he would sometimes just sit & wait, as if waiting for someone. When GOLD came in BLACK went into the back room. GOLD would submit his requests, pick them up and go into the back room. GOLD would always take the table beside the one used by BLACK and not the same table. I have observed BLACK and GOLD speak to each other upon arrival, but when seated at main desk of the library I could not tell if BLACK or GOLD would converse or not.

"This procedure was followed until approximately three weeks prior to GOLD's arrest. BLACK upon arriving at the library would go immediately to the back room. I

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could see that BLACK just sat there and did nothing. When GOLD arrived, he made his requests and then went on to the backroom. I recall that the publicity of GOLD's arrest was in the papers on Wednesday morning May 24th.

"I recall that on about 10:40 A.M. on Saturday May 20th, Mr. GOLD called and asked for Mr. BLACK. I answered the telephone. I told him that Mr. BLACK was not in the library. He said "Have Mr. BLACK call Mr. GOLD at" and then he gave me a telephone number which I cannot recall other than the fact that the first digit was an 8. I went to lunch between 11:30 and 12 noon. At 10 minutes to 2 I realized that I had the telephone message for Mr. BLACK and that Mr. BLACK was then in the back room. I took the message right back to Mr. BLACK and recall saying "better late than never" as I handed him the message. Mr. BLACK was just sitting there at the time and had no research material in front of him. He appeared to be just waiting. When I gave BLACK the message, he smiled and got up and left.

"There was no definite pattern to GOLD & BLACK meeting at the library. Sometimes they would meet at short intervals and sometimes long intervals.

"The last time that I saw Mr. GOLD at the Franklin Institute Library was the Thursday night prior to his arrest.

"I have read the statement consisting of this and three other pages and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HELEN V. RAUB
"619 W. Main St.
Norristown, Pa.
6/9/50

"WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., Special Agent, F.B.I., Phila., Pa.
ROBERT W. HOLMES, Special Agent FBI, Phila."

"Philadelphia, Pa.
June 9, 1950.

"My name RUTH A. APPEGATE. I live 357 N. Rolling Road, Springfield, Delaware Co., Pa., and I am a library assistant at the Franklin Institute Library, 20th Street and the Parkway, Phila. I make this statement willingly to WILLIAM B. WELTE and ROBERT W. HOLMES who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. They have told me I may be required to testify to the information contained in this statement. I have been shown photographs of two men whom I recognize as HARRY GOLD and THOMAS L. BLACK. I know these men as members of the Franklin Institute Library. I have seen these men at the Franklin Institute Library on many occasions, sometimes together and more often singly. I cannot recall the exact dates when I have seen them together at the Library but I remember definitely that I saw them side by side at the same table in the fall (October & November) of 1949. I recall that because it was during the football season & I was joking with Mrs. RAUB & Miss FARLEY who also work here, about the BLACK and GOLD combination. That is the last time I definitely remember seeing them in the Library together. On other occasions up to the recent past I have seen one or the other in the Library but cannot say positively that they were here at the same time, although they may have been. I have seen BLACK and GOLD talking with each other in the library.

"I have read these two pages and find them correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ RUTH A. APPEGATE

"Witnesses

ROBERT W. HOLMES, Special Agent FBI, Phila.

WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., Special Agent, F.B.I., Phila., Pa."

PH 65-4332

MM - 16

"Philadelphia, Pa.
June 14, 1950

"I, MARY E. GALLAGHER, make the following statement to ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am willing to testify to the following facts:-

"I have been employed as a library assistant at the Franklin Institute Library since Aug. 1949.

"I have been shown photographs of individuals whom I can identify as Dr. THOMAS L. BLACK and HARRY GOLD. I knew BLACK as Doctor and Mister.

"During the past three months I can recall seeing BLACK and GOLD in the library at the same time. The times that I can recall seeing them together has always been in the back room. On some of the occasions that they were here together, I recall that they occupied the same table. I cannot say that they conversed. Sitting in the back room would not keep them in view of the girls at the front desk. Much of my time was spent going into the stock to get books.

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

/s/ MARY E. GALLAGHER
"2333 W. Atlantic St.
Phila. 40, Pa.
6/14/50

"Witness

WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. Spec. Agt, F.B.I., Phila. Pa.
ROBERT W. HOLMES, Special Agent FBI, Phila. "

FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-4307

VOLUME NO. 16

SERIALS 835 ONLY

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U. S. Department of Justice

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of

INVESTIGATION

Section 16
Serial 835 only
(3 copies)
See Section 17

65-4307
Section 16
Serial 835 only

(3 copies)

- See also Nos. 65-4296
- 65-4318
- 65-4331
- 65-4333
- 65-4335
- 65-4336

Note: See Sub A for newspaper clippings

X-ref.

FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-4307

VOLUME NO. 17

SERIALS 836-879

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File No 65-4307

Re Harvey Gold

Date 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
836	7/24/50	teletype from AL to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
837	6/7/50	SA memo to SAC	1	1	
838	6/7/50	SA memo to SAC	1	1	
839	7/26/50	teletype from PH to HQ, NY and WFO	3	-	Bufile 65-15240
840	7/27/50	teletype from HQ to NY and PH with 1 copy	1	-	left of original and copy in Bufile 65-60854
841	7/27/50	report from WFO to HQ	2	-	Bufile 65-58805
842	7/28/50	memo from SAC to file	1	1	
843	7/30/50	letter from HQ to PH	1	-	Bufile 65-57449
844	7/27/50	teletype from NY to HQ and PH	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
845	7/28/50	letter from KX to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-58805
846	7/10/50	memo from SA to SAC re Thomas Black	3	3	
847	6/19/50	SA memo to SAC	2	2	

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

File No 65-4807

Re: Harry Gold

Date 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
848	6/17/50	SA memo to SAC	41	41	
849	6/30/50	SA memo to SAC	11	11	
850	7/28/50	letter from NY to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
851	7/31/50	letter from BU to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
852	8/1/50	memo from ASAC Hingze to SAC with copy	1	1	
853	7/31/50	letter from NY to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
854	8/4/50	teletype from PH to HQ and NY re <u>Bartlett</u>	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
855	8/4/50	teletype from PH to HQ and NY re <u>Bartlett</u>	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
856	7/5/50	memo from ASAC Hingze to SAC	2	2	
857	8/3/50	letter from WFO to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-58805
858	7/28/50	report from NY to HQ	24	-	Bufile 65-57449
859	8/7/50	teletype from PH to HQ, NY, AL, KY and CT	5	-	Bufile 65-60854

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

File No 65-4807

Re Harry Gold

Date 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
860	8/8/50	SA memo to SAC	1	1	
861	8/7/50	SA memo to SAC re Brothman	4	4	
862	8/3/50	report from PH to HQ re third party	12	12	
863	8/10/50	SA memo to SAC re unknown subject	2	2	
864	8/9/50	report from CI to HQ	7	-	Buf file 65-58805
865	8/9/50	memo from SAC to file	1	1	
866	6/21/50	report from AQ to HQ	6	-	Buf file 65-57449
867	8/9/50	letter from third party to P: SAC, PH	1	1	
868	8/10/50	memo from SAC to file	1	1	
869	8/11/50	letter from PH to HQ	1	-	Buf file 65-60854
870	8/1/50	letter from HQ to NY	1	-	EE 65-57449
871	8/8/50	letter from HQ to KX	1	-	Buf file 65-57449

File No 65-47307

Re Harry Gold

Date 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
872	8/14/50	teletype from PH to HQ, NY, AL, and NK	5	-	Bufile 65-60854
873	7/21/50	letter from HQ to PH	1	-	Bufile 65-57449
874	8/11/50	teletype from NY to HQ and PH	1	-	Bufile 65-60854
875	8/8/50	letter from HQ to NY	1	-	Bufile 65-57449
876	8/10/50	letter from HQ to HQ	1	-	Bufile 65-57449
877	8/11/50	report from PH to HQ with copy	6	-	Bufile 65-58805
878	8/8/50	letter from HQ to PH	1	-	Bufile 65-57449
879	8/05/50	SA memo to SAC	1	1	
			171	82	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : WILLIAM E. HUGHES, SA
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, WAS.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 7, 1950

ANALYSIS OF GOLD RESIDENCE SEARCH MATERIAL

Exhibit #65-4307-1B-5 (28)

Re search memo of SA (A) ELWOOD A. PETT 6-5-50, page 4.

DESCRIPTION:

This item is composed of four photostatic copies of double pages of a book printed in German, the pages being numbered from 60 through 67. The sense of this material was obtained by Translator ZOE LYON, and she indicates that these pages 60 to 67 are of a book entitled "The Production of Alloxan," by HEINRICH BILTZ and MYRON HEYN. These pages deal with an experiment in chemistry of making "alloxan" from uric acid.

LEAD:

HARRY GOLD should be questioned to determine whether this exhibit has any connection with instant investigation.

WEH:MEMcG
65-4307

*concerns itself
with veterans
no espionage value
say Gold 7/27/50*

*65-4307-1B-5 (28)
also shown to Gold
no esp. signif.
7/27/50*

65-4307-837

*Jensen
T.S. Miles*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FR : SA WILLIAM H. NAYLOR

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 6/7/50

RE: GOLD RESIDENCE SEARCH MATERIAL

Exhibit No. 65-4307-1-B-5 (29-6)

Reference memo 6/5/50, Page 14.

Description:

Three sheets of white bond paper bearing lists of handwritten numbers relating to United States, British, and German patents.

Possible Leads:

Will ascertain from GOLD the nature of the articles to which patents related.

WHN:ams
65-4307

*we may have to ask
Franklin Institute
or WFO, also*

*6-19-50
Gold and
members of
Institute
Library search for
C.P.A. re Vitamin*

65-4309-838

PHILADELPHIA
JUN 14 1950
Jensen
G. S. Miller

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FILE

DATE: 7-28-50

FROM : SAC

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. SHEA, Guard at Holmesburg Prison, called and stated he had a telegram which he desired to read to me. He then read a telegram from JOHN D.M. HAMILTON addressed to the Holmesburg Prison and requested that the contents be read to HARRY GOLD. The purport of the telegram was that the USA, SINY, had issued a subpoena for GOLD to testify before the Grand Jury in the SINY relative to his former employer; that GOLD's testimony would involve him in the offense with which he was charged and therefore he should claim immunity. However, since that would be contrary to the support and cooperation of GOLD with the Government, HAMILTON had advised the USA that GOLD would not claim immunity. He asked that GOLD direct a telegram to him in the event he felt differently. Mr. SHEA asked if it was all right with us if the telegram be delivered to Mr. GOLD.

I told him that we had no interest in the matter; that it was neither our business nor our concern.

AC:hts

65-4307-842

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 30 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
<i>Jensen</i>	

SAC

July 10, 1950

JAMES E. HELMER, SA

THOMAS L. BLACK, was
ESPIONAGE - R.

Reference serials 143 and 147 of captioned case.

On June 20, 1950, the writer telephoned Mr. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS MULLEN, 6716 North 8th Street with reference to any knowledge he had concerning BLACK. At the time MULLEN requested the writer to contact him that evening inasmuch as he had to go to Washington, D.C., to visit a niece of his dying from cancer, and who was being brought in from the State of Oklahoma by the Army Air Force of which organization his niece's husband is a colonel, to the Walter Reed Hospital.

Accordingly, the writer contacted MULLEN that evening and was advised by him that he had known THOMAS BLACK since the spring of 1947, and knew from BLACK's own admission made to MULLEN in approximately June 1949, that he had formerly been a member of the Communist Party; had quit that group, time unstated; and joined the Trotskyite movement. MULLEN stated that he secured this information from BLACK during a discussion he had had with BLACK concerning the Socialist Party. At the time of this discussion, MULLEN stated that BLACK had indicated to him that he was in fear for his life because of his affiliations with the Trotskyite group. MULLEN said that he hadn't paid too much attention to BLACK's admission at the time because he considered BLACK to be somewhat eccentric and socially maladjusted, and had not placed too much credence to the information BLACK had given him.

MULLEN said that his contact with BLACK in the spring of 1947 had occurred through JOHN RASCHER who was selling chemicals for the Berg Laboratories. At this time, CHARLIE BERG, who MULLEN also considers somewhat eccentric, fired RASCHER and shortly thereafter, RASCHER, MULLEN, BLACK and JACK FASS got together and formed the Spruce Chemical Company. MULLEN said that his job was that of a salesman and although his name did not appear on any paper showing him to be a partner, he was cut in on one-fourth of the profits of the firm in exchange for his services. According to MULLEN, the

JEH/jgb
65-4332

cc: 65-4307 (HARRY GOLD)

65-4307-846

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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134

SAC

July 10, 1950

profits of the Spruce Chemical Company were little, if any.

During his acquaintance with BLACK, MULLEN recalls having made the following business trips with him:

1. A trip to Buffalo, New York; approximately late 1948. On this trip he and BLACK stopped at a hotel believed to be named the John Hopkins. The purpose of the trip, according to MULLEN, was to sell a formula dealing with Tall Oil.

2. Trips to Paterson, New Jersey, dealing with the sale of chemical formulas.

3. Trips to New York dealing with the sale of chemical formulas.

While on their trips to New York, MULLEN stated he and BLACK stayed at the JACK FASS residence.

In regard to JACK FASS, MULLEN advised that he knew of no Communist Party or Trotskyite activities on that individual's part, and from his knowledge of FASS, could classify him as extremely pro-American.

MULLEN advised that he had never met HARRY GOLD but recalled that JACK FASS and BLACK had spoken of him and that occasionally, FASS or BLACK had contacted GOLD on a consulting basis.

MULLEN stated that he had last seen BLACK on the morning of June 13, 1950, when he picked up some chemicals at the BLACK residence to be delivered to JACK FASS. At this time, BLACK told MULLEN that the F.B.I. was checking on HARRY GOLD and had contacted him in that regard. After this meeting with BLACK, MULLEN stated that he took the chemicals to New York City, and gave them to FASS, and then returned to Philadelphia. According to MULLEN, he had last seen FASS when he had returned to New York and stayed at the FASS home on the night of June 19, 1950. During this visit, MULLEN stated that he had learned from FASS that the F.B.I. had searched BLACK's home and his effects at Paterson, New Jersey. (The information concerning MULLEN's contact with BLACK on June 13, 1950, corresponds to the information set out in referenced serial 147.)

Continuing, MULLEN advised that he is still connected as a salesman with the Spruce Chemical Company, although in name he is engaged as a salesman for the Hugo-Basco Company, 201 East Main Street,

SAC

July 10, 1950

Springfield, Ohio, which company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of leather goods. MULLEN's territory covers the State of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

For background information, MULLEN indicated during the interview that he had served with the United States Army in World War I, and that he had recently returned from a vacation in Florida. While in Florida, MULLEN stated that he had stayed with a cousin, GRISELL BATH, 126 Marine Avenue, St. Augustine, Florida.

In referenced serial 143, a description of MULLEN has been set out. For the further information of the file, the writer noted that MULLEN wears glasses; has a freckled reddish complexion; has grayish reddish hair, slightly bald; wears sports clothing, and is a very convincing talker. MULLEN appears to weigh approximately 145 lbs. and is approximately 5' 7" to 8" tall.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
FROM : SA FORREST F. BURGESS
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 19, 1950

Reference is made to the writer's memorandum of June 9, 1950, in connection with one GEORGE CLOUGH, which information is reflected in Serial 333 of the instant file.

[redacted] of known reliability, was recontacted on [redacted] 1950, in connection with CLOUGH, and submitted the following supplemental information concerning him. [redacted]

He is 36 years of age and was a member of the Communist Party in California at the age of 19. A professor, whose name was not mentioned, was instrumental in recruiting him into the Communist Party.

[redacted]

GEORGE CLOUGH married in California to a woman, whose name is unknown to the informant, and from whom he is now divorced. He had one child by this union. He married again to a registered nurse who resides in the vicinity of Philadelphia. In this union he had three children. He is not divorced from this woman. Her name is MYRTLE. It is noted the Philadelphia Suburban Telephone Directory reflects one MRS. MYRTLE S. CLOUGH, who resides at 5 Jones Avenue, Flourtown, and whose telephone number is Whitemarsh 8-3607. It is possible she is the wife of GEORGE CLOUGH. GEORGE and MYRTLE CLOUGH have been separated for approximately five years and have been indicated to the informant by GEORGE CLOUGH to be antagonistic toward each other. However, MYRTLE will not give him a divorce.

Subsequent to his marriage to MYRTLE, he has lived with a Polish woman, whose first name is JOSEPHINE, and who has worked at the Philadelphia General Hospital as a Laboratory Technician. After living with JOSEPHINE for approximately a year, he was desirous of marrying her, but was not able to do so because MYRTLE CLOUGH would not give him a divorce.

[redacted]

FFB:ANE
65-4307

sc 66-2139 (PH-69)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 19 1950	
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Plu

Memorandum

June 19, 1950

CLOUGH is also closely associated with a DR. LEIKOFF (phonetic), who is connected with some hospital in the city of Philadelphia, and who is believed to share his political views.

GEORGE CLOUGH steadfastly believes that Communism will prevail. However, he is not completely "sold" on Russian Communism because he believes it is too political in nature.

A check of the indices of the Philadelphia Office disclosed no references for MYRTLE CLOUGH ~~or~~ JOSEPHINE CLOUGH. There are no references under the phonetic spelling of the name LEIKOFF.

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

W. HOLMES, Special Agent

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.

STORAGE - B

The following investigation was conducted by SA W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, Jr., on June 15 and 16, 1946.

SAs HOLMES and WELTE, on June 15, 1946, proceeded to the home of THOMAS L. BLACK, at 19:10 A.M., THOMAS L. BLACK was seen there and requested to accompany the Agents to the Philadelphia Office in order to discuss with him information in his possession concerning HARRY GOLD. BLACK readily agreed to accompany the Agents to the Philadelphia Office, arriving there at 10:32 A.M.

The first portion of the interview with Subject dealt with Subject's knowledge of HARRY GOLD and information regarding his background. BLACK readily admitted his long acquaintance with HARRY GOLD and said that he had secured for GOLD, a job at the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY in North Jersey, about 1933, a position which BLACK was leaving in order to go with the NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY.

For a time GOLD and BLACK saw each other weekly and then less often as GOLD became more familiar with his new job. GOLD worked for HOLBROOK about a year and then returned to the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, after which BLACK saw him infrequently.

BLACK said he himself had worked for the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY from May, 1930 to February, 1933, during which time he lived in several places in Jersey City, the only one of which he could remember was an apartment on Cortis Avenue. He then moved to 85 Sifton Street, Newark and from there to 17 Oxford Street, an address which he retained after he came to Philadelphia in 1946.

BLACK was then questioned in general about his knowledge of GOLD's activities, contacts and education. He admitted that in the summer of 1945 he went to ABE BROTHMAN's office with HARRY GOLD, and that time was planning to leave PENN SUGAR with MORDELL BOURNEMAN. He said that it was a legitimate business trip. He, at first, stated that he had no knowledge of HARRY GOLD's contacts with FUCHS were from the time he could not recall any time that GOLD was out of town or that the only time HARRY GOLD ever asked him to do an errand was to pick up the BOHN & HAAS plant in Bristol, Pa. and pick up a bag of papers, which had been left there for BROTHMAN. He said he had

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HARRY GOLD money during the time GOLD worked for BROTHMAN and was not being paid.

Regarding himself, BLACK said that he had allowed a man named MARVIN, whose last name he could not recall, to use his apartment in Newark after he left it. MARVIN was a friend of the mother of WALTER BLANKUS, WILLIAM BERG's partner. When he first came to Philadelphia, BLACK lived on East Gravers Lane, Germantown, rooming at a house owned by a woman named [REDACTED] or HENRIE. The house was located on the north side of the street in the middle of the first block east of Germantown Avenue. He then lived with JACK PASS of PRICE MEDICAL COMPANY at 2124 Spruce Street, where they shared an apartment with a cousin of PASS' named SARAH HERSHER. In September, 1948, after repeated quarrels between HERSHER and PASS, BLACK and PASS moved from 2124 Spruce Street to 1908 Dallas Street, Philadelphia, where they roomed with an aunt of PASS named COOPER.

BLACK then admitted that shortly after the first newspaper publicity regarding FUCH'S arrest he had met HARRY GOLD downtown in Philadelphia and gone to 2124 Spruce Street to get a radio he left when he had moved in September, 1948. He said GOLD appeared preoccupied and asked BLACK to take care of his father and brother in the event anything happened to him, but did not explain what he expected might happen.

Being questioned further, BLACK admitted that at the meeting described above which took place at the Broad Street Station, GOLD had told him that he was KLAUS FUCH's American contact in the transmission of atom bomb secrets to the Soviets. He then gave the Agents the following signed statement:

"Philadelphia, Pa.
June 15, 1950

"I, THOMAS L. BLACK, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as being Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and that anything that I may say can be used against me in a Court of Law. This statement is voluntary. No force, threats, duress or promises have been made to me. I have been advised that I am entitled to the right of counsel.

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"I reside at 1929 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia 22. I am employed as a consultant chemist principally for the CHARLES W. BERG LABORATORIES, 1827 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia. I have known HARRY GOLD since February 1933. We developed a close friendship over a period of years, and for the past few years we have seen each other once every few months. It was customary for HARRY and I to arrange for a meeting by telephone and later meet at the prearranged place. This was generally the Library of the Franklin Institute, or occasionally at the Broad Street Station, a Horn and Hardart automat, or more rarely at his laboratory in the hospital.

"In the early part of February 1950 after the arrest of FUCHS, HARRY GOLD called me on the telephone and said that it was quite urgent that he see me. I told GOLD that I had some personal business to take care of in the downtown section and that I would meet him in the Broad Street Station. From there we walked to 2124 Spruce Street where I was to pick up a radio which belonged to me. During this walk HARRY told me that he had been FUCHS's American contact and that if anything should happen to him he wanted me to look after his father and brother. As nearly as I can recall his exact words were 'The FBI is looking for FUCHS's American contact and I am that man.' He said that if he should be caught he was going to take an overdose of sleeping tablets which he had acquired, this being the easiest way out. I tried to persuade him from committing suicide. I accomplished my personal business and we separated. I had no reason to disbelieve HARRY's statement because I did know that he traveled to New York occasionally without any apparent business, and I also knew that he made a trip to Albuquerque, New Mexico some time before the test atomic bomb was exploded in New Mexico. I know this because he telephoned me from a hotel in Albuquerque and asked me to telegraph him some funds. I was short of funds myself at the time and so I did not comply with this request. I had no knowledge at the time of the nature of his business in New Mexico, but I presumed that it was probably with reference to employment. The telephone call referred to was made in the late afternoon or early evening to my home address at 17 Oxford Street, Newark, New Jersey, telephone number Market 3-5710(?). I have never previously given the information of HARRY's complicity to anyone up until this time. I fully realize that I had certain responsibilities as a citizen to inform the proper authorities of his statement. The reason that I did not inform anyone was that I

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"was frankly very scared at the time and I did not want to become involved if it could be avoided. Also, it is a very difficult decision to be forced to make as to whether or not I should give any information told to me in confidence which would jeopardise a friend of very long-standing. In retrospect I very deeply regret that I did not at that time come forward with the information which would have aided in HARRY's apprehension.

"If I can be of any further assistance to the FBI in this or other matters I am willing to cooperate.

"I have dictated this to a stenographer in the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The sum of money requested by HARRY GOLD from Albuquerque, N.M. (referred to above) was \$50, as nearly as I can recall. I knew from the newspapers that KLAUSS FUCHES had been arrested in England for transmission of A-bomb secrets to the Soviet Union. HARRY GOLD told me that he had been the contact man between FUCHES and a Soviet agent, in transmitting these secrets.

"I have read this two page statement and it is is true to the best of my knowledge, recollections and beliefs. I'm signing this and the other page.

/s/ THOMAS L. BLACK
1929 N. 6th St.
June 15, 1950.

Witness

WILLIAM B. WELTE JR., Spec. Agt. F.B.I. Phila., Pa.
ROBERT W. HOLMES Special
Agent FBI Phila Pa."

After the statement, which was dictated by BLACK to Stenographer Miss EDITH NORRIS, had been completed, BLACK was told that the Agents wished to question him about his own activities. BLACK said he would be willing to tell everything he knew and started to relate the circumstances

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of his recruitment by the Soviets. He was then asked if he would object to his story being taken down by a stenographer on a stenotype machine. He did not object and Stenographer MARY PENITIS joined the interview. For approximately two and one-half hours, BLACK continued to relate his story of his contacts with Soviet Agents, beginning about 1933. Miss PENITIS was later relieved by Miss MARY MOONEY, who was in turn relieved by Miss EMILY CORLESS, their original stenotype and shorthand notes being made exhibits in this file, together with the original transcriptions, which have been corrected and signed by BLACK.

The following pages of this memorandum is the transcription of BLACK's story at this point:

The following is a transcript of information given by THOMAS L. ELACK in his interview by Special Agents WILLIAM B. WELTE and ROBERT W. HOLMES at the Philadelphia Office on June 15, 1950:

In about the latter part of 1933 or early 1934, a friend of mine, FERDINAND P. HELLER, and myself, decided that we wanted to go to the Soviet Union to work as Chemists. We went to the Office of the Amtorg Trading Company on Fifth Avenue, where we contacted Mr. G. OVAKIMIAN. I believe he was the head of the Petroleum Division. He said that he thought it could be arranged but that first, he wanted to see samples of the kind of work we could do. He gave us several specific questions that he wanted the answers to. They were concerned primarily with the type of work we were doing at the time, that is, preparation of emulsifiers for mineral oil, etc. The answers to these problems were given to him in subsequent meetings, first at the offices of Amtorg, and later in restaurants where we met him by pre-arranged telephone appointment. (HELLER and I). Later HELLER became disinterested in going to the Soviet Union and dropped entirely out of the picture.

OVAKIMIAN suggested that until it could be arranged for me to go to the Soviet Union, that I work for Amtorg on Consulting basis. I told him that this would be satisfactory and he suggested a matter of payment for my work. Also, at that time, I was a member of the Communist Party and he pointed out to me that as a Communist, it was not my business to go to the Soviet Union but to further the cause of Communism here in this country.

He had given me specific assignments and he offered payment, which I refused because my object was not to work as a Consultant here, but rather, to go to the Soviet Union to live. Later he suggested that I should meet a friend of his instead of he, himself, because he was too busy with his regular work. This fellow's name, the name that was given to me, was PAUL PETERSON.

(Question by Mr. WELTE. Answer: I told HARRY GOLD that HELLER and I planned to go to the Soviet Union and since jobs were very scarce, he thought he might like to go too. I introduced him, GOLD, to either OVAKIMIAN or PETERSON, I don't remember which. PAUL PETERSON - I would remember that name forever, I'll tell you why I would remember him - that was the only fellow, other than OVAKIMIAN, that had a last name that I had any dealings with. The rest were BILL, TOM, GEORGE, etc. Never met PAUL SMITH. That was the only time that I ever met a representative of the Soviet Union in the presence of HARRY GOLD. It is my opinion that he may have made his original contact with the Soviet Espionage system at that time because it later occurred to me that PETERSON was not a bona fide employee of the Soviet Union but rather a Soviet Espionage agent. When I introduced him to PETERSON, I believe that they made an appointment later.)

*other specimen
Mr Robert Schwartz*

PETERSON met me several times in New York City and we had dinner together (1934 and 1935) - each time a different place but always a big restaurant, an expensive place. He would call me and tell me where. At these meetings I gave him technical information to specific problems which he had requested the answers to on our previous engagement, and I was under the impression that in the beginning, that this was purely on a consulting basis and that I refused payment because my principal objective was to demonstrate my value to the Soviet Union as a technical man.

At one of these meetings I asked PETERSON why arrangements were not being made for me to go to the Soviet Union. He told me that I could be of far more use to the Soviet Union in this country and that I would probably not be sent. That was, I believe that it was in late 1934 or early 1935. Now I'm not absolutely positive of the date. This was the first indication that I had that I was dealing not with a legitimate but rather dealing with an Espionage Agent. I told him that I was considerably disappointed with this arrangement and he said that I would be well paid for the job. I told him that I had a salary which was adequate to my needs and that I did not need money - did not want money. Thereafter, he suggested that payment could be made in another way, through gifts of laboratory equipment, instruments, technical books, etc. I accepted a few technical books from him as gifts but I still insisted that I did not want to become involved with espionage. He told me this was not espionage but consulting work and he continued to make appointments with me at about one month intervals, for a period of another year or so.

He asked me if I would be willing to contact certain people for him and receive from them, packages which I would transmit to him. This I refused to do at one of our meetings, it possibly was 1935. This I refused to do, at which point he made a veiled threat. I don't know just how I can reword it after all this time, but he said that in the Soviet Union they had a way of dealing with traitors. At that point I knew quite definitely that this was what I had suspected previously, was true, namely, that I was dealing with an espionage agent. At each of our subsequent meetings, the pressure was put on me - the threats were repeated - always by PETERSON. I was naturally quite worried that I had become involved in a thing of this kind, so I thought that the best procedure to follow was to not show him and not to give him the answers to his questions and so on.

First, it was working out specific problems - later he wanted to make me a courier. That was the idea because these problems were phonies, as I look back - it was something that anybody could have told him. This was bait. No question in my mind about that now. They were really quite trivial problems.

I failed to keep several appointments with him and after this period I didn't work on any of his problems but I told him that they are problems that I couldn't solve. He became very angry at my attitude and the threats became very open. By this time I had dropped out of membership in the Communist Party and the chief object in my personal life was to avoid all contacts with Communists, Soviet Agents, etc., although I still retained an emotional attachment to Communist ideals. This attachment was definitely broken once and for all at the time of the first Moscow Trials. After the second Moscow Trials were over, I decided to join which I believed the only group in the country which were maintaining interest in socialism and yet fighting the Soviet system, the Trotskyites. That was about late 1936 or 1937. You can place that almost exactly at the time of the second Moscow Trials.

I joined the Socialist Party, of which the Trotskyites were then a part, in Newark, New Jersey. It was about 1937 I guess - the dates are confused. I told PETERSON that I had joined the Trotskyites and he was extremely angry on receiving this information. However, in a few weeks he called me on the phone and told me that he wanted to see me and that I'd better be there - another veiled threat, I don't recall exactly how he said it. He told me at this meeting that I could be of more value to the Soviet Union inside the Trotskyist Movement than in the technical work which he had previously had me engaged in. He tried to get information concerning names, addresses, etc. of the members of the Trotskyist Movement, which later became the Socialist Workers Party. In order to pacify him, I gave him a list of names, addresses, etc. of people - everyone of them was incorrect. The reason I followed this procedure was that I wanted to discourage him without arousing his antagonism, because I actually was afraid of what he would do to me physically.

At one of these meetings, he told me that he was going to leave the country and that he would arrange me to meet one of his men. I believe the name was GEORGE, no last name given. This was, I believe, early in 1938 although I can't be sure. He introduced me to GEORGE in a restaurant in New York City. I can't give you a very accurate description but I'll try.

PAUL PETERSON was a short man, swarthy complexion, hair starting to gray slightly. I can't be sure whether he had a bald spot or not. Slavic in appearance. I would say that he was shorter than I, around 5'5" and I would say that he probably weighed 180 or 190, stumpy peasant type, broad face. I might mention parenthetically, I believe that he was here under a Swedish passport. The reason I think so is that he mentioned one time that he was a Swede and I know damn well he wasn't. I would judge PETERSON to be about 45 at the time.

Peteresen
no glasses or mustaches
may have had tech training - tech questions rather naive
does not believe attached to any Russian agency

*This was about 1937 and
found to be incorrect*

*more back more
not attack to ask attention
very faint*

GEORGE was a younger fellow, probably 35. He was about almost 6', thin, very slight build, couldn't have weighed much more than 150 or 160, blond hair, yellowish blond, light blue eyes, probably German. That's what I would guess - a Nordic type definitely. He spoke with quite an accent. I would judge it to be a German, although I'm not a good judge of those things.

*about 4
contacts*

GEORGE's only interest was to obtain information concerning Trotskyist activities. This information I always side-stepped.

On March 10, 1938 I had a bad accident at work - ether explosion - and I was in a hospital for about five months. HARRY GOLD came to see me in the hospital. I thought that he might be in contact with somebody as they apparently made the same arrangement with him on a consulting basis and I believe he mentioned that GEORGE or somebody, wanted to know where I was as he wanted to see me. When I was released from the hospital - oh, I might mention at this point that somebody came to see me at the hospital - a fellow who gave his name as Dr. SWARTZ and he probably was an M.D., at least he got through the hospital authorities anyway. The fellow that I had never seen before, and he told me that he was a friend of GEORGE's and that he wanted to see how I was and I told him I was all right and he asked if I needed any money and I told him no. This same fellow contacted me when I was released from the hospital.

I had a phone call from GEORGE but I didn't see GEORGE anymore. He made an appointment and Dr. SWARTZ kept it. Dr. SWARTZ was a heavy, middle aged man, very good natured, probably he was an M.D. One time when he was paying a restaurant check I saw in his wallet a receipt which said Soviet employee something or other. He probably was an Amtorg employee, and I have reason to believe that he was in some way connected with the Soviet Red Cross or something, because he asked me some specific problems about medicinal products and so on. Dr. SWARTZ was interested in seeing that I recovered in the speediest possible time so under his influence I consulted a Dermatologist, one that I picked myself, to see if they couldn't speed up the process of healing. It turned out later that the reason he wanted to speed up the healing of my injury, was that he wanted me to go to Mexico City, where LEON TROTSKY was then residing. He told me of these plans at the next meeting, that I was to go to Mexico City and ingratiate myself with the TROTSKY family and sympathizers that were there and be his agent there. This I also refused to do. I told him that it was not possible or practical because I still needed considerable physiotherapy before I would regain the use of my left arm. He offered me any amount of money that I might think necessary for my personal needs plus all

*(believe all other
was illegal)*

expenses. He said that the most important thing that the employees of the Soviet Union had to do at that time, was to get information on what was going on inside the TROTSKY household and that he felt that I was the type who would best get that information for him.

(Q. by Mr. Welts. Answer: I was a member of the Socialist Workers Party at this time. I believe JONES (Party name). Everybody I knew, knew me as TOM. As a matter of fact most of the Party members knew my right name)

Finally I recovered and went back to work at my old job in January. I think it was 1939, and I saw very little of SWARTZ from then on.

When I was laid up at home he used to come around to my house. There wasn't much I could do about that.

The next important thing was that LEON TROTSKY was assassinated and I saw SWARTZ once after that, so I asked him what the hell was the idea, and he said he didn't know anything about it and I told him that I doubted very much, so he said, well, these things are necessary politically, you understand. I told him no, I didn't think it was necessary politically. He said, "What are you worried about it?" Very cold-blooded about the whole thing. He said, "We're not dependent on any one man. We don't need you," and so on. Of course after this, I was more scared of these people than ever because I had any number of these veiled threats and some quite direct threats from them.

I didn't see anything of SWARTZ after that but someone called me on the phone after that and made an appointment to see me and said that he was a friend of Dr. SWARTZ, so I knew immediately what it was all about. That was after the murder of TROTSKY. This fellow called himself JOHN. He was a thin fellow and about 5'7", slightly shorter than I am, probably was in his early thirties, I would say under 35. I can't identify nationalities very well, but I would say that he was somewhat of a Slavic type, although not completely either. He was rather thin and most Slavs you know, are broad faced. He had black hair, deep brown eyes, very dark complexion. He saw me a few times and wanted me to work for him. That was definitely after the death of TROTSKY and I was back at work. JOHN wanted more information about what was going on inside the Trotskyist Movement and by that time, I decided that I was going to drop out of the Trotskyist Party and try to keep from getting involved any further with these fellows.

*Bill is mentioned
name - Jack*

So I met JOHN two times I believe, two or three at the most, and then he said he was going to arrange for me to meet a friend of his. This friend used the name of, I don't remember. It was BILL, I believe. This fellow, BILL, was a Czechoslovakian. I'm not even sure of that name. That was about 1940. This fellow was a Czechoslovakian, I know because he told me. He was under forty. He was moderately heavy, not fat, but just solidly built, and about 5'8" I would say. He had one peculiarity - he had a very great interest in shoes. The reason I happened to know that, he told me that as a child in Czechoslovakia he had no shoes and now his weakness was shoes. He couldn't pass a shoe store without looking and he generally bought. He probably collected a lot of shoes. He didn't make any secret of the fact to me that he was a Soviet espionage agent and didn't have to actually, because of the way I come to meet him and I knew.

Jack
BILL or whatever his name was, said that we should forget about the Trotskyists and that the Soviet Union was in greater danger and the Trotskyists were no problem, and that he wanted me for more serious business. He told me that I should go to the KELLEX COMPANY, I believe that was the name. It was a subsidiary of KELLOGG, the engineering outfit in New York. That I should go to KELLEX and apply for a job, that there was something going on there that they wanted to know more about. This was in New York City. It may have been 1941 or 1942. I believe it was before that. I can't place the date definitely. The only way I can remember these dates is by association with something else, but I heard later, that they were concerned with the Manhattan Project. He didn't tell me what was going on there. He told me the address that I should apply to. Again I refused to go, but I didn't tell him so directly, and got rid of him. I had no idea what it was all about. I had no idea of the Manhattan Project until I read it in the newspapers. He wanted to get me a job at KELLEX. I told him that I had applied for a job and had been rejected. Actually, I did not apply. Then he asked me if I would work again on a consultant basis for him and I told him that that depended entirely on what he wanted to know. By this time the Soviet agents were pretty much disgusted with my lack of cooperation and I didn't hear any more from them for a period of a year or so.

When he contacted me again, he did it by telephone and he told me that he wanted to know how penicillin was manufactured. I told him that I had no definite information but that I could tell him in general how penicillin was manufactured and the type of micro-organism that was used. I wrote him a report on the methods used in penicillin manufacture at that time. This con-

I wish that I told him I had applied for a job with Kellex and been rejected

cerned both the surface growth method and the submerged growth method, which is used currently, although I had practically no specific information. He asked me to obtain a culture of the organism which was used in penicillium notatum which I obtained for him from the American Type Culture Collection, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. I obtained this culture ~~form~~ ^{for him} and I gave him detailed instructions as to how it should be cared for, the type of culture media to be used in transplanting, etc.

On a subsequent visit he told me that the culture had been sent to the Soviet Union and had arrived safely. At this time, we were already involved in the war and he didn't bother me for a period of a few years. He's the last man I ever saw. He's still in this country too.

I didn't hear any further from ^{Jack} BILL until a few years after the war was over. I think it was about 1948. One time when I was out, a phone call came to the BERG LABORATORIES for me and the story was that a Mr. WATKINS, who had met me in England, wanted to see me. WATKINS didn't mean anything to me and he had probably assumed that I was in the Service and I had been in England. So this WATKINS character called back a week or so later and I was in at the time and I recognized his accent as being ^{Jack} ENGL. So I made an appointment to see him in New York.

We met in front of Macy's Department Store and he said that he wanted to re-establish the contact with me which had been lost and he wanted me to do some work for the Soviet Union. I told him that I was not in a position to do any work for the Soviet Union, so he said well, another reason he wanted to establish the contact with me, sometimes people's sympathies change and he wanted to know if I was politically o.k. and I told him I haven't been politically o.k. from your standpoint for many years. He wanted to know if I wanted to work for him. I told him again, that it depended upon the nature of the work. If you want bona fide consultant work you can have Amtorg contact me but if you want espionage work I'm not your man. I didn't hear anything further from BILL until the Monday morning preceding HARRY GOLD's arrest. At that time, a Mr. WATKINS called again and I was not in the Laboratory at the time so I didn't take the call. WALTER ALKUS, Superintendent, told me that a Mr. WATKINS or a Mrs. WATKINS, I can't be sure which now, but in any event, that WATKINS had called. This was Monday that Mr. WATKINS had called and wanted to see me. I didn't hear anything further from WATKINS since then.

The following is a transcript of odd comments made by THOMAS L. BLACK during the course of his interview by SAs WILLIAM B. WELTE and ROBERT W. HOLMES at the Philadelphia Office, June 15, 1950.

If WATKINS ever contacts me again, I'll get you WATKINS. I'll inform you and I'll make an appointment with him, if he ever contacts me again. I tell you why, I want to get the hell out of this thing once and for all. I have never done anything that I'm aware of at least, in the matter of espionage. I'm not guilty but I'm involved and I'm scared to death of these people because they're completely ruthless. There again, I probably should have come to you years ago.

I did take a trip to Chicago but not for them. I took a trip to Chicago at the Trotskyist Convention. It was, I think, 1939. I haven't been active in the Trotskyist Movement since before we were in the war. I don't know a single Trotskyite in the City, not one.

There were people that I was supposed to contact but always I couldn't make it. There was a fellow that they wanted me to contact that worked in Wilmington, Delaware. I believe he may have been a DuPont employee or some chemical employee. This was still this fellow JACK, but before he lost contact with me about 1939. He wanted me to contact this fellow and something turned up I couldn't make it or something or other. That would have been arranged - as to how I would have identified him and how he would have identified me. That would have been taken care of had I made the trip.

(Question by Mr. WELTE re GOLD's espionage. Answer: He never did and I never asked him, because if he were, I didn't want to know about it. You understand my feelings in that matter. I may have suspected it. Maybe I didn't. I know that I had made the initial contact if he were, but I didn't want to know anything that he was doing in that connection. I think it was mutual and we never discussed it. I believe I told HARRY on one or two occasions that I was a Trotskyite.

My personal opinion of JACK is, and this is only a guess, he was a naturalized Czechoslovakian. He had a very faint accent - I know he was born in Czechoslovakia as he told me so. He had a very faint accent although it had been distinctive. He must have been in America a long time, to lose his accent. Never mentioned a word about a family. My impression was that he was not a chemist, because of the way he worded certain things. As a matter of fact, I'm almost certain that he was not. He was the only contact they had with me and they were trying to get me, of course, to work for them.

have taken trips but strictly business trips.

One to Phila. I believe that was all. These things were discussed in a general sort of a way but no specific trips and I'll tell you something else, if it will clear the matter up any. During all this period, it would have been physically impossible for me to take any trips of any magnitude had I wanted to. The reason it would have been physically impossible, I had this pet crow in the apartment house screaming and that animal had to be taken care of and pacified because I would have been thrown out of the apartment. I had a number of pet rats that a lot of people thought were queer. In other words, I had responsibilities.

They had a few defense contracts I believe (National Oil Products). I didn't know a thing about it one way or another. The reason I didn't, I was working as a bacteriologist there, to keep their products from decomposing. That sort of thing didn't enter into my category. Mildew Proofing, yes, not flame-proofing. It had nothing to do with me. I don't know anything about that because I wasn't particularly interested in what the other departments were doing. The mildew proofing I know about because I had run some tests. That was in my line of activity. I had heard something about flame proofing and so on, but it didn't concern me.

FERDINAND PHILIP HELLER is a salesman for American Chemical Products Company. I did receive some information as to what he was doing in general at American Chemical Paint, but that was not for the Soviet Union, that was for business we expected to establish ourselves.

After the first few months HELLER dropped out. It must have been 1934. We went right to Amtorg office. He remained a Communist sympathizer long after I was. In other words, he didn't lose his sympathy for the Soviet Union until the war started. He knew that I was a Trotskyite and I had no further sympathy for the Soviet Union and we used to have some discussions about it - some arguments.

As closely as I can remember, I think I know what you are referring to and I'll try to answer the question specifically:

Amtorg wrote a letter to American Chemical Paint wanting to buy a process and it was the old Parkerising Process on which the patents have expired. It is nothing secret. This letter came to HELLER's attention - of course the company didn't answer it. This thing came to HELLER's attention and he asked if I would get the information to Amtorg that they wanted. I told him I guess it

could be arranged. So what I believe happened, was, I'm not absolutely certain of this, but I could probably find out. I believe that I ordered from the Patent Office, a copy of the expired Parker Patent on rustproofing and gave it to him, saying that he could have gotten it for ten cents himself at the time, and gave it to this fellow who was annoying me. At that time it was GEORGE. That was around 1937 or 1938, after I was injured. I believe that I gave him a copy of the patent and told him that this was what Amtorg had requested. This covered the process that Amtorg wanted to get from American Chemical Paint.

When the pressure would become great, it was very simple. I would go to the library, look up some chemical references on some thing that they might be interested in and write them up. One time they were interested in disinfectants and I had looked up something on the manufacture. That is again, in the nature of consulting work.

We are going to get somebody involved here whom I'm sure is innocent. I hate to tell you this for this reason. I know that at least I'm reasonably sure that I contacted two people actually and I'm reasonably sure that the one I'm going to tell you about now, is innocent of any wrongdoing but I guess he's got to stand on his own. A fellow by the name of Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORFF, Head of the Department of Bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. That was during the time that I saw Dr. SWARTZ. He told me that he wanted me to go to Philadelphia and talk to this Dr. FLOSDORFF, that he had developed a process for freeze drying and he had sold, I believe, some of his equipment to Amtorg and they wanted to know if he would be willing to work with them again. I came to Philadelphia and called Dr. FLOSDORFF at the University - told him I'd like to see him. I told him that I understood that he had sold some equipment to the Soviet Union at one time, some of his experimental equipment, and I wanted to ask him if he would be willing to work with Amtorg again on a consulting basis. My personal opinion is that he was really a consultant and doing a legitimate operation with them. In other words, the reason I hesitated to mention his name before, was that he's not a Soviet spy. I know that. In my own mind I know it and I hate to get people involved but as I say, he'll have to stand on his own. I took the information back that he would, and heard no more about it. I don't know whether he ever did or not, and as far as I was concerned, it was a closed incident. He is at present employed with the Stokes Manufacturing Company, I believe. He wrote a book recently on freeze drying.

*Search for
copy of me as
sample of
authentic agent*

There is one other, and only one contact that I ever made for the Soviet Union. This fellow that worked in Wilmington. I don't know his name. I'm not sure whether he worked for Hercules or for DuPont, or where. He worked in Wilmington and they asked me to go to Wilmington to contact him which I refused to do. He asked me if I would go to Wilmington and contact this fellow but I told him no, I couldn't do it. They wanted to get in contact with him again. They had purchased some technical information from him in the past. They wanted me to contact him and said that he was a very nice fellow and probably would have a lot in common. I refused to go to Wilmington so they said well they'd arrange it for him to meet me in Newark, so I met him once in the Newark station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and he, of course, assumed that I was a Soviet Agent. He told me that at the time, Amtorg owed him some money and he wanted it before he would give any more information. So I took the message back to JACK that he wanted his money. So he took some money out of his pocket and put it in an envelope and said this is all he deserves. I took the money back to him in Newark. I met him again in the Newark Station. I told him they said this is all you deserve and this is all you're going to get. He was very much disgusted with this arrangement and I was disgusted myself. ~~Whether it was legitimate or not I don't know. That was before we were in the war, I think, or it might have been during the war.~~ I gave him his money and that was the last I ever saw of him. I don't know how much was there; it was in an envelope. He told me that he would be carrying a copy of a certain magazine, just which one I don't recall, and that he would be wearing a certain color tie and described him in general, that he would be standing in a certain place when you come out from the train. I was to tell him - identify himself by telling him that I was a friend of JACK's - I believe.

*Waco
Seale
1445*

He was tall, thin, hair turning gray, wore glasses. He was about somewhere between 45 and 50, Anglo-Saxon type. I'm pretty sure he was a Chemist. He worked for either Hercules or DuPont. It may have been both. I think he said he worked for at one time and later he worked for the other. He lived with his sister in Wilmington I believe during the week, and came up here to New Jersey - his wife and family were up here. He had a home here. He made the trip anyway, you see. Not too far from Newark, it might have been Verona, or Mt. Clair.

I was trying to avoid this thing and keep away from it and these people were insisting and putting the pressure on me and I was very much scared of the whole situation from two standpoints. One was that I didn't want to get involved with them and the other was that I didn't want to get involved with you people (FBI), and third angle, was that I had no more sympathy for the Soviet Union.

DOUGHERTY has been a very, very good friend of HARRY GOLD for very many years. They worked at Penn Sugar together. They were considering going into a Consultant business together when they got out of Penn Sugar, but DOUGHERTY is in no way involved in this thing, I'm sure, and the reason I'm sure is that he is very anti-Soviet and he's as good a Catholic as comes. In other words, he's a real believer; he's not one of these people that just believe on the surface; he's religious in nature. I don't believe that he has any connection. I'm absolutely certain of it.

I met DOUGHERTY through HARRY and HARRY never said anything about him except that he was very religious and anti-Soviet and of course, I knew that after talking with him for five minutes.

I've known both of the stockholders in that business for many years. One ERNEST SEGESSEMAN, I had an apartment with him for a long time in Newark. As a matter of fact, he's the fellow that got me the job with National Oil. When he left Natco, I was planning on leaving before too long myself. He asked me if I wanted to do consulting work for him on a technical nature and I told him absolutely. I worked as a consultant for a period of a few years. During the depression he was a mild sympathiser of the Communist Party but never joined. He never was involved, to the best of my knowledge, with Russia or anything else.

NICHOLAS M. MOLNAR, he has a consulting business under that name on East 19th Street and they also have a New York Office in Fine Organics there. He may have been a mild sympathiser in Hungary before he came to this country. I don't know about that. I have an idea that he was, from little things that were said at various times. He seemed to know what the Communist Movement was all about over there but certainly not in this country. He never took any active part and he's been strictly a chemist and a business man and I don't think he's even mildly sympathetic. I know he isn't.

(Question re FASS) He's about as anti-Communist as they come too.

Earl William Browder

(Question by Mr. WELTE: You don't know whether FLEURSDORF furnished anything or not?) I know that he did but I think, as a matter of fact I'm positive, that it was on a strictly legitimate basis. (Question by Mr. WELTE: Did he give it to you?) No. This fellow SCHWARTZ, Dr. SCHWARTZ, that was the name that we both knew the fellow by. My impression was that he sold his original freeze drying apparatus, the one that he developed and the process for freeze drying. He's quite an authority in that field. He just published a book last year on freeze drying. He is now with Stokes Manufacturing Company. He was with the University of Pennsylvania when I went to see him. I believe he was Professor of Bacteriology. As near as I can recall that was in 1940 or thereabouts, because it was after I had the accident and it was after I had recuperated. My impression is it was before the war.

Jack

(Question by Mr. WELTE: What did JACK want you to do during 1941?) During 1941 or thereabouts he wanted me to go to work for Kellogg and he wanted me to contact people which I did not do. I didn't even hear the name Manhattan Project until much, much later. The first time I ever heard it was when the Truman Committee wanted to know where all the money was going and Roosevelt told them not to ask those questions, something to that effect.

John Larned

I'm telling you the honest truth; these two people are the only people that I contacted. (Question by Mr. WELTE: Did they request you to develop contacts at different places?) Yes, I was supposed to. Of course, I never did it. I would evade the issue in every way possible. They never gave me any contacts. I was supposed to get contacts if it were possible. They wanted me to get acquainted with the Trotskyites during that period and spy on them and during the later period everything was more or less indefinite. They always implied that they wanted me to meet people, etc. The only two people I ever did meet was this fellow from Wilmington and FLEURSDORF.

(Question: That was in 1940?) Around there sometime. This fellow SCHWARTZ was in contact with me after I had the accident. He is the one that wanted me to contact FLEURSDORF. I can't tell you exact dates. It was around there sometime. (1939) The accident was in 1938, March 10, 1938 and I was in the hospital until July and I was not out of bandages until late in the Fall or early Winter of 1938. I'm not holding out. I'm sorry I don't remember exact dates but I do remember people and these two are absolutely the only ones that I ever contacted for the Soviet Union. From what I read in the newspapers, HARRY was a willing worker. I was not a willing worker. I was trying to avoid the whole thing, evade it and get out of it, but they wouldn't let me.

(Question by Mr. WELTE: Do you remember going to a hotel up in New York around 23rd and 7th Avenue with HARRY?) Yes, I certainly do. It was a very innocent thing. This is real cloak and dagger stuff. They wanted me to do something of a technical nature for the Soviet Union. Well, to keep them quiet and not to get involved in anything I told them that Westinghouse had brought out a new ultra violet lamp which might be of interest to them. I asked him if it was of interest and he said yes. He said he wanted one so I bought him one. So he said to put it in the suitcase and fix it up. So that we did, HARRY and I. It so happened that HARRY came up to see me that weekend on a social visit. So I told him I promised to put the ultra violet light in the suitcase and fix it up so it would work. I told HARRY I promised to have this thing done by Monday night. ERNEST, the fellow I shared the apartment with, would naturally be curious as to why we were putting a lamp in the suitcase and so I told him (HARRY) we'll go to a hotel room. I had a few simple little holes to drill and wiring to do and so on. We did that in the hotel room in New York, in the Chelsea, 23rd Street and 7th Avenue.

(Question) PAUL PETERSON asked me to do it. He wanted me to do something. I suggested that as a harmless form of activity. That's the sort of game I've been playing with these fellows for years, engaging in perfectly harmless activity to keep them quiet and to keep them away. I knew PETERSON was an espionage agent. This was something he could purchase himself. I had gotten one for the Laboratory where I worked.

(Question by Mr. WELTE: Did you submit written reports to PETERSON?) Yes, generally. (Question: Would you use some secret writing of some kind?) No. PETERSON was putting the pressure on me to do something of value for the Soviet Union. This light came out. It was advertised by Westinghouse. I told him he might be interested in it. He said yes, get me one. Anything I ever gave PETERSON in writing was in plain, ordinary English. (Question: Where did you get the idea it could be used for secret writing?) I guess everybody knows it. Every chemist knows it. I never used secret writing. He paid me the cost of the thing which was about \$25.00. It had a transformer, bulb and reflector and I bought a suitcase for him. That's all. That seems very mysterious. It's actually quite innocent.

(Question: Three weeks ago or the Monday before HARRY was arrested you had a mysterious telephone call from Mr. WATKINS at the Durke Laboratories, whom you believe to be PHIL.) That's right. (You were not there and therefore you did not get the message. In 1948 you received the other call from

KATKINS instructing you to meet him in New York City in front of Macy's Department Store, when you went there it turned out to be BELL. I know it was BELL before I went. I recognized his accent. (Question: Just what was it BELL wanted?) He wanted to re-establish his contact with me and wanted me to work with him on a consulting basis. On a legitimate basis, I would work, I told him; not as an espionage agent. (Question: What was the exact thing he wanted you to do?) He didn't say. He said he would be in touch with me later. He never got in touch with me later. (Question: How did he know where you were working at that time?) I haven't any idea. (Question: How long had it been at that time since he had previously been in contact with you?) I don't know the exact date, but it was a matter of several years. It was probably 1945 or thereabouts. I believe I was working at CHARLIE BELL's then. He (BELL) always wanted me to establish contacts and work with him and so on, the same sort of thing.

(Question: Did they give you instructions?) All verbal. They frowned on making notes. I frowned on it too because I could always say that I'd forgotten and I was trying to evade the whole thing.

(Question: What do you have up in your apartment?) Books, papers, junk. (Question: Would you be willing for a couple of our men to take a look there?) Yes.

(Question: What was FRED HELLER's reaction when you two went to Artorg in 1933 or 1934?) He was the one who made the original contact with OVAKIMIAN. (Question: Was he a Socialist?) No, he was a Communist sympathizer. (Question: Was he ever a member of the Communist Party?) To the best of my knowledge he was not. (Question: You went to school with him?) Yes, at Penn State. I left. I did not get my degree because I was sick during that time and then I never had a chance to go back. We were good friends at Penn State. When he (HELLER) got out of Penn State he went to the University of Virginia for a year and then he got a job with Penn Sugar. He was fired from Penn Sugar in a very unethical way. The story behind that was there was a strike and he refused to cross a picket line so they transferred him to what was in those days the Franco-American Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Penn Sugar which later became the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Company and more recently Commercial Solvent purchased it. He was transferred up there and then fired about a week later. That was to get him away from these friends in the plant, the workers whose picket lines he refused to cross.

He was out of work for a while. He had a few small jobs, one for Celluloid which did not last long; another one for some envelope company. Generally he was unemployed for a period of a few years thereafter. I can't really give you his biography. If you ask specific questions I'll try to give you specific answers.

(Question: When he first became unemployed, he came up to New York to you?) Well, he had a room in Carlstadt, N.J., where the plant was, and then later he was in New York. (Question: You and HELLER saw each other frequently?) Yes, very frequently. (Question: You say he was a Communist sympathizer, not a Party member?) That's right. (Question: He established first contact with OVAKIMIAN?) Yes. (Question: What was his purpose in establishing contact?) We both wanted to go to Soviet Union to work. We discussed this among ourselves for a long time. Finally, we went to Amtorg and this was the fellow that he saw. (Question: Did you see anyone else up there?) No, just OVAKIMIAN. (Question: How long did HELLER engage in this work at Amtorg whereby OVAKIMIAN would give you and HELLER a problem you would handle?) It could not have been more than three or four months at the most. I doubt if it was longer than that. (Question: How many problems do you feel that he was given?) Well, I don't think that he was given any that I did not know about on his own. (Question: How many did you know that he was given?) Perhaps a dozen, through OVAKIMIAN.

(Question: Did he know PAUL PETERSON?) I don't believe so. I doubt it. As a matter of fact I'm almost certain that he didn't because I met PETERSON afterward - after he lost interest in going to the Soviet Union. HELLER is unstable emotionally and he fell in love with a girl or a couple of them at various times and that was the story there. (Question: Did you see him frequently?) Yes, quite frequently; perhaps at least once a week. (Question: You mean from 1934 to 1937?) Yes. (Question: Did he know you were a Party member?) Yes. (Question: You were a Party member all during that period?) No, I was a Party member from about 1932 or thereabouts up until late 1933, but I remained a sympathizer considerably longer.

(Question: It was about 1937 that you and HELLER obtained the ^{Perburging} patent?) Yes. (Question: Why did HELLER just pick the one?) It had come to his attention through correspondence between American Chemical & Paint Company and Amtorg that they were interested in this process. At that period I was trying to keep away from Soviet espionage in every way I possibly could - to avoid contacts and to avoid involvement, and to avoid seeing these agents. We went after them for jobs. Neither one of us wanted to become espionage agents. We wanted to go into the Soviet Union

work. (Question: Why did you want to go over there?) To solve our economic problems. We both felt the same way. I had never felt too secure in any job I had. Jobs fold up and what not and thought perhaps that was the way out at the time. In that period I was 100% Communist. I was not one of those wishy-washy Communists who can take their political beliefs or leave them. There comes a point where you draw the line. I am considered by people who know me and I consider myself as a very ethical person and generally I'm on the side of the underdog. Maybe that's why I was a Communist in the first place. There are certain things that I will not do and that was one of them, although I found myself involved in it and was trying to get out of it, but still I just won't spy for anybody.

(Question: You were furnishing information regarding the Trotskyites?) I was not furnishing true information that was of any value. I was trying to pacify them so that they would let me alone. I went in because I hated what the Soviet Union stood for and I had no way of fighting it. When I was in, then they wanted to use me but I consider myself, today even - although I disagree with the Trotskyite movement, more of a Trotskyite than a Stalinist. At the present time HELLER stands precisely where I stand. I believe that this is by far the best country in the world for anybody to live in. In other words, I'm a liberal, you might say, with Leftist tendencies, but they're not subversive tendencies. I want to make that point clear.

Interview with THOMAS L. BLACK on June 15, 1950
by SAs WILLIAM B. WELTE and ROBERT W. HOLTS

*Byline KAPP
Identified in Newark, N.J. now used
I find several signs
NOT to be taken*

Q. What was your relationship with WHITAKER CHAMBERS?

There was no relationship to WHITAKER CHAMBERS but I know of him. When I went to work for National Oil Products Company in 1935 I became friendly with ROLAND KAPP who shared a laboratory bench with me in the research lab. KAPP knew that BLACK was a Communist at the time. KAPP mentioned to BLACK in confidence that he had once been a member of the Workers Party in 1927 or 1928, and he still had contact with a friend who was a member of the Workers Party with him at that time and who was doing some secret work for the Soviet Union. He said this fellow was living in Washington and he would drop in to see KAPP occasionally in his apartment in Newark. KAPP didn't say the name of this fellow but BLACK guessed it must be someone engaged in espionage work. He said the fellow visited him every six months or so.

BLACK, on being told by KAPP that this fellow was engaged in some work connected with the Soviet Union, told KAPP he wanted to go to the Soviet Union and maybe this fellow could arrange it. BLACK told KAPP he could check his references with the CP. He had used the name JACKSON or JONES in the Party. This was back in 1933.

BLACK doesn't know whether KAPP ever mentioned this to WHITAKER CHAMBERS or to this unidentified individual. He didn't know this person was CHAMBERS but found it out later.

BLACK attended a Trotskyite convention in Chicago and he and KAPP discussed the above matter further. He had heard a group of the Trotskyites discussing WHITAKER CHAMBERS who had formerly been an espionage agent and who had made a break with them. It was mentioned in this discussion that he was a writer, that he once had written articles for the New Masses or that he was an editor; that he had graduated from Columbia University which was the same university KAPP attended and BLACK put two and two together and thought this must be the same person KAPP had reference to. He asked KAPP if the person he had told BLACK about was WHITAKER CHAMBERS and KAPP said yes. BLACK found out from the Trotskyites that CHAMBERS was on the editorial staff of Time Magazine. BLACK never saw WHITAKER CHAMBERS until he saw his picture recently. BLACK was a little concerned at the time because he had told KAPP to tell him about BLACK when he was sympathetic to the Soviet Union which was probably in 1937 or 1940 since CHAMBERS was in those days cooperating, BLACK believes and BLACK thought he might carry his cooperation to the extent that CHAMBERS would remember him.

Whitaker Chambers

*no name E. M. - 203
Times - came out
T. Post - [unclear]*

BLACK said the fellow who told him about CHAMBERS was FELIX MORROW, editorial staff of the Trotskyite paper. MORROW told BLACK that CHAMBERS had gone to the FBI and had gone first to the Military Intelligence. BLACK got this story from MORROW who got it direct from CHAMBERS.

SA HOLMES said something about FELIX MORROW being on staff of the Militant and BLACK agreed.

Q. Did you ever come in contact directly or indirectly with ELIZABETH BENTLEY?

Not directly. Some Soviet Agents asked BLACK to meet a woman one time at the corner of Washington Avenue and some place or another and contact her. They said she would be in a little store and she would recognize BLACK since he was to carry a magazine or something. BLACK said he didn't show up for appointment. BLACK doesn't know if it was ELIZABETH BENTLEY. BLACK said he was only assuming it was. Her name was to be given to BLACK at a later date but he didn't show up for either appointment.

The fellow who was contacting BLACK probably in 1939 made the appointment.

The purpose of the contact was for BLACK to turn over (this word not understood) to her.

BLACK reiterated he didn't know whether this was ELIZABETH BENTLEY or not but believes in view of what has happened since then that probably the woman was BENTLEY. BLACK said he is only guessing.

Q. Did you ever have any contact with a woman named HELEN?

No.

Q. Do the Soviets ordinarily use women to make contacts?

No, not in my case. I suppose they would use anybody who was willing

Q. Do the Soviets have women in the same category as (here name were mentioned by SA Holmes)

Presumably they do because this woman I was to contact was in that category.

Q. Like the next circle inside from you.

Black said yes to this statement.

(This is the conclusion of the transcription of BLACK's story).

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Following the story by BLACK, which was for the most part given uninterruptedly and which finished at 5:43 P.M., the interview was continued until midnight of June 15th.

After signing a waiver of custody, BLACK went to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, accompanied by Agents WELTE and HOLMES, as well as JAMES J. MIDDLETON, EWING S. HUMPHREYS, and WILLIAM G. CURRALL. The interview was resumed at 10:14 A.M., June 16th and continued with interruptions for meals, until 7:00 P.M., June 16th.

From 5:43 P.M. until midnight, June 15th and during the day on June 16th, time was spent developing BLACK's original story, securing details and additional information. The remainder of this memorandum contains the information secured from BLACK and the part of the interview which took place after 5:43 P.M. on June 15th.

TROTSKYITE INFORMATION

BLACK maintained that after the Moscow Trials he became convinced the Soviet brand of Communism was not the correct brand and that he, therefore, fell in with the Trotskyite Faction of the Socialist Party. He maintains that he joined the SP in 1937.

Shortly after his joining, PETERSEN contacted him and upbraided him for joining the Trotskyite movement and demanded that he furnish him information concerning this movement. In particular, he asked BLACK for information in general in the Newark area. He demanded that BLACK furnish the names and addresses of all members in Newark. The primary thing in which they were concerned was who was close to LEON TROTSKY. As a general rule they were not interested in local gossip and local affairs, but were interested only in the people who were active and interested in the 4th International.

There was only one branch in Newark and this branch had about 30 members. BLACK joined the SP under the name of TOM JONES, but actually used his own name since he became socially friendly with many of the members.

When the Trotskyite faction of the SP broke and formed the SWP, BLACK went with that group. BLACK still feels today that the Trotskyites of the SWP are not a subversive group since it had no relation with a foreign government. He admitted it advocated the overthrow of the U. S. Government but it did so in a different way and it was not an agent

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of a foreign principal.

One of the reasons he used his own name and did not insist on a party name was the fact that the Trotskyite party had no relation to any foreign government, thus he felt there was no need to conceal his identity during this period of membership with the Trotskyites.

PETERSEN kept after him to furnish information. At first he stated he did furnish information about the Trotskyites to PETERSEN which was not true, but that apparently PETERSEN had means of checking it since he had pointed out to BLACK the untruths. PETERSEN urged BLACK to become active in the Party and rise to the position of the National Committee. He was anxious for BLACK to get into the higher echelons of the Party. BLACK maintains that he purposely avoided rising in the Party as he did not want to get information regarding the Trotskyites since he himself was actually in sympathy with them. For that reason he remained an ordinary member. He did go to their convention in 1939 but he took his vacation at that time and paid his own way. He maintains that the Soviets did not pay him.

One of the specific assignments given him by PETERSEN was in 1937. PETERSEN, on first finding that BLACK had joined the SP and was a member of the Trotskyite faction, criticized him severely. He then assigned BLACK to a task. He informed BLACK that two active members of the SP in Newark were JACK WEBER and his wife SARA WEBER. JACK WEBER was an active Party worker in Newark. SARA WEBER, his wife, had been TROTSKY's secretary during the period that TROTSKY was in exile near Turkey. SARA WEBER also used the name of SARA LEWIS and was, in 1937, scheduled to go to Mexico to again join the TROTSKY household and be his secretary for approximately a six month period. JACK WEBER had a research position and was considered an important man in the Trotskyite movement.

PETERSEN instructed BLACK to ascertain two things about the WEBERS: (1) their correct names, and (2) where they lived. BLACK stated that he had an opportunity to find this out. SARA WEBER, prior to her going to Mexico to join the TROTSKY household, had asked TOM BLACK to live with JACK WEBER while she was gone. She was afraid that JACK WEBER would not take the proper care of himself while she was away. JACK WEBER drove BLACK to his home in Irvington, N.J. BLACK maintains that he declined to move in with the WEBERS, his reason for doing so being that if he did, he knew that he would have to furnish PETERSEN with the true identity and

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and whereabouts of WEBERS and that because he had accepted the Trotskyite philosophy he did not feel that he could double-cross them and furnish that information to the Soviet agent PETERSEN. When he did not accomplish his mission, PETERSEN on one occasion upbraided him, stating that he had found out from another source, that the correct name of JACOB and SARA WEBER was LOUIS and SARAH JACOBS. PETERSEN told him that LOUIS JACOBS was a research engineer for the THOMAS W. EDISON CO. in Orange, N.J. PETERSEN was dissatisfied with BLACK because BLACK had not succeeded in securing the desired information.

In early 1939 BLACK maintained that Dr. ROBERT SWARTZ, who had visited him, urged him to go to Mexico to join the TROTSKY household. Full details of this and BLACK's refusal were set forth above and nothing was added.

BLACK stated that he was pressured for information regarding the Trotskyites and on one occasion he gave his Soviet agent fantastic story of the Trotskyites going underground in the event of war. He stated that it was pure fiction and that he had told JACK who was handling him at that time just what action was to be taken by them, and every move they planned. BLACK maintains there was no basis for this information.

BLACK, in order to prove his point that he was a true Trotskyite, and not a plant of his Soviet agent, stated that a motion picture entitled "LENIN TO TROTSKY" was shown in New York. This film was prepared by MAX EASTMAN. After the film was shown in New York and had no other value, the SWP endeavored to buy this film and to preserve it for history. He stated that the SWP raised approximately \$1,000 to buy this film but that the CP itself or through some front, purchased this film and destroyed it because they did not agree with the facts of history. The film was purchased by some front from MAX EASTMAN. BLACK stated that at the present time there will be found in his possession, a film showing recent shots of LEON TROTSKY and the death of TROTSKY. In addition to the movie film, there are some 2 x 2 slides. BLACK stated that these films would be highly sought by an agent of the Soviet Union as this is the type of material they desire to destroy. This particular film which BLACK is now retaining was purchased by the SWP and turned over to him for safekeeping. BLACK said that if he wanted to gain favor with a Soviet agent it would have been only necessary for him to turn this film on TROTSKY over to them, but that he had never done so for two reasons: (1) he was a true Trotskyite and desirous of breaking with the Soviet agents, and (2) he, himself, is retaining the film for its historical value.

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SUITCASE-ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT

In 1934 or 1935, BLACK recalled being pressured by PETERSEN for new information. He recalled that he had at that time purchased for use in his own laboratory, a new type ultra-violet light, manufactured by the Westinghouse Corporation. BLACK felt that due to the pressure PETERSEN was putting upon him, that he would tell PETERSEN about this new light. This he did, whereupon PETERSEN instructed him to secure for him the new ultra-violet light. BLACK purchased the light and gave it to PETERSEN. PETERSEN advised him that it was of no use to him in that condition; that BLACK should secure a suitcase and install the light in a suitcase.

BLACK advised that he and HARRY GOLD got together, purchased the suitcase and the aluminum angle rods in order to build the ultra-violet light into the suitcase. BLACK said at that time he was living with ERNEST SEBESSEMAN and therefore could not use his apartment. BLACK and GOLD then went to what he recalled as being the Chelsea Hotel in New York City, where they rented a room. There they assembled the light and installed it in a suitcase. BLACK knew at this time that an ultra-violet light could be used to bring up the secret writing. He said as a chemist he knew this.

He stated that in order to turn over the ultra-violet light to PETERSEN he resorted to the following method: BLACK checked this suitcase at what he believes to be the Pennsylvania Railroad Station Luggage Room, secured a baggage check and then met PETERSEN. He gave PETERSEN the baggage check for the ultra-violet light built into a suitcase. BLACK never saw the suitcase again and never heard anything further about it from PETERSEN. BLACK admitted that he had an ultra-violet light in his possession.

FREDINAND P. HELLER

BLACK was a college classmate of HELLER and has been an intimate acquaintance of his since that time, with the exception of several periods when they have not seen each other due to personal difficulties. At one time, around 1933-1934, HELLER became very jealous of BLACK, believing that the girl with whom he, HELLER, was in love, preferred BLACK, whereupon BLACK, rather than hurt HELLER, ceased to see him.

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As stated above, HELLER turned over to BLACK, the ACP Parkerizing Patents for transmission to the Russians. HELLER has done considerable traveling for the AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY and was in Italy until June 9, 1950. On arriving in this country, BLACK admitted that HELLER came to see him immediately and his primary interest was HARRY GOLD.

BLACK claimed that he and HELLER had contemplated going into business together and the main reason that they had not was that neither of them had sufficient capital with which to start a business. HELLER had discussed with BLACK many processes which were used by the AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY of Ambler where HELLER was employed and BLACK denied that he had submitted any of these processes to his Soviet superiors with the exception of the process on Parkerizing.

During the period 1934 to 1938, HELLER and BLACK did not see very much of each other. After BLACK came out of the hospital in July, 1938, he saw HELLER more frequently. BLACK described HELLER as being extremely neurotic and "the great lover". It was during the periods when HELLER was low, after an unfortunate love affair that he would see BLACK.

HELLER never directly asked BLACK if he were still employed with the Russians, except on two occasions; one being the time that HELLER had the information regarding Parkerizing and was desirous of getting it into the hands of the Russians; the other on June 9, 1950, when HELLER asked BLACK about the GOLD affair, if he were involved as was GOLD, or if he were clear. These are the only two occasions on which HELLER ever showed any interest in whether or not BLACK was involved with the Soviets.

RECRUITMENT OF HARRY GOLD

BLACK admitted that he is the individual that recruited HARRY GOLD into Soviet espionage. He stated that at that time he was being pressured to develop new contacts. BLACK had met GOLD in 1933 and decided that GOLD would be a fine prospect for Soviet espionage. He thereupon prepared a biographical report on HARRY GOLD and had submitted it to his Soviet superiors. After this PETERSEN made arrangements whereby BLACK would introduce GOLD to him on the stop in New York City. One day BLACK took GOLD with him and introduced him to PETERSEN. BLACK said that he recalled that PETERSEN made arrangements to see GOLD at a later time but did not know whether this meeting materialized. PETERSEN told BLACK that he was not to contact GOLD any more. BLACK stated that he did not obey PETERSEN's instructions; that he and GOLD continued their friendship.

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JOSEPH BRODSKY, wa. JACK BRUIN

About 1934, when BLACK was living in Newark, GOLD brought to his apartment one Saturday, an individual whose name he recalled as being JOSEPH BRODSKY. HARRY GOLD at that time was back at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. GOLD had brought JOSEPH BRODSKY with him to BLACK's apartment. GOLD suggested that BRODSKY take a shower while BRODSKY was taking a shower, GOLD told BLACK that BRODSKY had been a member of the Young Communist League and a fellow student at Drexel and was interested in helping the Soviet Union. He stated that BRODSKY was born in the United States. His father had taken him to Russia and brought him back.

GOLD asked BLACK to look BRODSKY over. This was prior to the time that GOLD had introduced BRODSKY to his Soviet superior. BLACK discussed matters with BRODSKY and did not consider BRODSKY good material to make an espionage agent. BRODSKY knew why he was taken to visit with BLACK. BRODSKY claimed that he could not isolate himself from mass organizations and the masses. BLACK disapproved of this and told him that an espionage agent must disassociate himself with the masses.

BLACK prepared a written report on BRODSKY which he submitted to his superior. At that time BLACK recommended against accepting BRODSKY into Soviet espionage.

Several years ago BLACK asked GOLD what had happened to JOE BRODSKY. He recalls that GOLD told him that BRODSKY was active in the Lenin Movement. He did not say that BRODSKY was in espionage circles. He indicated BRODSKY was married now, had several children and was engaged in sales work. He does not believe that GOLD took BRODSKY to meet PETERSEN on that trip. He described BRODSKY as being 39 to 40 as of today since he was several years younger than BLACK; 5'7"; 150 lbs.; wore glasses; dark, straight hair, and at that time studying Chemical Engineering.

BLACK was shown a photograph taken in 1944 of JACK BRUIN. At first he could not recognize the individual. When asked if it were JOE BRODSKY, he stated there was considerable similarity but he could not positively identify it as being JOE BRODSKY.

TRAVEL

BLACK has denied that he has done any traveling on behalf of his Soviet superior to either Chicago or Pittsburgh. He stated that he

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has never visited Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was only to Chicago, Illinois when he attended the 1939 Trotskyite Convention.

He admitted taking one trip to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to confer with a Dr. FLOSDORFF. BLACK was reimbursed for the expenses incurred on this trip.

In 1939 BLACK was sent by NOPCO to visit with a rayon company in New Castle, Delaware. He stated that this was the only rayon company in New Castle, Delaware. He stated that he was sent there on official business by NOPCO and Mr. ROBINSON of NOPCO was the one who instructed him to make this trip. While making this trip he also went to Washington, D. C., either before or after stopping at New Castle, Del. There he went to see Dr. CHARLES SANDO. He went to see Dr. SANDO in order to secure information from him since SANDO had developed a process for the imbedding of biographical specimens in plexiglass. Dr. SANDO informed BLACK that his process was not completed and that he would not give it to anyone at this stage. BLACK was interested in securing this information in view of the fact that he had several biographical specimens that he was desirous of imbedding in plexiglass.

FURNISHING INFORMATION ON SORBOSE

In 1945 BLACK stated that he had been requested by JACK, his Soviet Contact, to secure information regarding Sorbitol and Sorbose and a culture of this. Sorbitol is a base for Ascorbic Acid, which is Vitamin C. BLACK purchased a culture of this from the American Type Culture Collection, Washington, D. C., for \$1 or \$2.00. He stated these cultures are available to anyone pursuing experiments.

BLACK stated that he furnished the culture to JACK and gave, in addition, a process which he had developed in theory. BLACK stated that he did not know if this process would actually work in actual process and was not a definite established and tried process.

In the early stage of his collaboration with Soviets, he furnished to PAUL PETERSEN a sample of a disinfectant manufactured by SHARP AND DOHME. He also furnished information concerning this disinfectant which was known at that time as Hexylresourcinol.

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IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The subject was exhibited the following photograph albums which are on loan to this office from the New York Office: [REDACTED] the Alto Case Album, the Comrade Case Album; New York Sodac, USSR Consulate Employees Album and the album dealing with the United Nations Delegation. [S] b1

BLACK upon viewing the photographs appearing in these albums, identified JACK, as mentioned above, as being JOSEPH KATZ. He identified the photograph of GAIK OVAKIMIAN, whom he knew by his correct name. On viewing the photograph of SEMAN SEMENOV, he first stated that it was GEORGE, but later stated that it was not GEORGE, but one of his Russian contacts who handled him only for one or two visits on an occasion when his regular Soviet Agent could not meet with him. The subject was unable to identify any additional Soviet Agents at the present time.

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

Subject on further examination, admitted that he had furnished to his Soviet superior, all information available to him at the NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, and that by 1934, he had given them all of this information. The information dealt with the processes and samples of some finished material pertaining to sulfanated oils, textile specialties and leather oils. The bulk of this was given to OVAKIMIAN. BLACK stated that he gave this to OVAKIMIAN to show his interest in Russia.

He had originally tried to write up each of the processes performed by NOPCO, but that OVAKIMIAN was very impatient and it took him too long a time to complete. An acquaintance of his, VERA KANF, was doing some of the typing of these reports for BLACK to give OVAKIMIAN. OVAKIMIAN was impatient and would not wait for the reports and simply took BLACK's notes and later returned them to him.

Shortly after 1941, a Soviet superior, JACK, told him that they were very desirous of obtaining industrial information concerning a number of industrial concerns in this country. He was requested to develop contacts at certain industrial plants and when he did not do so, was requested to apply himself for employment. He did not do so, but in order to stall off his Soviet superior, he told him that he had applied and was refused.

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Specifically one of the companies that he was told to apply for work with was the KFLLEX COMPANY, a subsidiary of the KELLOGG COMPANY, designers of industrial and oil refinery equipment. Previous to this time, he had been instructed back around 1936 by PAUL PETERSEN, his then Soviet Agent, to get a job with EASTMAN KODAK to secure technical information. BLACK had been requested to get a job there himself and was not requested to make contacts with anyone else.

Additional companies with whom he was told to apply for work were the DUPONT COMPANY and the MONSANTO COMPANY.

In 1937 or 1938 FERDINAND HELLER, who was then employed at the AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY in Ambler, Pennsylvania, told BLACK that he had come across a letter from AMTORG to the ACP, asking for information about some of ACP's processes. The letter had not been answered.

At HELLER's suggestion, HELLER secured the details of the Parker Rustproofing Process used by AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT and gave them to BLACK, who in turn gave them to PAUL PETERSEN. BLACK claims that there was nothing confidential in any way about this process known as Parkerizing and that, in fact, the patent had expired and the process was in the public domain. At the same time BLACK says that he and HELLER discussed other ACP patents and processes, but did not give any of them to the Russians.

WILLIAM W. STAPLER

In 1945 BLACK's contact, JACK, introduced him to a man in New York. The man was introduced to BLACK by his full and correct name, but BLACK was introduced as BOB. STAPLER knew JACK, but did not know him by the name of JACK and probably by some other cover name, according to BLACK. BLACK stated that STAPLER, in his presence, complained to JACK about not being paid for previous information that he had furnished to JACK. The next time that BLACK was in contact with JACK, JACK gave BLACK some money which he had first placed in an envelope and sealed. He told BLACK that the money was to be paid to STAPLER and that it was more than the information furnished by STAPLER was worth.

BLACK advised that STAPLER was employed by the HERCULES COMPANY in Wilmington, Delaware, but that his wife resided in what he believed to be either Caldwell or Verona, New Jersey.

BLACK was to call STAPLER's wife and tell her that it was BOB, and tell her when he would meet STAPLER at the Penn Station in Newark. STAPLER's wife would then contact STAPLER and make arrangements for him to meet BLACK. The second time he met BLACK was in the Pennsylvania

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Railroad Station at Newark, New Jersey. On this occasion BLACK gave STAPLER the envelope containing the money that he had received from JACK. No information was given by STAPLER to BLACK. However, on this visit BLACK requested STAPLER to furnish him for his personal use a sample of pure rosin and secure for him technical publications put out by the HERCULES COMPANY.

BLACK subsequently made arrangements to meet STAPLER again at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Newark, N.J. and on this third meet with STAPLER, STAPLER gave BLACK the sample of abietic acid (pure rosin) and technical publications from the HERCULES CORPORATION of Wilmington, Delaware.

BLACK maintained that he did not turn these publications over to his Soviet contact, since they were public trade publications and felt that they had already had them.

During none of his three meetings with STAPLER did STAPLER furnish any information to him that STAPLER had secured from the HERCULES CORPORATION.

During the early stages of the interview, BLACK stated that he had used the name GEORGE with STAPLER, but on finding the name WILLIAM STAPLER in his notebook with the name BOB in parenthesis beneath, he stated the name BOB was the name he had used in dealing with STAPLER.

When BLACK first told the circumstances of his meets with STAPLER, he could not recall STAPLER's last name. He did recall that his first name was WILLIAM, last name began with "S"; that he was employed by HERCULES POWDER COMPANY as a technical man travelling for them. He believed that WILLIAM S. lived in Verona or Caldwell weekends and stayed with his sister in Wilmington, Delaware during the week. He also remembered that WILLIAM S. was a friend of the Technical Librarian at the HERCULES POWDER COMPANY. He gave the following physical description: Past 45 years in 1945, tall, graying hair, thin features and wore glasses.

On June 16, 1950, an agent of the Baltimore Office brought to Philadelphia the HERCULES POWDER COMPANY's personnel file on WILLIAM STAPLER to which was attached a photograph. This photograph was shown to BLACK, who at first, did not recognize it, but after studying it, identified it positively as WILLIAM STAPLER with the comment that the photograph showed him as having a fuller face than he had when BLACK saw him.

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The HERCULES POWDER COMPANY's personnel file contained the information that WILLIAM W. STAPLER was an employee at the Naval Stores Department. He was born November 11, 1889 in Wilmington, Delaware, 5'10" tall, 149 pounds, brown hair and a Quaker. His father was WILLIAM WEBB STAPLER, born in Wilmington, Delaware, and his mother was L'WA S. STAPLER, born in Harmonyville, Pa. He was married to ETHEL MAY STAPLER of Pompton, New Jersey and had one son. His address in New Jersey was Riverdale, Morris County, New Jersey and on week days 602 Springer Street, Wilmington, Delaware. The file also contained the notation that STAPLER died in 1947.

MEET TACTICS

According to BLACK, during the time that he was contacted by PAUL PETERSEN they met almost entirely in restaurants in New York, usually expensive ones, and PETERSEN always paid for the meals. It was JACK's practice also to use restaurants and they frequently met at Child's Restaurant on 43rd Street, New York.

No instructions were given on the telephone, except that a Soviet contact might call BLACK on the telephone and say that he wanted to see him. When a new contact would replace an old one, as for instance when JACK replaced PAUL PETERSEN, the new contact would call BLACK, introduce himself as a friend of PAUL PETERSEN's and say he would like to see BLACK. After the contact had met BLACK, future meetings would be arranged personally. Usually three consecutive meetings were arranged at one time and some device was used to make the times and locations easy to remember. As an example, BLACK said that the first meeting might be arranged for a given date at 7 PM at 7th Avenue and 17th Street. The second meeting would then automatically be set a definite time later at 8 PM at 8th Avenue and 18th Street. The third meeting would then automatically be set for 9 PM at 9th Avenue and 19th Street. The first one to arrive at the meeting would watch for the other, and when the first man saw the second, he would start walking allowing himself gradually to be overtaken by the second man.

Sometimes the meets would be on the street, in which event any material to be exchanged was passed as they were walking. If the meet was in a restaurant, the material would be brought to the restaurant folded inside a newspaper which BLACK would lay on the table when he sat down. At the end of the meal when they got up, the Soviet contact would pick the newspaper up and take it with him.

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BLACK was never instructed by any of his Soviet contacts to take any particular precautions to detect or avoid surveillances, but he was told that if he was waiting for a meet and saw anything suspicious, he was to leave the scene and make the next contact at the time and place automatically arranged. BLACK believed that his meets with Soviet contacts were surveilled by other Soviet Agents, because he said he had seen his Soviet contact turn around as they rounded a corner and look behind him as though getting a signal from some person.

The Soviet contacts discouraged the writing down of names, telephone numbers and addresses of meeting places. BLACK says that he was also told that he should not do anything at any time which would draw attention of any kind to him. He claims that his practice of keeping unusual pets, such as a crow, snakes, rats and so forth in the apartment was a device he invented as a protection against possible reprisals by the Soviets. He felt that if he behaved peculiarly, he would become well known, at least to his immediate neighbors, and that if he disappeared, there would be somebody who would notice it.

He said that at one time he bought a typewriter which had an unusual type and printed letters like newspaper type. He showed a sample of this typing to JACK, who told him that typewriters should not be used for any reports, because the unusual type would be too easy to spot.

REWARDS

BLACK says that at various times his Soviet contacts either gave him or offered him presents or rewards. He claims that in most cases he refused these offers, as he had refused the proposition of receiving money, because he was consistently trying to avoid engaging in espionage.

His original contact, PAUL PETERSEN, was described by BLACK as being a generous man. In 1934 or 1935 PETERSEN wanted BLACK to go to the California Institute of Technology and study for a degree. PETERSEN offered to send him there for as long as he wanted to go and also said that it would be necessary for BLACK to handle some contacts on the West Coast. In this connection, BLACK also said that HARRY GOLD

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had told him that his education at Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio was being paid for by the Soviets. While at Xavier, HARRY was making contact with a person who had been a tutor at MIT and was at that time working in an airplane factory near Cincinnati.

PETERSEN also wanted BLACK to join the American Chemical Society and presumably would have paid for his admission fee and dues. BLACK says he never joined. Around 1935 BLACK told PETERSEN that he was making a moving picture through a microscope in connection with his work at the National Oil Products Company. He remarked that the equipment he was using was the type that he himself would like to own. PETERSEN then offered to buy BLACK a microscope and a moving picture camera to use with it, for which the total cost would be \$500 or \$600. BLACK refused the gift, explaining that he had access to a microscope at work, but had no place at home to set it up or to set up the lights that he would need to go with it.

PETERSEN also offered to buy BLACK a typewriter which BLACK refused, because he could not type. Later JACK made the same suggestion, although he did not offer to buy one. However, when BLACK did buy one with unusual type, JACK was displeased.

PETERSEN gave BLACK a 35 millimeter Contact camera in 1935, Model 3D. PETERSEN said that he wanted BLACK to use this for photo copying and later during the period when BLACK joined the Trotskyite Movement, to take pictures of SWP members. BLACK claims that he never used the camera for these purposes. BLACK traded it in for a Model 2.

In 1942 JACK came to BLACK's apartment in Newark and wanted the camera back, explaining that it was not BLACK's property and that JACK had somebody else who wanted to use it. BLACK gave the camera up, but told JACK he wanted it back. About two months later, JACK called BLACK by telephone and arranged for a meeting in New York. BLACK made no mention of the camera at that time, but at the meeting, JACK had it with him and returned it to BLACK, who claims that he performed no services for the return of the camera and never used it for any work for the Soviets.

During the time that JACK was contacting BLACK, he at one time offered to get BLACK a car and to pay for all or part of it. BLACK refused this offer on the grounds that he had no driver's license and was afraid to drive. BLACK added that he did, in fact, later secure a

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driver's license, but seldom used it because it makes him nervous to drive a car. JACK also suggested that BLACK go into some kind of business as a cover for his operations, and that JACK would pay the expenses of setting up any business that BLACK wanted to go into. BLACK quoted him as saying "Sell raincoats, sell umbrellas, sell anything. You don't have to make a living. We'll pay what it costs." BLACK says he also refused this offer.

JACK also made several suggestions that BLACK should get jobs at various plants where he could secure information. BLACK claims that he used to report that he had made applications, but had been turned down. JACK could never understand why he had so little success.

PAUL PETERSEN also suggested various jobs and specified that they wanted BLACK to get a job in the EASTMAN KODAK PLANT, DUPONT COMPANY, MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY or the KELLOGG COMPANY. BLACK says that he avoided this, but pointed out that at that time, 1935 or 1936, jobs were not easily secured, and that it was not possible to get one simply by making application.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

BLACK admits that in the very early 1930's when he was living in Jersey City he became interested in what the Communist Party seemed to stand for and decided he would like to join. He, therefore, went to their headquarters on 13th Street in New York and inquired at the Worker Bookshop on the first floor. He was then sent to the 5th floor, same building, where he filled out an application card, giving his name and his address in Jersey City. He was told that, in spite of his living in Jersey City, they would enroll him in New York. He was assigned to Unit 2B in New York City.

A short time later he was visited by REBECCA GRECHT, a Party functionary in Jersey City, who said that since he lived there he should have been enrolled in Jersey City not New York and his membership was therefore transferred to Jersey City. He says that he joined under his own name.

He later became dissatisfied with the Party and particularly with their constant demands on his time and money. Therefore, he dropped out of membership in 1933, although he remained a sympathizer for some years. He says that in 1936 the Moscow trials changed his opinion of the

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Communists and that after that time he never had any use for Communists, and in fact, became anti-Communist.

ROLAND KAPP

While BLACK worked for NOPCO, he became acquainted with another chemist there named ROLAND KAPP. KAPP was a graduate of Columbia who had previously worked for NOPCO for a Food Research Laboratory for the JOHN CAMPBELL COMPANY and then had returned to NOPCO. In 1933 KAPP told BLACK that he had a friend living in Washington who was a Columbia graduate, a writer and a Soviet Agent. He did not tell BLACK the man's name, but did say that he saw this friend every few months. At that time BLACK was interested in getting a job in Russia and he asked KAPP to mention that fact to his friend to see whether this friend of KAPP's could help him. BLACK was then still a Communist Party member.

BLACK said that later when he was at the Socialist Workers Party Convention in Chicago in 1939 FELIX MORROW, head of the SWP, told him about the former Communist Party member and Soviet Agent named WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who had broken off with the Soviets a year or two earlier. BLACK felt from MORROW's description of CHAMBERS, that he was the same man that KAPP had described in 1933.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

BLACK said it was his opinion that BROTHMAN was a Soviet Agent. He knew BROTHMAN as a close friend of HARRY GOLD's and GOLD had introduced them. In early 1942 when GOLD thought he was about to be drafted he told BLACK that his Soviet superior wanted BLACK to take over GOLD's contact with BROTHMAN, because the superior wanted BROTHMAN contacted by a person with technical knowledge. BLACK says he refused because he did not want to become involved in espionage and GOLD never repeated the proposition or mentioned directly any further contacts with BROTHMAN.

About 1945, however, GOLD came to BLACK's Newark apartment and told him that a man in New York, who was an expert on mixing equipment had been furnishing GOLD information. He asked if BLACK could get him a stenographer familiar with technical terms, who could take dictation from this New York man. BLACK arranged with a girl, whose name as near as he could recall was JENNY ZAVAROUKA or ZOROUKA. He explained that whatever the name is it means BLIZZARD in Ukrainian. This girl made several trips to New York with GOLD to take shorthand notes for him. BLACK says

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that she was not involved in any espionage activities and only went to earn a few dollars. By way of identifying her, BLACK said that she is now married and he does not know her name, but that her father, WILLIAM, and her mother, ANNA, live in Newark or Irvington, New Jersey and are the only people having their name listed in the telephone directory.

BLACK also says that since he knows ABE BROTHMAN to be an expert at mixing equipment and to be the type whose speech is disjointed, he is certain that the person who had been furnishing GOLD the information referred to was ABE BROTHMAN.

VERA KANE

At one point in the interview while discussing FERDINAND HELLER, BLACK mentioned that he and HELLER had had a sallien out because of HELLER's jealousy of a woman with whom he was then living in New York and whom he believed BLACK was attempting to steal from him. BLACK did not at that time name her. It was learned from HELLER, however, that this woman was VERA KANE.

Shortly before the interview concluded, BLACK said that there was a person in New York who should be interviewed by agents who would substantiate his own statement that he had been primarily loyal to the SWP rather than to the Soviet Espionage Agents. This woman was VERA KANE. He said that all the arrangements between HELLER and him to contact AMTORG and get jobs in Russia had started with discussions in KANE's apartment and that she knew all of the deals.

KANE typed the report on the NOPCO processes which HELLER gave to BLACK and BLACK turned over to OVAKIMIAN. According to BLACK, KANE knows about his Trotskyite activities and about the suggestion made by the Soviet Agent, Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ, that he go to Mexico City and insinuate himself into the TROTSKY household as a Soviet Agent.

She also knows of BLACK's activities up to 1944 and of his reluctance to go through with Soviet assignments. He says that KANE advised him to report his problems to the FBI.

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CONTACT WITH DR. FLOSDORFF

In 1939 after being released from the hospital, Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ, who was then BLACK's contact, sent BLACK to Philadelphia to see Dr. FLOSDORFF at the University of Pennsylvania. FLOSDORFF had previously had some dealings with AMTORG which BLACK said were, "as far as he knows, perfectly legitimate. The purpose of his trip was to find out whether FLOSDORFF was willing to deal further with AMTORG, which FLOSDORFF agreed to do.

For that trip from New York to Philadelphia, BLACK was paid by Dr. SCHWARTZ \$8.50 to cover his travel expenses and BLACK claims that this is the only instance of his taking money from any of his Soviet contacts for any services he performed.

In making that contact, BLACK introduced himself to Dr. FLOSDORFF as GEORGE WILLIAMS and represented himself as a friend of Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ.

It was noted in the interview with BLACK that when SCHWARTZ was first mentioned, BLACK said he knew him only as Dr. SCHWARTZ and did not know his first name. Later when BLACK told of the trip to Philadelphia to see Dr. FLOSDORFF, he unhesitatingly said that the assignment was given by Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ.

MISCELLANEOUS

BLACK advised that PETERSEN had instructed him to drop out of the CP in 1933 or 1934. BLACK understood that to be successful in Soviet espionage, a man must disassociate himself with mass organizations.

In 1933 or early 1934, BLACK stated that he attended the Workers' School in New York City, where for three months he studied Russian. His purpose in studying the Russian language was preparatory to his going to Russia to work there as a chemist.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA HOWARD A. SEARL

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, WAS.,
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 30, 1950

THOMAS L. BLACK, an admitted espionage agent of the 1930's, had been interviewed by SAs ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM P. WELTE, JR., in the offices of the FBI, Widener Building, and excerpts of the interviews as pertains to the above subject and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN are being set forth as follows under the date of each interview:

INTERVIEW OF JUNE 20, 1950

BLACK stated that approximately in February of 1933, FREDERICK P. HELLER, who is referred to as FRED HELLER by BLACK, asked if BLACK could assist in securing a position for HARRY GOLD at the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. HELLER requested BLACK's assistance in that BLACK was leaving the HOLBROOK concern and felt that with some guidance and recommendations from BLACK, GOLD would be able to secure the position as a chemist. BLACK told HELLER that it would be rather difficult due to anti-Semitic views of the management of the concern; however, he agreed to talk to the president and vice president of the concern, two brothers, FRANKLIN and STANTON SMITH. To make it easier for GOLD to secure the position, BLACK gave the story that GOLD was half Jewish, which seemed to satisfy the management, and as a result, the position was secured. HARRY GOLD, at this time, was in Philadelphia so BLACK informed HELLER by telegram that he should send GOLD to the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BLACK stated that during the last week of his employment at the HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, GOLD worked with BLACK without pay in order to learn the operation. BLACK stated that the job involved running of analyses and was simple testing for the most part; GOLD made out very well. During this initial week of instruction, GOLD resided with BLACK; however, after securing the position, took a room in a rooming house.

In discussing his first contacts with Amtorg and Soviet representatives, BLACK stated that a Soviet agent, known as GAIK OVAKIMIAN, met with BLACK and HELLER concerning possible line of action to take in that BLACK desired employment as a chemist in Russia, as did HELLER. BLACK stated that OVAKIMIAN suggested working with the Russians on a consulting basis and that there would be specific assignments for laboratory jobs, which information would be provided to OVAKIMIAN; however, BLACK denies receipt of funds for this activity. HELLER was highly enthused and wanted to continue such operation.

HAS:as
65-4307

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<i>Jensen</i>	

cc: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN (65-4318)

65-4307-849

SAC

June 30, 1950

During the conversations with OVAKIMIAN, HELLER and ELACK suggested that HARRY GOLD might be able to assist in procurement of information which the Russians might be interested in. As a result of this, BLACK was requested to prepare a report and biographical sketch on GOLD.

BLACK pointed out that this occurred in the latter part of 1934 and that GOLD had returned to the employ of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. He stated HELLER made the initial contacts with GOLD to determine whether GOLD was interested in supplying information to the Soviet Union.

GOLD indicated his willingness and as a result went with ELACK to New York where he was introduced by BLACK to a Soviet agent known as PAUL PETERSEN. BLACK stated that he informed GOLD of the identity of PETERSEN as a Soviet agent prior to their meeting, which took place at a pre-arranged appointment. BLACK was unable to state the exact address or point of the meeting. He indicated that HELLER was not with them at the time of the introduction and stated he did not believe HELLER had ever met PETERSEN. In the matter of the introduction, BLACK stated that GOLD was aware that he was to provide information to this agent that would help the Soviet Union. BLACK pointed out that HELLER had actually persuaded GOLD to participate.

At the initial meeting between HARRY GOLD and PAUL PETERSEN, BLACK advised that they had dinner together but that it was a social affair in that they did not discuss politics or activity of similar nature, and that it was merely a meeting to get acquainted. During the meeting, PETERSEN made arrangements with GOLD as to where they would meet and that GOLD would furnish information to the Soviets concerning the processes of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. BLACK pointed out that PETERSEN apparently did not desire to discuss with GOLD all the arrangements and indicated that other arrangements would be made at a later date at a meeting. BLACK stated that he never met with PETERSEN and HARRY GOLD as a group after that time.

PETERSEN instructed BLACK to cease his friendship with GOLD for security reasons, pointing out that he thought it was dangerous.

In spite of the instructions given by PETERSEN, GOLD and ELACK met in a few weeks, at which time they exchanged information concerning instructions. GOLD told BLACK that he had received the same warning from PETERSEN concerning future meetings between GOLD and ELACK.

In the matter of payments for information provided to the Soviet, BLACK stated that both he and GOLD refused cash but did accept a number of small gifts. BLACK advised that he refused payment in that he did not want to be involved in espionage work, which point PETERSEN did not press. BLACK

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reported that PETERSEN apparently checked with GOLD concerning possible gifts that BLACK would appreciate and GOLD told PETERSEN that he would appreciate a set of books on "The Chemistry and Technology on Oils, Fats and Waxes," by LEFKOWICH. BLACK advised that he was later given a set of this publication which he still possesses, and which is currently an exhibit of the THOMAS L. BLACK file.

BLACK stated that he was requested by the Soviets to prepare several biographical sketches of individuals who might possibly be cooperative with the Soviet system. Among these was one individual known or introduced to BLACK by GOLD named JOE BRODSKY.

In connection with the introduction of BRODSKY to BLACK, the latter stated that this was apparently a violation of previous instructions concerning meetings between GOLD and BLACK. BLACK advised that this was in about 1935 and that he believed that GOLD was actually working on the instructions of the Soviet in bringing BRODSKY to BLACK. BLACK stated that he believed GOLD was acting on instructions of the Soviet on a number of occasions. In one instance specifically, BLACK had received instructions from PETERSEN to enlarge his field of acquaintances by joining the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. BLACK did not do this immediately and was later contacted by GOLD who requested BLACK to join the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, pointing out he could not see any reason for BLACK's objections.

BLACK remarked that during 1935 he was reluctant to participate in the tasks assigned by the Soviet and as a result, contacts that PETERSEN had lined up for BLACK were turned over to HARRY GOLD because the latter appeared to be a more willing and energetic worker. In this connection, BLACK pointed out that he received veiled threats and then open threats in the form of physical violence. Due to the pressure of these suggested threats, BLACK stated he became scared and out of fear, promised to do the desired things, such as joining the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, enlarge his contacts in the field of chemists and to attempt to secure additional information for the Soviets. BLACK stated he had the feeling that HARRY GOLD had, on the instructions of PETERSEN, contacted him to report back concerning the activities of BLACK.

In an effort to satisfy his Soviet superiors, BLACK pointed out that in late 1934 he mentioned to PETERSEN that WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC had brought out a new ultra-violet light called the Westinghouse Black Lamp. PETERSEN expressed

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interest and desired that BLACK obtain one for the Soviet. As a result, BLACK purchased a bulb, a reflector and a transformer that went with it and on instructions of PETERSEN, installed the lamp in a suitcase. This installation of the light in the suitcase, BLACK stated, required no explanation because he knew this light could be used for secret writings. BLACK made the initial purchase of the material, however, had been unable to assemble the equipment as directed due to the short time involved before the meeting with PETERSEN. As BLACK recalls, he received the instructions on a weekend of a meeting planned with PETERSEN on the following Monday. As it happened, GOLD came to visit BLACK that weekend and agreed to assist him. Between the two of them, they agreed that they would take the equipment to a hotel in New York, and registered at what BLACK believes was the Hotel Chelsea on 23rd Street near 7th Avenue. BLACK stated this was an old hotel. It was next door to the hotel in which VERA KANE resided. After the assembly, which was accomplished by BLACK and GOLD, the suitcase containing the lamp was checked at the Pennsylvania Station and HARRY GOLD returned to his home.

BLACK stated the checking of the suitcase was on the instruction of PETERSEN and permitted BLACK to turn over the check for the parcel to PETERSEN on the following Monday. BLACK pointed out that he and GOLD did not receive any payment for the construction of the suitcase other than the expense involved in the purchase of the parts required.

Inquiries were made of BLACK concerning his various contacts with the Soviets and he was asked if he had ever discussed these contacts with GOLD. BLACK stated that they had discussed descriptions and names of the individuals involved in a general sort of a way with a certain amount of curiosity as to whether they were seeing the same men. He stated that he and GOLD never really determined whether they were seeing the same person or persons. BLACK pointed out that he felt certain that they were not seeing the same contact because he (GOLD) was in technical espionage and BLACK was in political espionage and that such activities were departmentalized.

INTERVIEW OF JUNE 21, 1950

BLACK was injured in an explosion on March 10, 1938, and was subsequently taken to the WEST HUDSON HOSPITAL in Kearny, N.J. BLACK was concerned with the fact that he would be out of circulation for a considerable period of time and desired that his Soviet superiors be informed of this fact. As a

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result, he called HARRY GOLD from the hospital and requested GOLD to visit him. BLACK pointed out that GOLD resided in Philadelphia at this time and that the telephone call was made to GOLD's residence. BLACK stated he made no mention of Soviet contacts to GOLD over the telephone, however, within a few days, GOLD appeared at the hospital at which time BLACK informed GOLD of his condition. GOLD took this information to his contact. BLACK pointed out that GOLD visited one other time on a purely social visit, at which time he brought a gift to BLACK in the form of a book. The two visits of GOLD were approximately one month apart during which time none of the Soviets attempted to get in touch with BLACK. After the second visit of GOLD, an individual who gave his name as Dr. SCHWARTZ and whom BLACK has tentatively identified as RABINOVICH, a physician, visited me.

INTERVIEW OF JUNE 23, 1950

In 1939, BLACK stated he had been engaged in attempts to ingratiate himself with the officials of the Trotskyite movement or the Socialist Workers Party; however, he had been unsuccessful in many of his attempts to secure information for the Soviet. He pointed out that he was continually under pressure and being requested to obtain information concerning the Trotsky movement and to develop his association and contacts with the Socialist Workers Party to the extent of being sent by them to Mexico to serve in the household of LEON TROTSKY at Coyoacan, Mexico. Due to the lack of effort on his part to secure the information and to cooperate with the Soviet, BLACK had the feeling that he was being checked on. He pointed out that he had this feeling because of some of the questions HARRY GOLD had asked him on a few occasions concerning his (BLACK's) work. BLACK pointed out that he did not feel free to discuss the situation openly with GOLD, although a personal friend, because he did not know the sort of reports he would take back to his Soviet contact.

In the late Spring of 1945, BLACK advised he lost contact with the Soviets, and subsequently had discussed this matter with HARRY GOLD. GOLD at that time pointed out that he had also lost contact and believed that it was because of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, pointing out that she apparently knew ABRAHAM BROTHMAN or had known him. BLACK was unable to recall all the details but pointed out that this discussion took place prior to the time that GOLD testified before the Grand Jury in New York.

Approximately a year and a half later, BLACK stated that a telephone call was received at the CHARLES W. BERG LABORATORIES, his place of employment at

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June 30, 1950

that time and arrangements were made by an individual known to BLACK as JACK for a subsequent contact. BLACK stated that the Soviet representative, JACK, questioned him relative to his willingness to cooperate and continue supplying information. BLACK stated that he was still afraid, however, to stall the Soviet agents concocted the story that the FBI had been making inquiries about him. In this connection, BLACK stated his story was fabricated from information he had obtained from HARRY GOLD concerning GOLD's experience before the Grand Jury with ABE BROTHMAN. BLACK stated that GOLD had told of his experiences before the Grand Jury in quite some detail.

SAC, 6/30/50

INTERVIEW OF 6/26/50

BLACK was questioned concerning conversations that he had with HARRY GOLD in February of 1950 following the arrest of KLAUS FUCHS. BLACK was asked if he recalled HARRY GOLD mentioning anything at that time regarding a conversation that he, GOLD, had previously had with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in 1946 or early 1947. BLACK was asked if GOLD had ever told him of conversations with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN concerning statements that BROTHMAN might have made about FUCHS being questioned by British authorities. BLACK stated he was unable to recall any such conversation or report on the part of GOLD of statements possibly made by BROTHMAN. BLACK advised the only thing he recalled about FUCHS was what he had read in the newspapers and even that was not clear. BLACK advised that GOLD had never mentioned or discussed the fact that FUCHS may have been arrested in 1946.

BLACK was questioned concerning his association and relationship with BROTHMAN, to which he replied that the first time he had ever heard of BROTHMAN was through HARRY GOLD. BLACK pointed out that GOLD had told of a very valuable contact that he wanted to turn over to BLACK if GOLD were drafted into the Army. GOLD pointed out that this contact had been supplying a great deal of very useful information for transmission by GOLD to the Soviets.

In seeking this information GOLD had requested the use of BLACK'S apartment as a place where the information could be taken down. In other words, BROTHMAN was not inclined to write reports and so on. BLACK told GOLD that this could not be arranged. Then, in 1942, about the time GOLD was to be drafted, the latter mentioned that he had to have someone with a technical background that could take over the handling of this valuable contact. BLACK pointed out that up to this time, BROTHMAN still had not been identified. GOLD requested that BLACK become the contact man. However, BLACK again refused.

BLACK identifies the contact mentioned above as BROTHMAN through an indirect fashion, which he reports was due to the information given him by GOLD concerning the contact. GOLD had reported that the contact had given very valuable information on mixing equipment and had designed equipment for the Soviets, and after actually meeting BROTHMAN, BLACK learned that this was one of BROTHMAN'S specialties.

BLACK reports that GOLD was very disappointed because of BLACK'S re-

SAC, 6/30/50

usal. However, sometime later, on a Saturday afternoon, GOLD asked BLACK to accompany him to BROTHMAN'S laboratory. This occurred while GOLD was still employed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. BLACK agreed in that GOLD had stated that BROTHMAN is a brilliant chemical engineer who had been working on Ploxiglass development. When BLACK met BROTHMAN, he states there wasn't any question concerning what his politics were because GOLD and BROTHMAN discussed political events from a Communist viewpoint. BLACK placed this initial meeting with BROTHMAN as in the fall of 1944 and reported that he had been at the BROTHMAN laboratory with HARRY GOLD once after that in the late fall of 1944, which visit was purely social in nature. BLACK denied having been employed by or working for BROTHMAN, other than in the form of friendly suggestions made during visits.

BLACK pointed out that the next visit with BROTHMAN was in 1947 in the offices of the BROTHMAN laboratory in Long Island City. At this time, GOLD was employed by BROTHMAN and had been very enthusiastic over the projects that the BROTHMAN laboratories were engaged in. BLACK pointed out the purpose of this meeting was to discuss with BROTHMAN a method of preparing penicillin, in that BROTHMAN was going to design a plant for the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN requested BLACK to assist on a consulting basis in the development of this project. BROTHMAN pointed out that it would be necessary for BLACK to go to the Soviet Union for at least a month after the plant was set up to get the process working in the proper manner. BLACK stated he was disinterested in that he had no desire to go to the Soviet Union at this time. Regarding the pay offered by BROTHMAN, BLACK advised that the offer was very generous, to involve approximately 50% of the amount that BROTHMAN would obtain from the Soviet Union.

BLACK advised that BROTHMAN had made inquiry of BLACK as a result of the recommendation given by HARRY GOLD. BLACK pointed out that GOLD was aware that BLACK had supplied information to the Soviets concerning penicillin development.

BLACK points out that GOLD prior to taking a position with the ABRAHAM BROTHMAN LABORATORIES, had requested advice of BLACK. GOLD pointed out that BROTHMAN had in the past furnished information through GOLD to the Soviet Union and GOLD had been using the alias FRANK KESSLER. BLACK, when introduced to BROTHMAN the first time by GOLD, was intro-

SAC, 6/30/50

duced as TOM WRIGHT, which name was discarded after the second or third meeting. BLACK pointed out there had been no question raised by BROTHMAN concerning his use of an alias as there could not have been much doubt in BROTHMAN'S mind because of his association with HARRY GOLD. BLACK pointed out that GOLD used the alias YESSLER in his dealings with BROTHMAN until he actually started working for the BROTHMAN LABORATORIES. BLACK pointed out that following the Grand Jury investigation of BROTHMAN, the latter individual suspected BLACK of providing someone with information concerning BROTHMAN'S activities. BROTHMAN believed BLACK to be "some sort of master mind in the Soviet espionage system." As a result, BROTHMAN was afraid of BLACK, and didn't want any connections or have anything to do with BLACK. BLACK pointed out that this was after BROTHMAN had contacted BLACK concerning the development of the penicillin plant.

INTERVIEW OF 6/27/50

On a visit HARRY GOLD made to BLACK in Newark shortly after the Trotsky convention in Chicago, BLACK stated he had the feeling that the visit was definitely not for social purposes but rather to find out how he felt about continuing to work for the Soviet Union. BLACK states he feels that GOLD was sent there by the Soviets to find out whether BLACK'S loyalty had changed following his experiences with the Trotsky party.

At this visit, BLACK states he had heard the story of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and told GOLD that he knew CHAMBERS in an effort to keep GOLD away for a while. BLACK told GOLD that he was going into seclusion for a rest and for some time after that, BLACK did not answer telephone calls and kept very much to himself. BLACK pointed out this story had served its purpose in that the Soviets and GOLD made no effort to contact him for quite some time. He stated he had never met CHAMBERS at all but had heard the story concerning CHAMBERS' activities from FELIX MORROW in Chicago at the SWP convention.

BLACK was questioned as to his knowledge of the trips that GOLD had made or as to the general information concerning the various activities of GOLD. BLACK reports that GOLD told very little concerning his activities excepting that he had received the following things for the Soviet Union.

SAC, 6/30/50

Process for making kodachrome film from someone at EASTMAN KODAK. GOLD indicated to BLACK that this was a plant employee believed to be a chemical engineer. In addition, GOLD reported that he had received the process for making the Nancy nickle catalyst for hydrogenation. BLACK stated GOLD never gave the source for the receipt of the last process and placed the time of receipt of this information at about 1940.

Concerning the trips that GOLD made, BLACK advised that HARRY traveled quite a bit and that he was aware of one trip GOLD had made to Albuquerque, N. M. BLACK recalled this trip because GOLD had telephoned BLACK from New Mexico requesting BLACK to send some money. BLACK stated this occurred after the test atom bomb had been exploded in New Mexico and prior to the time an atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. BLACK advises that after the story of the atom bomb broke in the newspapers, GOLD related of having been sent by the Soviet Union to observe the effect of the bomb, and when the first test bomb had been exploded GOLD was actually walking in the desert about fifty miles from the test site.

Concerning the telephone call, BLACK states he believes that GOLD made the call from a hotel in Albuquerque, and that the charges were paid by GOLD. During the telephone conversation, GOLD requested BLACK to send the sum of \$50. However, BLACK denies sending any funds. He pointed out that GOLD requested him to telegraph the money by Western Union. At this time BLACK states he was residing at Newark, New Jersey. BLACK denies ever having loaned or given GOLD any money, except during the time that GOLD was in attendance at XAVIER UNIVERSITY. The sums involved were small.

Concerning the introduction of JOE or JOSEPH BRODSKY to BLACK by HARRY GOLD, BLACK relates that on a Saturday afternoon in 1935, GOLD appeared at the BLACK apartment in Newark with an individual whom he introduced as JOE BRODSKY. BLACK states that this was the first he knew about the situation concerning BRODSKY, pointing out that immediately upon entering this apartment, GOLD suggested to BRODSKY that he take a shower in that it was a very hot afternoon. While BRODSKY was taking a shower, GOLD told BLACK that BRODSKY was a fellow-student of his at DREXEL, studying chemical engineering. BRODSKY had been or was at the time a member of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE in Phila-

SAC, 6/30/50

Philadelphia and gave a bit of background information which indicated that BRODSKY had been born in the United States of Russian parents and, following the death of his mother, had been taken back to Russia. This BLACK placed at about 1918 or 1919 immediately after the revolution. While in Russia, BRODSKY had become separated from his father for a period of time and had spent considerable time wandering about with other homeless children. GOLD considered BRODSKY excellent material from which to develop a Soviet agent because of his sympathy for the Communist regime in Russia. GOLD requested BLACK to become acquainted with BRODSKY, talk to him and prepare a report on his opinion of BRODSKY as a possible espionage agent.

The rest of this weekend then became a matter of social activities and discussion, during which the Communist movement in general, as well as Soviet espionage, was discussed. During these conversations, BRODSKY expressed the opinion that no sympathizer or active worker could disassociate himself from the mass movement, particularly the labor union movement.

BLACK states that based on this discussion, he submitted a report or sketch of BRODSKY stating that he considered BRODSKY as not suited at least at that time, for espionage activities. BLACK pointed out that that was his first meeting with BRODSKY and that he did not know whether BRODSKY had become an espionage agent, because he had not discussed the matter with GOLD or anyone else. BLACK states that approximately the middle of 1948, he asked GOLD what had happened to BRODSKY and GOLD stated that BRODSKY was now a salesman, married, with two children, and living in Philadelphia, presumably not engaged in espionage. To clarify the term "presumably," BLACK states that HARRY GOLD did not mention it specifically and BLACK did not ask. BLACK pointed out that GOLD was highly in favor of BRODSKY'S becoming an espionage agent. However, when BLACK turned his report in to his then current Soviet superior, PAUL PETERSEI, PETERSEN expressed his thanks and pointed out that the Soviets had much faith in BLACK'S ability to select individuals.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : ASAC WILLIAM C. HINZE, JR.

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE (R)

DATE: August 1, 1950

Chief Probation Officer EDWARD HENDRICKS called on 7/28/50 to advise that at the request of Judge McGRANERY he is making a personal history investigation of GOLD. The Judge told him not to go into the actual violation of GOLD. The purpose of HENDRICKS' call was to determine if he could send one of his deputies to this office to get information on GOLD's personal history. He pointed out that this procedure is followed considerably in criminal cases.

The above request was telephonically submitted to Mr. VICTOR KEAY of the Bureau. Mr. KEAY stated that unless we heard from him to the contrary by 3 p.m. it would be in order to give information concerning GOLD's personal history only.

Since no additional information was received from the Bureau, Mr. HENDRICKS was recontacted, and he advised he would send his deputy to this office.

Mr. HIRKBY has been advised.

WCH/mjm
65-4307

*Richard W. Dennison
Probation Officer called
on 8/5/50. He was given
only personal history information
R.H. Jones*

#3

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65-4307-852

August 1, 1950

SAC

ASAC WILLIAM C. HINZE, JR.

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE (R)

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Memo for SAC

- 2 -

July 5, 1950

drawers of photographs of Soviet nationals to BLACK. I mentioned to Mr. HENNRICH that BLACK has identified OVAKIMIAN, has identified JACK as JOSEPH KATZ. I mentioned that we have no pictures of GREGORIUS RABINOVITCH, who is probably the individual referred to as SCHWANTZ. I further mentioned that BLACK has looked at photographs of SEMINOV, thinks he has seen this individual, but cannot positively identify him. The question I submitted to Mr. HENNRICH was whether or not we should show to BLACK all of the photographs we have available, pointing out particularly that BLACK was active in the middle thirties and that the individuals he contacted were probably not contained in our photographs; also, that we did not believe it advisable to show BLACK just how much we had in the way of photographs.

Mr. HENNRICH stated he would also check on this question and advise.

He subsequently, on the second telephone conversation, advised that if there was any possibility at all that BLACK can identify any of the Soviet representatives or others contained in our albums or if there is any question that these individuals might have been here and had contact with BLACK, or if we have any doubt as to any individual for whom we have a photograph, we should show these photographs to BLACK.

In conclusion, Mr. HENNRICH indicated that it would probably be necessary for us to show all of the photographs to BLACK, pointing out that we should not be placed in the position of some day in the future having the question raised as to why we did not show certain photographs which we have in our possession to a man known to have been active in espionage in past years.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC
 FROM : JAMES E. HELMER, SA
 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 8, 1950

Pursuant to telephone call SA ROBERT GRANVILLE of the New York Office to SA FRED C. BIRKBY on July 27, 1950, the writer and SA JOSEPH E. SPIVEY proceeded by Bureau automobile to New York City and at 7:45 P.M. turned over to Night Supervisor ALBERT T. HEALY the following material belonging to the New York Office:

Four drawers of photographs of Russian Espionage subjects,

One paper carton of miscellaneous photograph albums,

One empty, light brown leather, zipper bag belonging to the New York Photo Lab.

JEH:gem
 65-4307

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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<i>Hru</i>	

65-4307-860

SAC

August 7, 1950

ALBERT L. PIERCE, SA

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

On August 3, 1950, the writer received a letter addressed to him at this office from [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Pa. This letter was dated August 1, 1950, and postmarked August 2, 1950. b7D

The first part of this letter contains information regarding ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, HARRY GOLD and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. Therefore, it is being set out as it appears in the letter, in full. The remainder of the letter consists of an offer of [REDACTED] services in connection with this case. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and he suggested that he might be able to help out on security regulation checks. He pointed out that he was not looking for a job, but was willing to do anything required which would not take too much of his time from [REDACTED] b7D

The letter further dealt with his relations with superiors while employed at the [REDACTED]. This letter is being retained for possible use as evidence in the file on ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. b7D

To AL PIERCE
From [REDACTED] (DOC)
Date 8/1/50 b7D

Dear AL:

"Knowing how busy you must be and even at the expense of being a nuisance, perhaps the following information may be helpful - In reading the newspaper disclosure about BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, the following is brought to my mind:

ALP/jgb
65-4318

cc: (65-4307) (HARRY GOLD)

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August 7, 1950

AC

(1) [REDACTED]

B7D

(2) I could never figure this out and many times questioned him about it.

[REDACTED]
can't recall the date but I was with [REDACTED] and I went with them in 1946. (I don't know for sure but I think he mentioned Detroit.)

B7D

(4) During the period I only saw him periodically, and on one meeting, I asked him how the [REDACTED] deal worked out, and he told me it fell through, the excuse being I believe that [REDACTED]

B7D

(5) When I read in the papers about a MIRIAM somebody or other, I recall during one of our discussions as to why the hell he didn't leave BROTHMAN and get a decent job; he mentioned that BROTHMAN was under a spell by the person in the office, and I believe he said she was the secretary. He said BROTHMAN was "wrapped up" with her to the extent that he was neglecting his wife and children. I'm not sure of this, but I have a faint remembrance of GOLD's saying BROTHMAN took this girl, MIRIAM, on a trip to Europe with him in an endeavor to close a "big" (according to GOLD) Plastic deal. I told him at the time I thought the whole thing smelled and he ought to get out. (I meant poor business dealings.)

(6) [REDACTED]

B7D

SAC

August 7, 1950

AL - I do hope these points may help in your questioning and if there is anything you think I can do, you only have to leave word with the girl in the office.

There is another thing I would like to tell you. I realize how serious the espionage, sabotage, and Communistic question is, and how with the possibility of war getting greater, this seriousness will increase. I realize how you fellows are handicapped due to lack of numbers - Could I fit into the picture (naturally this means after you guys have cleared me to your satisfaction, which you will). As you know I call on practically [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Perhaps I could help out on Security regulation checks. (I don't know just where I may fit in.) I'm not looking for a job as I am really happy with [REDACTED] and my work will be quite essential to the war effort; but aside from this, I would offer my services to your group as my contribution or extra contribution to the war effort. (I am practically my own boss and could make trips needed provided they didn't take too much time from [REDACTED] work.)

Believe you me, [REDACTED] with my recent experience as to how an innocent person can get in the middle of a situation, I would be awful careful about making snap judgments. Even if we don't have a war, and I really pray to GOD we don't, we have to clean out these termites and anything I can do to help, I'm for it.

[REDACTED] - as you no doubt know, I'm a Catholic and a damn good Catholic - [REDACTED], so long back in the days before the Second World War when Spain had their Civil War I was warning about Communism - Hells bells the very nature of my upbringing and training makes me see Red at anything even slightly Russian or Communistic.

[REDACTED] - no doubt in your investigation of me at the [REDACTED] you heard some things which would make you believe everyone there was not my friend - that was the case. I had a whale of a lot of friends but made a lot of enemies too - you see - I only had one idea when I went into the [REDACTED] and that was to try to make the damn place produce the quantity of [REDACTED] they could under proper, intelligent supervision - naturally I'm redheaded and Irish, and I stepped on quite

SAC

August 7, 1950

a few toes but to hell with them, we were at war - I never believed [redacted] was competent and kept harping on him. Now I must say something which is not to be taken as bigotry [redacted] was a member of the Masonic Order, which was perfectly OK for him to, but all his foremen were also members and they really stuck together - anything we would do in the way of trying to get laboratory control would be blocked by the management - they always took a personal slant on the work, they made it look like we were "out to get [redacted] which never was the case - hell, it got so bad with the men at night that you could not leave any tests going in the laboratory, they would gather in the labs., make coffee, smoke and break valuable glassware and apparatus (at first we tried and did have some discharged and disabled veterans for night work but it didn't pan out) we had to appeal to the [redacted] to enclose the laboratory and we kept it locked - hell we really made bad friends over this. B7D

As to [redacted] - I never did like him, although at the time I thought he would be an improvement over [redacted] and myself - went to Washington and [redacted] arranged for [redacted] to shift jobs from a plant up N. Jersey way - my dislike was personal. I thought, and still do, that he only was trying to beat the draft - He was young, unmarried at the time and I thought he should have been in, but he also was a relative of an official of the Penna. Alcohol Corp.

But again, I do hope I have been a help to you and will help in any way possible - you only have to (as BACALL says) whistle. B7D

[redacted]

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brings her a fairly steady income.

EPSTEIN was educated at grammar school and high school and attended some technical school (which one I'm not sure) in the evenings, where he learned engineering drawing. He has been in the employ of the P.E.I. for about five years as a draftsman. For about three years he worked in the department of aircraft design but lately has been transferred to the construction of light cruisers. Just exactly what work he is now doing I cannot say. As to his political beliefs, EPSTEIN is quite a radical Socialist, but unfortunately as I discovered these were just beliefs and did not give rise to any definite action. He is what is often called a "parlor pink."

I first met him as I have said at the SCHULTZs as he had become pretty well disgusted with the newlyweds and almost stopped going there. All attempts to elicit any info from him were very unsuccessful as he refused to talk of his work, only in a very general way. He once said that they had been given orders at the Navy Yard to speak to no one at all about their work and that he was afraid he would lose his job if he said anything to anyone. I actually once heard him speak sharply to his mother because she merely asked him how his work was coming along.

It may be that my attempts were unsuccessful because I used the wrong technique, but all these details were thoroughly discussed with our mutual friend before I did anything so I think that we have merely to deal with a very scary individual. Therefore, I stopped seeing EPSTEIN about six months ago. However, when I called him on the phone this week, he was glad to hear from me and we made a tentative arrangement to meet next week.

ITEM NO. 2.

H. E.

E. is now working plans on the new battleship now under construction at the P.E.I. This is one of two sister ships, the second one is in Brooklyn, N. Y. This is as much info as I was able to obtain from him. He was formerly working on a light cruiser which was recently finished. He did say, however, that practically all the general design is done at Washington but these are then sent down and the detail work done here.

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ITEM NO. 3.

HERBERT EPSTEIN

I met EPSTEIN during the week and we went to the movies. As was suggested we talked at length about false advertising in newspapers; from there drifted to consumers' problems in general and then to a worker's difficulty in making a living. It has already been mentioned that EPSTEIN is very liberal in his viewpoint and these subjects are easily discussed with him. I shall see him again next week and continue our conversations, this time dwelling on current events.

ITEM NO. 4.

HERBERT EPSTEIN

I saw EPS. Tuesday. We did not go anywhere as a terrific rainstorm broke and lasted until early Wednesday morning. We talked for a while on H's boldness and Eng's bow-towing to him. We then dwelled upon the plight of the Jews all over the world. HERB did not think anti-Semitism would spread very far in America, but I told him he was mistaken.

We then agreed it was too bad it was raining so hard we couldn't go out and I added that I did not get out sufficiently. He said that he thought so too, and that he wanted me to go over to some girl's house Sunday. HERB said that he had told her all about me and that she would have a girl there for me. I demurred a little, but finally agreed and so we shall see each other again Sunday.

ITEM NO. 5.

H. E.

Sunday EPS. and I went to his girl's house and spent a fairly enjoyable evening. His friend, G., is a pleasant dark-haired girl of about 23 or so. Her parents have a small shop in a rather dingy neighborhood, but the house is very well furnished and clean.

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The girl she had brought for me, DOT, works in a small dress shop on Arch Street. She was a rather tall, red-haired girl of 25 or 26 years and is very attractive, though she depends more heavily than necessary on cosmetics. We played cards and talked most of the evening. When I took S. home, she asked me to come over and see her Tuesday.

I arrived about 9 Tuesday evening, too late to go anywhere but we had a long and interesting conversation. She is really very intelligent. I learned that she works as a salesgirl for Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia. We had a date to go to the movies this Sunday.

I saw EPS. again Wednesday and we went to the movies but our talking was mostly of the girls. I called him again Sunday and arranged to have him come to my house Thursday.

ITEM NO. 6.

H. K. ...

EPSTEIN came to my house Thursday and we went for a long walk as it was a very hot evening. He wanted to talk mostly of his girlfriend and so I let him and told him that she seemed to be a very fine person and that I liked her friend SHIRLEY, too, and that we should go out oftener together.

I saw SHIRLEY O'K — on Tuesday and I suggested going to see her friend, DOROTHY, but she said she would rather go to the movies. We talked afterwards on the difficulty of a girl in making a living and I went on to mention especially the obstacles confronting anyone of Jewish ancestry. I had arranged to see SHIRLEY Sunday afternoon and when DOROTHY and HERB came over, we all went to Millon Grove Amusement Park. Unfortunately, our fun was curtailed when the storm broke (which lasted all day) and we all got wet on the long ride home. I went to SHIRLEY's home again on Tuesday. It was still raining and she was very tired and we stayed home and talked. She told me of her young nephew and what a pretty boy he was and we spoke of the happy existence of children in general. I then said how terrible it was that innocent and happy lives of babies should be so fearfully ended by the horrors of war - bombardments, gas attacks, and famines.

I called S. later in the week and we agreed to see each other during the weekend.

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ITEM NO. 7.

H. E.

HERB and I, together with DOROTHY and SHIRLEY, went to A.C. on Sunday and Monday, July 3 and 4. The girls secured a room at a hotel and HERB and I bunked together in another place. During the time that we were not with the girls, HERB and I naturally spent a great deal of time in each other's company and thus I had a grand opportunity for long conversations with him. I remarked how many people there were here. I said that in Germany, Jews were not allowed at the seashore and other resorts. I spoke of the menace of F.K. whose avowed aim was the destruction of all Jews in America. Even here, I told him there are hotels and rooming houses which openly advertise in the newspapers "Gentiles only."

SHIRLEY and I went to the R.H.D. Tuesday, July 5, to see the ballet. After the performance, I said that there was very little ballet dancing in Italy and Germany. There the women were being trained only to breed more and more sons for future slaughter. Such an existence I said was worse than that of an animal. Possibly, I made a mistake in seeing SHIRLEY so regularly. She is far too affectionate to suit me and guess she thinks I am courting her and I hate to lead her on -- yet if I disillusion her, I am likely to lose this connection with EPSTEIN.

I saw HERB Thursday, July 7, and spoke of the two-faced policy in Palestine and how I did not think Zionism was the solution of the Jewish problem. When he asked what was I told him that I thought it was a long range plan involving the preservation of democracy in those countries in which it exists and its ultimate ext. to the entire world. We talked for a while on theoretical democracies and I mentioned that Russia was fast on the way to becoming one. He discussed this for quite a while and I backed every point for a perfect democracy against what is actually being accomplished in the Soviet Union.

ITEM NO. 8.

H. E.

Saw HERB Sat. We went to the movies to see "Blockade," a picture about the war in Sp. Tho it says it takes no sides, it is

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definitely sympathetic to the Loyalists, especially effective is the impassioned appeal for a fight with each made at the very conclusion of the picture by the principal character, HENRY FONDA. Afterward, I praised the fine work of the int. brigade in aiding the cause. H. said he wondered where the thousands of volunteers all come from. I told him that many Americans were not only willing to talk about a cause, but also to fight for it. They were making the greatest sacrifice that could be expected of any man once I mentioned the case of J.L., the son of R.L., the famous American writer. I didn't see HERB the rest of the week. I was out Wed. when he called so I am not sure but I think he goes on vacation next week or the following week.

S. O.

I saw S. Thursday for the first time in three weeks as he had been away on vacation and had only returned last Thursday. We went to dinner and to a movie afterwards to celebrate the occasion. (It was a very enjoyable time). She tells me the stores in Philadelphia are trying to cut the minimum wage for salesgirls from \$14.00 to \$12.00 a week. The State is asking for an increase to \$16.00, but this is still pitifully inadequate. Further, the stores have refused to cooperate by sending data on the one being exp. of their employees.

S. said she would see D. in a few days and if HERB was not going on vacation next week, we would all go out together.

C. B.

Under various pretexts, I called B's apartment five times during the week. Monday he was in at 7:00 p.m. and I hung up. Tuesday he was out at 8:00 and 9:00 p.m. also. There is no resident manager there, evidently only a janitor and he has no phone and I was unable to ask where B. had gone.

I called again Wednesday at 7:00 p.m. and got no answer and again Thursday at 6:00 p.m. with the same result.

I have been unable to locate the man I heard speaking in favor of Trotskyism at an acquaintance's home about a year ago. Have been trying to locate several people I formerly knew who may be able to introduce me to a member of that organization but I had not had the time to follow this up as well as I want to.

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ITEM NO. 9.

A. E. or H. E.

I saw a man Aug. 1 and by discreet questioning data. that D. had not told me the truth about the P & bs in the Naval Library when he said they could not be taken out. I merely used this as a check as I had already found that this was the case from a study of a pamphlet issued on the Navy Yard for their apprentice system.

Wed. HERB and I went to R.H.D. with DOROTHY to see the opera "CARMEN." I continued along the same lines as before to stress the destruction of culture by Germany, Italy and Japan with the attendant inevitable accompaniment of a "hate the Jews" campaign. H. Told D. that I was "pretty well versed" on the subject, and I replied that it was necessary to realize this menace.

ITEM NO. 10.

H. E.

I saw S. O'KEN Tues. and when DON and HERB came over, we all went for a walk in the park — it was very hot and we had some sodas. The talk was of a general nature, for the most part of recent movies.

Thursday, I went to HERB's home to help fix his camera. It is an Agfa Ansco PD 16 Hypar model of the folding type. The trouble was that he had lent it to some people who had taken pictures at the seashore and sand got into the traction so that it would not open or close smoothly. We finally fixed it by careful cleaning. Afterwards, I brought the conversation around to H. H's epic flight and here (as with K. L.) I took the opportunity to stress the aid given to the flight by R. I quoted HUGHES' own words, "Everything was perfect." Against this, I contrasted the Ger. government's insistence that the plane flight had an altitude of over 10,000 feet and along a prescribed route. I told him the inference was plain as to which country was friendly to the U.S.

PH - 65-4364

On June 15, 1950, SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., AND RICHARD E. BRENNAN exhibited the above described handwritten notes to HARRY GOLD, at which time GOLD identified the notes as being in his handwriting. He described the notes as rough draft reports which were subsequently written up and turned over to his Soviet contact. According to GOLD, HERBERT EPSTEIN is an absolutely fictitious individual and that the reports were given to GOLD's Soviet superior because GOLD was constantly being hounded for other recruits for the Soviet espionage system.

There is set forth below explanations of the various heretofore mentioned items as furnished by HARRY GOLD on June 15, 1950.

ITEM NO. 1.

GOLD said that when the GOLD family lived in the 2400 block of South Philip Street, there was a Mrs. EPSTEIN who resided there with her daughter, LOTTIE. He said that LOTTIE was a classmate of his in grammar school and played the violin. GOLD said that his mother and LOTTIE's mother tried to get the two children (LOTTIE and HARRY) interested in each other. GOLD stated he did not recall that LOTTIE had a brother. GOLD said that when making up the background of the fictitious HERBERT EPSTEIN, he had the above Mrs. EPSTEIN in mind. The rest of the information is false.

GOLD said that SCHULTZ is also a fictitious individual. GOLD said that he thinks he first mentioned EPSTEIN and SCHULTZ to STEVE SHWARTZ. GOLD thinks that later FRED took it up and asked GOLD whether he remembered "the guy in the Navy Yard," referring to HERBERT EPSTEIN. The information is entirely false.

ITEM NO. 2.

GOLD said that he obtained the information therein from newspapers.

ITEM NO. 3.

Information is entirely false.

ITEM NO. 4.

Information is entirely false.

PH - 65-4364

ITEM NO. 5.

GOLD said that SHIRLEY OKEN is a girl with whom GOLD went prior to the time he attended Xavier University and who "jilted" GOLD. GOLD said he had been dating SHIRLEY OKEN since about 1936. He said that SHIRLEY lived in South Philadelphia in the 2400 block of South Philip Street. He said that SHIRLEY ultimately married a fellow whose first name was MARTIN but whose last name he could not recall. GOLD said that the manner in which he allegedly met SHIRLEY OKEN, as set forth hereinbefore was entirely false, since he had known SHIRLEY since she was a little girl.

ITEM NO. 6.

Information is entirely false.

ITEM NO. 7.

This sets forth a trip to Atlantic City, and GOLD said that this was probably a trip which SHIRLEY OKEN made with another man and accompanied by another couple. He said that SHIRLEY told him all about the trip to Atlantic City in order to make him jealous, and that GOLD sought as an outlet for his emotion substituting himself for the other man in telling the story to his Soviet superior in the report.

ITEM NO. 8.

GOLD said that he mentioned SHIRLEY OKEN because of a hypothetical conversation between EPSSTEIN and SHIRLEY OKEN.

GOLD does not recall who C.B. is (subsequently identified as CARL BUCHMAN) but said that he was sure that C.B. were the initials of a name given to GOLD by his Soviet superior, and that GOLD was to establish whether C.B. resided at the address also supplied. GOLD said that this assignment was given to him by FRED; that the investigation was in Philadelphia, and that possibly C.B. might have been a Trotskyite.

Relative to the last paragraph, GOLD said that he recalled that he had been given orders to submit names of any Trotskyites he knew, and since he did not know any, the entire paragraph was false.

PH - 65-1364

ITEM NO. 9.

Information is entirely false.

ITEM NO. 10.

GOLD said that the incident about the camera actually happened to him when GOLD borrowed a camera to take to the beach and got sand in it. The HOWARD HUGHES information GOLD obtained from newspaper.

GOLD stated that the period of these reports would be the summer of 1938 or possibly the late spring of the same year. GOLD said that HERBERT EPSTEIN is absolutely a fictitious individual and that the material on EPSTEIN is largely fictitious, with some real incidents about GOLD and SHIRLEY OKEN woven into the reports. GOLD said that he was seriously thinking of marrying SHIRLEY OKEN at this time and dropping the whole business of Soviet espionage, and therefore GOLD says he was in a way preparing FRED for this eventuality by submission of discouraging reports on the possibility of utilizing any of these individuals. GOLD stated that the reason he retained this report as well as reports on other individuals who could possibly be recruited in Soviet espionage, according to GOLD's statements to his Soviet superiors, was that they contain so many lies he had to keep some record of what he had said about various individuals in case FRED or STEVE should ever question him or make reference to one of GOLD's reports.

Inasmuch as SHIRLEY OKEN was the only person mentioned in the notes of HARRY GOLD who appeared to be factual, investigation to locate her disclosed that she was now Mrs. MARTIN ZINMAN, nee, SHIRLEY OKEN, 1341 Howell Street, Philadelphia.

On August 1, 1950, the writer interviewed SHIRLEY OKEN, who married MARTIN ZINMAN on May 26, 1940, at the Philadelphia office, regarding subject and HARRY GOLD, at which time the following information was obtained:

She resided at 2432 South Philip Street, Philadelphia, from about 1933 to 1939, at which time she moved to 2510 South 2nd

Street, Philadelphia, where she resided until 1941, when she moved to her present address. From about 1933 until 1939, while in the Philip Street neighborhood, she was active in a group of young folks, and included in this group was HARRY GOLD who lived in the 2500 block of South Philip Street. She described the families in the neighborhood as being poor, and the type of people who were having a hard time making ends meet, but that HARRY GOLD was extremely interested in his family and their welfare and everyone admired him due to his efforts to help his family.

SHIRLEY ZINMAN described GOLD as an introvert who tried everything that he possibly could to make himself fit into the group, but that nevertheless, he was not accepted. Regardless of this fact, he was liked by everyone because of his graciousness and interest in his own family, and at the time had three close friends that she could recall, namely, a neighborhood boy, DANNY GUSICK; a fellow named DOUGHERTY (MORRELL DOUGHERTY) who worked with GOLD as a chemist at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company; and a boy named FRANK.....(last name unknown) whose parents used to live on Wolf Street, between 4th and 5th Streets. She recalled that FRANK was married to a girl named DOROTHY and that this couple were later divorced.

With respect to the relationship between HARRY GOLD and SHIRLEY OWEN, she indicated that such relationship was purely platonic since she admired GOLD's will to get ahead and his graciousness, but that he created no romantic interest whatever. She indicated that she felt sorry for him and that her feelings toward him were as if he were her brother. GOLD was very shy toward girls, although wanting female companionship. She indicated that to the best of her recollection, the only time GOLD ever kissed her was one evening after they had gone swimming and had something to eat. When they arrived at her home, GOLD was apparently so gratified from being in her company that he kissed her. However, she stated that he didn't even know how to kiss.

On a number of occasions, SHIRLEY ZINMAN went with HARRY GOLD to the Delancy Pool in the vicinity of 22nd and Walnut Streets, and also to a restaurant in that vicinity. Sometimes she went alone with him and at other times they were accompanied by one or more of her girlfriends. She also attended neighborhood movies occasionally, with GOLD, and on one occasion she went with HARRY GOLD to see "THE RED MILL" at the Forrest Theater.

To the best of SHIRLEY ZINMAN's recollection, GOLD expressed to her the fact that he cared very much for her and she believes that this took place about the time that GOLD went to Xavier College in Cincinnati, Ohio. At that time, SHIRLEY told HARRY GOLD that she cared for him like a sister would care for a brother, and very gently explained that she would never be able to love him. After that time, SHIRLEY only saw GOLD occasionally, and she never had any further associations with him.

SHIRLEY ZINMAN was questioned thoroughly concerning the written statements of HARRY GOLD, regarding HERBERT EPSTEIN and their friends. She stated that she has no knowledge of the existence of any person named HERBERT EPSTEIN or any individuals named DOROTHY, DON, or SCHULIZ. She also stated that she never went to Willow Grove Amusement Park or Atlantic City or to Robin Hood Dell with HARRY GOLD, HERBERT EPSTEIN or DOROTHY. However, SHIRLEY ZINMAN did work at Gimbel's Department Store from 1929 to 1941. SHIRLEY ZINMAN was unable to furnish any information that would indicate HARRY GOLD's notes were based on fact, inasmuch as the persons mentioned therein were unknown to her.

Mrs. ZINMAN was also questioned regarding any other associates of HARRY GOLD known to her. She recalled a person whom GOLD was very fond of. This person, to the best of her recollection, was the head of the Chemistry Department at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. She believed that this individual had a German name, but could not recall the name. (Probably GUSTAV REICH.) She also recalled that in the late 1930's, a friend of GOLD's, oneBLACK (THOMAS L. BLACK) was seriously hurt in an explosion somewhere in New Jersey, that GOLD used to go to see him at the hospital and appeared very concerned about BLACK's condition.

The above information furnished by SHIRLEY ZINMAN substantiates HARRY GOLD's claim that his notes were absolutely fictitious concerning HERBERT EPSTEIN. Accordingly, it is felt that further investigation in this case is unwarranted and same is being closed upon authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

--- C L O S E D ---

SAC

August 10, 1950

SA WILLIAM B. WELTE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was
Paul Petersen, Paul Smith
ESPIONAGE - R

The Bureau by letter dated July 20, 1950 and captioned "HARRY GOLD, Espionage - R" (serial #65-4307-843), enclosed a photograph of JOHNNY DeGRAAF, was, and requested that this photograph be exhibited to GOLD, BLACK and HELLER.

The two photographs of DeGRAAF were exhibited to BLACK on August 9, 1950. The enlarged photograph BLACK, upon examination, stated looked like PAUL PETERSEN and stated that the large full face looked like him but he cannot recall ever having seen PETERSEN with the sloppy collar appearing on this picture. PETERSEN was always a neat dresser. PETERSEN, as he knew him, appeared to be the same age as the individual whose photographs were shown to BLACK. He stated that he could not positively say that it was PETERSEN but it was his opinion that the large photograph was PETERSEN.

Regarding the smaller photograph, BLACK stated that photograph bore a resemblance of PETERSEN but that it did not look too much like him. He did not believe that that individual was PETERSEN.

BLACK was questioned further regarding PETERSEN and he stated that PETERSEN was an individual who liked good food. Some of the restaurants in which they ate were Gelfantis, Luchows, The Drakes and Ruby Foot's. In addition to these, BLACK recalls that PETERSEN took him on several occasions to an expensive restaurant (Italian) on 47th Street near 7th Avenue, which operated on two floors. BLACK believed the head waiter possibly knew PETERSEN because on several occasions they were taken to the second floor immediately. This restaurant contained many autographed photographs of many prominent individuals and was run by a woman who was called "Mother" or "Ma."

In addition, there was a Spanish restaurant in Greenwich Village that PETERSEN enjoyed which was an expensive restaurant whose specialty was chicken and rice. In addition they served a carbonated alcoholic drink similar to champagne. These were their specialties.

PETERSEN never went to a Russian restaurant and he seemed to prefer Italian and Spanish food. He drank moderately and customarily had wine with his meals. On three or four occasions they ate in the dining room of the Hotel Martinique.

WBW:ERG

65-4336

cc: 65-4307 (HARRY GOLD)
65-4332 (THOMAS L. BLACK)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 10 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

65-4307-863

Memo SAC

PETERSEN, according to BLACK, was a very punctual individual and had instructed BLACK to wait no more than three minutes after the appointed time of the meeting. BLACK was of the opinion that PETERSEN's job with BLACK was to act in the capacity of an instructor in espionage rather than to use BLACK to get certain information. Several of the things that PETERSEN told BLACK were that he was not to take any notes and that he was to keep nothing in writing regarding his dealings with the Soviets. PETERSEN instructed BLACK on how to prepare reports; that the reports were to be concise, to the point and to include only relevant information. PETERSEN discussed with BLACK the possibility of his being followed and told him that he was to note people who had strange faces and yet who seemed to reappear. He was to notice agents who followed him, and he was to observe license numbers on cars. BLACK was instructed to dress and act like the average American so as not to draw any attention to himself.

PETERSEN, as well as several of the other Soviet superiors, had told him that their meetings were always kept under the watchful eye of a fellow Soviet Agent so that they could detect any surveillance by the U. S. authorities.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : File

DATE: August 9, 1950

FROM : SAC A. CORNELIUS, JR.

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE (R)

65-4307 *

Mr. JOHN D. M. HAMILTON called and advised that he planned to go out and see HARRY GOLD on 8/9/50. He stated the purpose of his call was to ascertain if there were any plans to take HARRY GOLD from the prison on Wednesday, and I told him that I knew of none, but that if any information was received indicating that this was to be done I would contact him.

Mr. HAMILTON further stated that he wanted to go over with me sometime during the next three weeks how much of the activities of GOLD should be gone into at the hearing before the Judge at the time of sentence. He stated that he did not want to disclose anything that should not be disclosed and that he would like the opportunity of sitting down with me and discussing the matter. I told him I would be very glad to confer with him at any time. He stated he would communicate with me subsequently.

AC/mjm

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Jensen

65-4307-865

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CABLE ADDRESS
 "PEPFI"
 PHILADELPHIA
 OFFICE PHONE 9-844

August 9, 1950

Mr. Arthur Cornelius, Jr.,
 Special Agent in Charge,
 Federal Bureau of Investigation,
 Widener Building,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Re: Harry Gold

My dear Mr. Cornelius:

I have just returned from an interview with Harry Gold and he advised me that during the Grand Jury hearings at which he testified in New York City, and I think a week ago today, although the date is not particularly material, he made certain statements which were not in accordance with the facts. The particular statements to which I refer have to do with money received by him from Soviet sources. Mr. Gold tells me that his testimony before the Grand Jury was in substance to the effect he had received no money from Soviet sources until the occasion of his first visit to New Mexico to see Klaus Fuchs. He says that the facts are that for five or six years he had received money to recompense him for expenses incurred. Mr. Gold also advised me that since Wednesday last he has given the details as best he can remember them of these payments by Soviet agents to the members of your Bureau.

I am not confident in my own mind that such a correction of his testimony given to your agents is sufficient to correct the record of the Grand Jury hearings and I am particularly anxious that he should not stand in the position of being charged with perjury in that connection. If the corrections in this matter have not been forwarded to the United States District Attorney of the proper District, I would appreciate it if you would send to him the copy of this letter which is enclosed herewith for your convenience.

Yours very truly,

John D. Hamilton
 65-4307-867

JDMH:H
 Encl.

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 10 1950	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : File

FROM : SAC A. CORNELIUS, JR.

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, WAS
ESPIONAGE(R)

DATE: August 10, 1950

65-4307 X

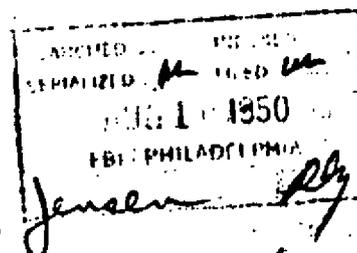
I called Mr. C. E. HENNRICH of the Bureau and advised him of the content of the letter received from Mr. JOHN D. M. HAMILTON, attorney for GOLD, dated 8/9/50, in which Mr. HAMILTON pointed out that GOLD informed him his testimony before the Grand Jury in the SDNY about a week ago was in substance to the effect that he had received no money from Soviet sources until the occasion of his first visit to New Mexico to see KLAUS FUCHS and that GOLD now states that the facts are that for five or six years he had received money from the Soviets to reimburse him for expenses incurred.

I advised Mr. HENNRICH that the details relative to the payments actually received by GOLD, as furnished by him, had been furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype from this office dated 8/7/50.

I told him that unless advised to the contrary it was felt that this office should prepare a special report reflecting the details received from GOLD relative to the payments made to him and the other information contained in the teletype of August 7th and forward that to New York with a copy designated for the U. S. Attorney of the SDNY; that a letter would be sent with the report as an enclosure and a copy of the letter from HAMILTON would also be enclosed with instructions that the report and letter be delivered to the U. S. Attorney for the SDNY. Mr. HENNRICH said that this should be done.

I also suggested to Mr. HENNRICH that either the Bureau or this office contact the New York Office and point out to them the information contained in the teletype of August 7th and the information now in our possession that GOLD had testified incorrectly before the Grand Jury so that the New York Office could call this information to the attention of the U. S. Attorney for the SDNY immediately. He stated that he would call the New York Office promptly.

AC/rjm



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC,

DATE: 8/25/50

FROM : SA ROBERT G. JENSEN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R~~INDEX~~

ReButel dated August 17, 1950

DAVID BUSLIK, 7750 Gilbert Street, Philadelphia was interviewed at his place of employment, the Naval Experimental Station, Johnsville, Pa. by the writer on 8/24/50. BUSLIK advised that he and GOLD had been undergraduate students at the University of Pennsylvania in 1930. He said that GOLD dropped out of school after a year or so of school. He said that he had very little contact with GOLD after that time. BUSLIK advised that in 1937 he went to PITTSBURGH and did not return to Phila. until July of 1948. He said that he had met GOLD on two occasions after his return to Phila. Once at a lecture given at the Phila. College of Pharmacy and the other time when Gold called at his home. These meetings both took place early this year. BUSLIK said that he had absolutely no knowledge of any of GOLD's activities. He was also asked for information re one ELTON R. ALLISON. He said that he remembered ALLISON as having been an instructor at the U. of P. at the time he and GOLD were students there. He said that he had no recollection of ever having discussed the political beliefs of ALLISON with GOLD or anyone else. He identified the picture of ALLISON which was shown to him at this time.

RGJ:

65-4307

See
65-4307

65-4307-879

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 25 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
Jensen	Rly

FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-4307

VOLUME NO. 18

SERIALS 880

TO

912

NOTICE

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File No

65-4307

Re

HARRY GOLD

Date

2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
880	8-17-50	HQ TELETYPE TO PH	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
881	8-16-50	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
882	8-15-50	PH TELETYPE TO IP	1	1	
883	8-16-50	NK LETTER TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
884	8-18-50	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
885	8-18-50	AL REPORT	18	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
886	8-22-50	PH TELETYPE TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
887	8-24-50	PH TELETYPE TO HQ, NY & CI	2	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
888	5-17-51	SERIAL CHARGE OUT	1	1	
889	8-23-50	KX LETTER TO HQ	2	-	BUFILE # 65-58805
890	6-19-50	SE REPORT ^{CAP:} 3RD PARTY	9	9	
891	8-9-50	HQ LETTER TO NY	2	-	BUFILE # 65-57449

File No: 65-4307Re: HARRY GOLDDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
892	8-28-50	KX REPORT	19	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
893	9-1-50	LETTER FROM 3RD PARTY	1	1	
894	8-28-50	SAC MEMO TO FILE	1	1	
895	8-28-50	ASAC MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
896	8-28-50	SE LETTER TO NY	1	-	NY FILE # 65-15324
897	9-7-50	NY LETTER TO SE	1	-	NY FILE # 65-15324
898	9-8-50	HQ LETTER TO PH	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
899	9-5-50	PH REPORT ^{CAP} 3RD PARTY	9	9	
900	8-31-50	LETTER FROM 3RD PARTY	1	1	
901	9-13-50	PH LETTER TO SE	1	1	
902	9-14-50	PH TELETYPE TO HQ, WFO, NY	2	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
903	9-14-50	PH LETTER TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449

File No: 65-4307

Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: 2/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
904	9-11-50	MM REPORT	2	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
905	9-14-50	HQ LETTER TO PH	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
906	9-21-50	SE LETTER TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
907	9-6-50	ATTACHMENT TO 908 SUMMARY OF FACTS (DEPT)	5	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
907A	9-6-50	ATTACHMENT TO 908 SUMMARY OF FACTS (HQ)	5	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
908	9-6-50	HQ LETTER TO PH	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
909	9-21-50	PH LETTER TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
910	8-31-50	LETTER FROM 3RD PARTY	1	1	
911	9-29-50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	-	BUFILE # 65-57449
912	9-29-50	NY REPORT	18	-	BUFILE # 65-57449

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Section 18

Serials 880 To 912

*65-4307 Section 18
Serials 880 To 912*

See also Nos. 65-4296

65-4319

65-4331

65-4333

65-4335

65-4336

Note: See Sub A for newspaper clippings

4 - n. p.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 16, 1950

TO : SAC

FROM : SA WILLIAM B. WELTE

SUBJECT:

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE -- R

On August 15, 1950 Lt. JAMES LARSON, ONI, advised ASAC WILLIAM C. HINZE, JR., that MARTIN SUMMERFIELD, an employee of the Office of Naval Research at Princeton University, was the subject of several Naval investigations. SUMMERFIELD requested permission to go to Paris this summer to study in connection with research work that he was performing. Because of SUMMERFIELD's association with SIDNEY WEINBAUM and FRANK J. MALINA, SUMMERFIELD was denied the privilege of going to Paris to study.

Lt. LARSON stated that he was passing this information on to this office in view of any possible connection that the case may have with the HARRY GOLD, ESPIONAGE -- R case.

The files of the Philadelphia Office contain no information regarding SUMMERFIELD, nor MALINA.

A master file on WEINBAUM disclosed that he was a professor at the California Institute of Technology, and was arrested in June, 1950 for perpetrating a fraud against the Government, in stating that he had not been a member of the Communist Party, wherein he had.

Lt. LARSON inquired if SUMMERFIELD had come up in connection with the GOLD case, and he was told that had any individuals who were Navy employees figured in the GOLD case the Navy authorities would have been advised either by the Bureau or the Philadelphia FBI Office.

WBW:DAD

65-5407 4707

cc -- 65-4223 (DR. SIDNEY WEINBAUM)

65-4307-881

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 15 1950	
GA	

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

U R G E N T

THE FOLLOWING TELETYPE WAS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE INSTANT DATE AT SIX THIRTY PM EDT FROM FBI NEW HAVEN APPARENTLY IN ERROR.

" TO FBI PHILADELPHIA-

65-4343+

65-4307+ ✓

outmooney

DANIEL KLINE, WA, HARRY GOLD, INFORMANT, ESP-R. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL TO NEW HAVEN AUGUST FIFTEEN. BUREAU ADVISED ON AUGUST THREE LAST

THAT DANIEL LOUIS KLINE BORN DECEMBER TWENTYFIFTH NINETEEN SEVENTEEN AT PHILADELPHIA AND GRADUATED PURDUE UNIVERSITY NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PH. D. NINETEEN FORTYSIX. IS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY AT YALE UNIVERSITY WITH RESIDENCE AT EIGHTYONE RUSSELL STREET, HAMDEN, CONN..

SIGNED WILLIS"

FOSTER

END AND ACK PLS

JVB

OK FBI PH /IKF

*Noted
8/15/50
7
- m*

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AUG 15 1950	
<i>Carter fyle</i>	

65-4307-882

August 18, 1950

SAC

ASAC WILLIAM C. HINZE, JR.

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE (R)

Attorney JOHN D. M. HAMILTON called the writer 8/15/50 and referred to his recent letter in which he pointed out that GOLD in his testimony before the Grand Jury had omitted certain information and expressed Mr. HAMILTON's desire and willingness to have GOLD's testimony before the Grand Jury corrected.

Mr. HAMILTON was particularly concerned as to whether the U. S. Attorney was advised of his letter and offer. He stated that he did not think the information omitted was of any particular value, but wanted to make sure that the U. S. Attorney was aware of the additional information GOLD had.

Mr. HAMILTON was subsequently advised after this matter had been checked with SA JENSEN that the U. S. Attorney had been properly advised.

WCH/mjm

65-4307-884

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>W</i>	FILED <i>W</i>
AUG 18 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

PERMANENT

FD-5
(12-1-49)
5-17-51

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

DATE _____

ENTIRE FILE _____

CLASS

NUMBER

LAST SERIAL

888

65

- 4307

SERIALS _____

OF _____

CLASS

FILE NUMBER

This serial has been found to be identical with serial 879 and has been reserialized accordingly.

Description LOCATION

SPECIAL AGENT

Memo from Jensen dated 8-25-50.

RECHARGE

DATE _____

TO _____

FROM _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SEATTLE**

FILE NO. **100-1220**

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE	DATE WHEN MADE 6/19/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/9, 15/50	REPORT MADE BY RONALD L. CUFFIN RWC
TITLE ALTON ROLAND ALLISON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject interviewed at Walla Walla, Wash. 6/7/50 and furnished complete information relative to his contacts with **CAIK OVAKIMIAN**. He stated **OVAKIMIAN** in February, 1949 offered him between \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 to furnish information regarding the Lenzil plant of the Hercules Powder Co., but he declined because the information was the possession of the Hercules Powder Company and because compensation was not great enough. Information not furnished previously because of fear of reprisal by Russians and because of fear of the severe opinion of employer and friends. Signed statement obtained.

-RUC-

Details: This is a joint report of SA **THOMAS P. KELLY, Jr.** and the writer.

Mr. **ALTON ROLAND ALLISON**, Chemist, Materials Section, Foundation and Material Branch, Engineering Division, Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers, who resides at 106 Clay Street, Walla Walla, Washington, was interviewed at his place of employment and furnished the following information relative to his contacts with **CAIK OVAKIMIAN**.

65-4307-890

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES						
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (100-2571) 2 Seattle (100-227) 2 Seattle		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED <i>WJ</i></td> <td>INDEXED <i>WJ</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED <i>WJ</i></td> <td>FILED <i>WJ</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> AUG 10 1950 FBI - PHILADELPHIA <i>WJ</i> </td> </tr> </table>	SEARCHED <i>WJ</i>	INDEXED <i>WJ</i>	SERIALIZED <i>WJ</i>	FILED <i>WJ</i>	AUG 10 1950 FBI - PHILADELPHIA <i>WJ</i>	
SEARCHED <i>WJ</i>	INDEXED <i>WJ</i>							
SERIALIZED <i>WJ</i>	FILED <i>WJ</i>							
AUG 10 1950 FBI - PHILADELPHIA <i>WJ</i>								

ALLISON stated that the information furnished to the Regional Loyalty Board of the 12th U. S. Civil Service Commission Region, San Francisco, California, relative to the fact that OVAKIMIAN offered to compensate him if he would obtain for OVAKIMIAN the plans of the Hercules Powder facilities at Kenil, New Jersey, had not been previously furnished to this Bureau because of the fact that he feared reprisal by the Russians, and because of the fact that he feared the adverse opinions of his employers and friends if they ascertained that the Russians considered him safe to contact relative to such a plan.

ALLISON said that in the summer of 1929 he was a Research Chemist for the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; that one of his fellow employees was WILLIAM MALISOFF. He stated that this position was a summer job and had a duration of only approximately ten or twelve weeks.

In the early fall of 1933, at which time ALLISON stated he was unemployed, he attended a lecture on the water purification system of the city of Philadelphia by Dr. MAX TRUMPER. After the lecture, ALLISON stated he approached TRUMPER and asked some questions, at which time TRUMPER requested that he contact him at his office at a later date. Shortly thereafter ALLISON contacted TRUMPER and advised TRUMPER that he was a Socialist Party member; that he believed in Government ownership of industry and that the Government should furnish individuals positions.

TRUMPER stated that if this was the attitude of ALLISON, he should attempt to obtain a position in Russia where he understood they needed research men. When ALLISON questioned him relative to obtaining a position in Russia, TRUMPER stated that he believed that this could be done through the ANTORG Trading Company, New York City.

ALLISON advised that he mentioned this fact to GEORGE A. PORTER, an individual who was employed at the Atlantic Refining Company and who resided in his home, and that PORTER later stated that MALISOFF had advised him, PORTER, that he knew of an individual in the ANTORG Trading Company.

ALLISON said that in the spring of 1934 he went to see Mr. MALISOFF, and at that time MALISOFF suggested that they go to New York City to contact this individual. This trip was undertaken with ALLISON's wife in attendance, and ALLISON stated that MALISOFF took him to the ANTORG Trading Company and introduced him to GAIK OVAKIMIAN and then left the premises.

ALLISON stated that he advised OVAKIMIAN that he was a Socialist Party member and that he believed in Government ownership of industry and

SE 100-1320

asked about the possibility of obtaining a position in Russia. He also said that this seemed to be a prearranged interview and that he thought that KALLISOFF had previously contacted OVAKIMIAN, informing OVAKIMIAN that he was bringing someone to his office who was favorable to the Russian system.

This interview lasted approximately fifteen minutes, and according to ALLISON, he met no other individuals but was virtually assured of a position in Russia.

He stated that he then returned to Philadelphia and did not make another trip to New York until approximately October 15, 1934. During the intervening time, however, he stated that he had carried on some correspondence with OVAKIMIAN relative to the delay in obtaining employment in Russia.

On approximately October 15, 1934, ALLISON advised that he had been notified that the necessary housing arrangements had been made in Russia and that he then went to New York to make the necessary arrangements with OVAKIMIAN relative to his travel. He said that he contacted OVAKIMIAN approximately three times in his office at the AMTOLS Trading Company and that each of these times they talked of the position, salary, transportation and place of work relative to his promised job.

He stated that he met one other individual only, whose name he can not recall, but that this individual, a Russian, had just arrived in the United States from Stalinogorsk, the city where ALLISON was to be employed. ALLISON said that he talked to this individual for approximately ten minutes but only concerning the living and working conditions in Stalinogorsk.

When the necessary arrangements had been made, which was shortly after October 15, 1934, ALLISON stated that OVAKIMIAN gave him a letter to deliver to the All-Union Chemical Trust in Moscow, U.S.S.R., and one other document which he was to give to the Russian Immigration Authorities at Leningrad, where he was to enter. He advised that the first document was merely concerning his work, but that he did not know the contents of the second document, since it was written in the Russian language; but OVAKIMIAN informed him that this was merely the necessary information for the Immigration Authorities and permission for him to take his trunk into the country.

ALLISON pointed out that this trip to Russia and the return trip were paid for by the Russians, and that his wife accompanied him. He said that he entered Russia at Leningrad, travelled by train to Moscow, where he contacted one Mr. ORACIE, an individual in the All-Union Chemical Trust, who

handled foreign workers.

He was then sent to Stalinogorsk. At Stalinogorsk, he worked at a plant, and this work was chiefly concerned with the analysis and purification of synthetic methanol.

While employed at this plant, he attended political lectures which were held each week, in which the Russian form of Government was emphasized. He frequently argued with the lecturer at this political meeting, because he did not often agree with them.

At this plant, ALLISON advised, he was assisted by one FANNIE NELSON (phonetic), a Latvian woman who spoke many languages and who seemed to be there to assist in helping the foreign workers with their problems. He advised that this individual made friends with his wife and that he felt that she was "tailing" him. He stated that he arrived at this conclusion because of her friendship and because of the nature of the conversations she would draw him into.

He stated that she was on the technical staff of this plant, was highly paid and dressed better than the other employees. He described her as follows:

Age	Approximately 35 years.
Hair	Black
Weight	110 lbs.
Height	5'2"
Build	Very light

ALLISON stated that he soon became involved in a quarrel with Mr. FELDMAN, the Director of the Stalinogorsk plant, and he went to see the head of the Communist Party at Stalinogorsk because he had learned during his residence in this city that the Communist Party was "all-powerful". ALLISON added that he had never met this individual previously; that he could not recall his name, but that he had observed him on the street in Stalinogorsk where people had pointed him out as being the Secretary of the Communist Party.

He stated that he received no satisfaction from this individual and was later contacted and advised that he no longer had a position at this plant. He was advised, however, that the Russians would attempt to obtain a position for him in the Pharmaceutical Trust at Moscow.

SE 100-1320

Shortly after this, he went to the local militia to renew his living permit and was advised that this permit had expired and that he had only three days to leave Russia. This greatly troubled and frightened him, and he contacted his wife, who at that time was employed in a hospital in Moscow.

Upon recommendation of his wife's Russian friends, she contacted the American Consulate, and ALLISON was granted an extension of time in which to get out of Russia.

He added that in regard to his position with the Pharmaceutical Trust, he had obtained this position but could not go to work until he could find living quarters in Moscow. ALLISON advised that he resided at the Hotel for Easterners for approximately one month in Moscow and contacted CHACHE of the All-Union Chemical Trust several times in attempting to obtain living quarters. He was, however, unable to do so; therefore, he and his wife departed from Russia.

ALLISON stated that this was in February of 1936 and that it was his opinion that this was a polite way of forcing him to leave the country, since the Russians had fixed it so he could not obtain living quarters.

ALLISON advised that he and his wife travelled from Moscow to Paris via train and that they arrived in New York City approximately April 8, 1936, at which time they were met at the dock by Mr. and Mrs. DONALD F. PINNELL, friends of theirs who resided in Brooklyn, New York. He stated that he and his wife resided with the PINNELLS in Brooklyn for a period of time and that after approximately three or four days he contacted GVAKIVIAN at his office at the ANTORG Trading Company and "spilled his sad tale" relative to his troubles encountered in Russia. He stated by so-doing he thought he could help other foreigners who were to be employed in Russia.

At this time, he was unemployed, and GVAKIVIAN, knowing this, stated that through his business contacts with the ANTORG Trading Company he had learned of several companies which had aggressive research programs in the chemical field. He furnished ALLISON with the names of four individuals and four individual companies who might possibly be able to help him obtain employment. One of these was Mr. MILLIKIN of the Hercules Powder Company, and ALLISON advised that he was unable to recall the names of the other individuals but that two of the firms were the Chemical Construction Company, New York City, and the Carbide and Carbon Company, New York City.

Approximately two or three weeks after arriving in the United States from Russia, ALLISON advised that he and his wife drove over to OVAKIMIAN's apartment in Brooklyn. He stated that when they arrived at this apartment, there was a blonde Russian woman, a friend of OVAKIMIAN, and that OVAKIMIAN was very short with him and his wife and appeared to be upset, due to the fact that they had dropped in without any prior arrangements. Due to this situation, ALLISON stated that he and his wife stayed only approximately ten minutes and then went back to the FINNELL residence where they were staying.

Mr. ALLISON furnished the following voluntary signed statement concerning further contact and attempted "bribe" by OVAKIMIAN:

"Walla Walla, Washington
June 7, 1950

"I, ELTON EDWARD ALLISON, make the following voluntary statement to DONALD L. COFFIN and THOMAS F. KELLY, Jr., who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"After returning to the United States from Russia on April 2, 1936, I, in three or four days, contacted SIK OVAKIMIAN at the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City to explain to him the trouble and treatment I had been subjected to while in Russia. I did this because I thought by complaining it would possibly help other Americans in their travels or employment in Russia. At this time Mr. OVAKIMIAN, knowing that I was unemployed, offered suggestions to help me obtain employment, through some of his business contacts. He explained that as a representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, that he knew of several firms, which had aggressive research programs in the chemical field. He furnished me the names of four individuals in four different companies, one of which was Mr. MILIKEN of the Hercules Powder Company. I contacted Mr. MILIKEN at Wilmington, Delaware, and he acknowledged the fact that he knew Mr. OVAKIMIAN, but it is my impression on being interviewed at this time that Mr. OVAKIMIAN had not approached Mr. MILIKEN relative to hiring me. Mr. MILIKEN sent me to the Hercules experimental station outside Wilmington, where I applied for a position as a research chemist. About ten days after this I was notified to report for work at the Hercules Experiment Station. I do not believe that Mr. OVAKIMIAN assisted in any way in getting me this position.

"After my return from Russia I had exchanged Christmas cards with Mr. WILLIAM MALISOFF of Brooklyn, New York, a former fellow employee at the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Shortly thereafter, He, Mr. MALISOFF, invited my wife and I to attend a Lincoln's Day lecture in New York City by Henry Wallace. This was in February of 1939.

"Upon arrival at the lecture hall, it was found that Mr. OVAKIMIAN was occupying a seat in our box. I believe that some arrangements were made at that time for my wife and I to have dinner with Mr. OVAKIMIAN at a future date.

"About two or three weeks after this, my wife and I drove to Mr. OVAKIMIAN's apartment in Brooklyn, N. Y. He took my wife and I to dinner at a hotel and later to a night club. When returning to Mr. OVAKIMIAN's apartment in his automobile, a discussion took place concerning my work. I told him that I was working on double base powder and had found it to be effective; that if the Russians did not already have double base powder then they should have it or at least be doing research work on it. During the conversation, when I asked him if the Russians had double base powder, he ignored my question. He then made a plea for help, playing on my sympathies, stating that the Russians were in danger of war with Germany; and that he would like to get information concerning the powder that I was working on at the Kenvil Plant. At this time, he asked me to get a lay out of the Kenvil Plant, the production methods, the materials, and a description of the machines used at this plant. For his information he offered to compensate me between \$500 and \$1,000, the exact amount which I can not recall. At this particular time, I was anti-nazi and pro-russian and would have liked to have given the requested information to the Russians. However, because of my loyalty to the Hercules Powder Company, I felt that I could not sell this information since it was not mine. I told OVAKIMIAN that the only time that I would sell this information would be if I terminated my employment with the Hercules Company; in that event, I would have felt ethically free to give him the desired information. I could not see where the compensation offered by OVAKIMIAN would pay me to terminate my employment with the Hercules Powder Company which paid me a good salary. Therefore, I told OVAKIMIAN that if I decided to terminate my employment or to furnish him the desired information, I would let him know. After talking this over with my wife, I decided not to furnish OVAKIMIAN the desired information or to terminate my employment since I could not see myself doing odd jobs for the Russians for the rest of my life.

SE 100-1320

"This was the last time I have ever contacted or been contacted by OVAKIMIAN and this was the only occasion where he attempted to solicit information from me.

"I have read this and the preceding two pages and have signed this page to signify that is the truth to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ ELTON R. ALLISON
9 June 1950

Witness:

DONALD L. COFFIN, F.B.I., Richland, Wn. 6/9/50.

THOMAS F. KELLY, Jr., Special Agent, F.B.I., Walla Walla, Wn. 6/9/50."

When questioned concerning the statement that "I could not see myself doing odd jobs for the Russians for the rest of my life", he stated that he meant that he could not see furnishing technical and research data which was available to him to the Russians for whatever compensation they offered him.

ALLISON advised that he had always considered WILLIAM MALISOFF as a pro-Russian and possibly a member of the Communist Party. However, he said that he read in the News Edition of the Industrial Engineers and Chemists that MALISOFF had died in 1947.

ALLISON emphatically denied that he had ever furnished any information to OVAKIMIAN -- that he had communicated with OVAKIMIAN while he, ALLISON, was in Russia, and he further stated that OVAKIMIAN, nor any other individual whom he thought to be a Russian Agent, had contacted him after OVAKIMIAN had offered to compensate him for obtaining the plans of the Kenvil Plant of the Hercules Powder Company.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SE 100-1320

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is to be noted that ALLISON advised that his wife was present in the automobile when OVAKIMIAN offered to compensate him for the plans of the KENVIL PLANT of the HERCULESE POWDER COMPANY. She will not, however, be interviewed to verify this information, unless the Bureau so advises.

Reference: Bulet to Seattle dated Ma. 24, 1950, captioned "ELTON ROLAND ALLISON, ESPIONAGE - R".

Report of SA JULIAN P. BROWN dated May 29, 1941 at Newark, New Jersey.

LAW OFFICES
PEPPER, BODINE, STOKES & HAMILTON
2225-42 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 10, PA.

September 1, 1950

Mr. Joseph C. Reing,
United States Marshall,
3032 U. S. Court House,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Re: Harry Gold

65-4307*

Dear Mr. Reing:

You will recall that I sent you a copy of my letter to Mr. Cornelius of the F.B.I. dated August 31st in connection with whether Harry Gold could be permitted to attend services this month.

Mr. Cornelius' office called me in reply to my letter today and stated that the matter was entirely in your hands.

On behalf of Mr. Hamilton and myself I am writing to request your good offices in working out an arrangement whereby the prisoner could attend these important Jewish services.

Yours very truly,

ASB:H

J.C. Mr. Arthur Cornelius, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Widener Bldg., Phila. Pa.

65-4307-893

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>23</i>	FILED <i>23</i>
SEP 3 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Wm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : File

FROM : SAC A. CORNELIUS, JR.

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
Espionage (R)

DATE: August 28, 1950

Mr. BELMONT of the Bureau called and stated that the Department was furnishing to the U. S. Attorney at Philadelphia a statement of facts relative to the GOLD case, which the U. S. Attorney should use in presenting the matter to the court at the time of the sentencing of GOLD. He requested that contact be made with GLEESON promptly to determine if he wanted a Special Agent to be in court at the time of sentencing for the purpose of furnishing any additional information. He requested that I call him back and advise him of the decision of the U. S. Attorney in this matter.

Mr. BELMONT also stated that he would furnish to this office a copy of the statement of facts which was sent to the U. S. Attorney to be available.

I contacted Mr. GLEESON, and he advised that so far as the information to be furnished to the court was concerned he would stand on the indictment and the facts presented therein. He stated, however, he did not know how much more Judge McGRANERY would desire and that, therefore, "for safety's sake" he felt that a Special Agent thoroughly familiar with the case, probably T. SCOTT MILLER, should be in court at the time of sentencing in case Judge McGRANERY wanted any additional information.

GLEESON advised there was no date set for the sentencing; that he believed the court was also waiting for the report of the Probation Officer.

He advised also that he had asked the Department to advise him of the sentence which he should recommend and he has not yet received this information.

The above information was furnished to Mr. HENNRICH of the Bureau, and Mr. HENNRICH advised that the Agent would, of course, be made available and that we could plan on it being T. SCOTT MILLER, but that we should advise the Bureau as soon as the date of the sentencing was determined.

AC/mjm

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 28 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

65-4307-894

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : ASAC WILLIAM C. HINZE, JR.

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
Espionage (R)

DATE: August 28, 1950

Mr. AL BELMONT of the Bureau called 4.30 p.m., today, to advise that the instructions previously given to Mr. CORNELIUS had been changed. The instructions now are that we will have an Agent available in the office at the time GOLD comes up for sentence. The Agent will be available if USA GLEESON or the Judge needs him for any information other than that which is in the statement which is being prepared for GLEESON.

T. Scott Miller

Mr. BELMONT stated we are not going to have an Agent in court to hold Mr. GLEESON's hand.

The Bureau also desires to be informed as soon as possible the date when GOLD will be sentenced.

WCH/mjm

Important - taking up with Belmont & Tamm. Attention given to references in the hearing at that time to the fact the statement & can be reviewed!

65-4307-895

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 28 1950	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
<i>Hazen</i>	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

FILE NO. **65-4346** DAD;MBQ

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/5/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/2,3,5,15; 7/18, 27; 8/1,22,23/50	REPORT MADE BY ALBERT RUNDBAKEN
TITLE JOSEPH SCHULTZ			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Handwritten notes of HARRY GOLD indicate that he contemplated recruiting one JOSEPH SCHULTZ as a Soviet espionage agent. GOLD has advised that SCHULTZ and the information concerning him in the notes are all fictitious. Navy records and information from SHIRLEY OKEN, former associate of GOLD, indicate SCHULTZ was a fictitious character.

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon material obtained during a search by consent of the residence of HARRY GOLD, admitted Soviet espionage agent, on June 2 and 3, 1950.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA

HARRY GOLD of 6823 Kindred Street, on May 22, 1950, advised SA's T. SCOTT MILLER and RICHARD E. BRENNAN that he was the individual from whom Dr. EMIL KLAUS FUCHS received information concerning the atom bomb for transmission to Russia.

During a search of GOLD's residence by Bureau Agents on June 2 and 3, 1950, a number of sheets of paper in GOLD's handwriting, apparently referring to JOSEPH SCHULTZ, were found. They included the following.

65-4307-899

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>AM</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Philadelphia (1 - 65-4307)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; transform: rotate(-15deg); display: inline-block;"> Searched Serialized Indexed Filed </div>

ITEM NO. 1:

J. S. about 28 years of age, native of the U. S. through his parents, both living. I believe they originally came from Rumania or Russia. SCHULTZ's father is a tailor for one of the many clothing manufacturing companies in Philadelphia, and works fairly regularly, but not sufficient so to enable him to have very much money to fall back on. The elder SCHULTZ is mildly liberal (being a strong union man) but his politics are mostly of the inactive kind — what he would like to see done, not what he would like to do. SCHULTZ's mother is not of great interest, being an ordinary Jewish housewife.

SCHULTZ himself was educated in G. S. and H. S. and it was in the latter that I met him and in company with a group of other boys became quite friendly. After leaving school, JOE worked at several jobs and finally became a mechanic apprentice at the office. Since then he has worked himself up to the position of foreman in the construction and maintenance of naval aircraft.

ITEM NO. 2:

S. is now in charge of a group doing maintenance and repair work. At present they are taking care of the older planes used by the Naval Reserve as training ships. Several weeks previously they were working on a new type of plane which was being tested by Naval Flyers. JOE says they are often shifted from one job to another — the purpose, apparently, being that they do not get too familiar with any one type of plane. All of the work is in charge of officers in the regular Navy.

ITEM NO. 3:

I called him this past week and determined that he was still engaged in the same work.

After we left high school, I continued my acquaintance with S. and got to know him quite well, often meeting at his or other people's homes for a social evening of cards, etc. It was at one of these parties over a week ago that I met HERBERT EPS. of whom I shall write later.

SCHULTZ's politics and views have always been more pronouncedly radical than those of his father, and for a while, I had hopes of completely converting him to our viewpoint, but lately all has changed. About two

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM
SHIRLEY OKEN

During the search of GOLD's residence the herein before described notes in GOLD's handwriting concerning other individuals were located. One of the persons mentioned was SHIRLEY OKEN. GOLD said that she was a girl with whom he associated and who "jilted" him.

Investigation to locate her conducted by SA WILLIAM H. NAYLOR disclosed that she was now Mrs. MARTIN ZINMAN, 1341 Howell Street, Philadelphia. She was interviewed by SA NAYLOR on August 1, 1950 at the Philadelphia Office, at which time she furnished among other information the following:

She resided at 2432 South Philip Street, Philadelphia, from about 1933 to 1939, at which time she moved to 2510 South 2nd Street, Philadelphia, where she resided until 1941. From about 1933 until 1939, while in the Philip Street neighborhood, she was active in a group of young people which included HARRY GOLD, who resided in the 2500 block of South Philip Street. She stated that GOLD had three close friends at that time, a neighborhood boy, DANNY GUSICK, a fellow named DOUGHERTY (MORRELL DOUGHERTY), who worked with GOLD as a chemist at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, and a boy named FRANK, whose last name was unknown.

Mrs. ZINMAN was questioned thoroughly concerning the statements of HARRY GOLD regarding her and others of their alleged friends. She declared that she had no knowledge of the existence of any person named HERBERT EPSTEIN or any individuals named DOROTHY, DON or SCHULTZ.

INFORMATION FROM NAVY RECORDS
CONCERNING ONE JOSEPH SCHULTZ

Special Agent JAMES A. McBRIDE reviewed records of the Naval Records Management Center, Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa., which reflected the following:

One JOSEPH SCHULTZ, who was born September 27, 1916 at Philadelphia, Pa., was employed as an electrician in the Industrial Department of the Navy Yard in Philadelphia from July 24, 1942 until March 27, 1946, when he was separated due to a reduction in force. According to the records he was suspended for fifteen days in July, 1944 for sleeping on duty. His personnel file listed his parents as DAVID SCHULTZ, born October, 1892 in Russia, address, 910 Holly Street, Philadelphia; and his mother as

FANNU SKURAT, who was born in May, 1892 in Russia, and resided at the same address. SCHULTZ's addresses were listed as follows:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
10/33 — 11/39	1122 Poplar Street Philadelphia, Pa.
11/39 — 5/41	3724 Fairmount Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.
5/41 — 3/46	910 North Holly Street Philadelphia, Pa.

He was listed as having attended the Central High School, Ogontz and Olney Avenues, Philadelphia, for three years from 1931 until 1934. He did not graduate. His employment record reflected that he had been employed in electrical work from January, 1935 until April, 1939 by one SAM GOMER, 731 Wood Street, Philadelphia, and had operated his own electrical business May, 1939 until July, 1942. He had been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act with Local Board #24, 3731 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. His order number was 226.

It is noted that SCHULTZ's addresses were all in the northern part of Philadelphia, and the high school he is listed as attending is situated in the extreme northern section of Philadelphia.

Mr. JOSEPH E. CROWLEY, Superintendent of Employer-Employee Relations, Naval Ship Yard, was contacted by the writer and advised that his records corroborated the above information concerning JOSEPH SCHULTZ, who had been employed in the Ship Yard Section of the Navy Yard as an electrician third class from 1942 to 1946. CROWLEY declared there was no record of JOSEPH SCHULTZ having been employed at the Navy Yard at an earlier period. He declared that it was unlikely an electrician third class would have done any work on airplanes at the Navy Yard. He explained that while it was highly improbable it would not be impossible as occasionally different sections of the Navy Yard borrow employees from one another.

PH 65-4346

Mr. WILLIAM B. KRAN, Superintendent of Employer and Employee Relations, Naval Air Material Center, Navy Yard, advised that he personally knew all of the foremen in the Aviation Section since 1935, and could not recall anyone named SCHULTZ. He explained that the records of the Naval Aviation Material Center failed to contain any information concerning the employment of a JOSEPH SCHULTZ in that Division of the Navy Yard. He also advised that it was highly unlikely a third class electrician would have done mechanical work or even electrical work on airplanes as the airplane electricians generally had a specialized background in aircraft electrical work.

Both Mr. KRAN and Mr. CROWLEY explained that the Industrial Department of the Navy Yard included the shipyard which is a separate section from the Naval Air Material Center. Both the shipyard and the Naval Air Material Center are separate and distinct operations within the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Employees in one section do not normally perform work in the other.

MISCELLANEOUS

At 910 North Holly Street no record of the residence there of JOSEPH SCHULTZ was located.

Post Office Inspector WILLIAM R. RAMSBOTTOM, 30th Street Post Office, advised that JOSEPH SCHULTZ, on August 15, 1949, moved from 910 North Holly Street to 1110 North 41st Street.

- P E N D I N G -

PH 65-1346

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By letter dated August 24, 1950, the Bureau was requested to authorize the interview of JOSEPH SCHULTZ to determine if he knew HARRY GOLD or had any information concerning GOLD.

PH 65-4316

LEADS

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

WILL at 1110 North 41st Street locate and interview JOSEPH SCHULTZ to determine if he knew HARRY GOLD or could possibly be the JOSEPH SCHULTZ listed by GOLD in his reports as a possible espionage recruit.

LAW OFFICES

PEPPER, BODINE, STOKES & HAMILTON

2225-42 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 10, PA.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
WILLIAM B. BODINE
THOMAS STOKES
ISAAC A. PENNYPACKER
JOSEPH S. CONWELL
JOHN D. H. HAMILTON
FREDERICK H. SPOTTS
PHILIP L. LEIDY
ERNEST SCOTT
JAMES ALAN MONTGOMERY, JR.
THOMAS E. COMBER, JR.
JOSEPH S. CONWELL, JR.
WILLIAM CARSON BODINE
CLEMENT J. CLARKE, JR.
RICHARD BENSON
JOHN SAILER
HAROLD SCOTT BAILE
JAMES A. MOORE
WILLIAM W. KEENAN
FRANK C. P. MCGILM
JAMES J. DAVIS, JR.
HUBERT P. EARLE
AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD
JOSEPH F. TILGHMAN
RICHARD C. SORLIEN

WASHINGTON OFFICE
WARNER BUILDING
501 13TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
CABLE ADDRESS
'PEPFI'
PHILADELPHIA
RITTENHOUSE 6-6414

August 31, 1950

Re: U. S. vs. Gold

Mr. Arthur Cornelius, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Widener Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Cornelius:

Mr. Hamilton and I spoke with Harry Gold at Holmesburg Prison today, at which time he reported to us that he had been visited by Rabbi Nathan, who I gather is the prison Chaplain. Gold wishes to attend Jewish services for Rosh Hasannah on September 12th and Yom Kippur on September 21st. When Rabbi Nathan and Gold requested the guards at Holmesburg for permission to do this, they were informed that Gold, since he is being held under maximum security regulations, would not be free to go.

I am writing to inquire whether some arrangement could not be made to permit Gold to partake in these religious ceremonies which are of the highest importance to members of the Jewish faith. You have Gold's promise to give information to no one in the course of the services and, if this is not sufficient, I should think that some method of close surveillance could be worked out which would forestall any possibility of a leak since the services are held within the prison walls.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the United States Marshal, Joseph C. Reing.

Very truly yours,

Augustus S. Ballard
Augustus S. Ballard

9/1/50 - phoned Ballard & told him this was - g to U.S.M., for 70 E.

Sac copy sent.

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED *W* FILED *W*
65-4307-900
SEP 1 1950
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

SAC, Seattle

9/13/50

SAC, Philadelphia

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Seattle file 65-3096)

Reurlet 8/28/50 and New York let 9/7/50.

Enclosed herewith are two photographs of FERDINAND PHILIP HELLER and one photo of THOMAS L. BLACK. One photograph of HELLER was taken in 1941 and the other, as indicated on the photograph, was taken in 1950. The photograph of THOMAS L. BLACK was taken in June of 1950.

Enclosures (AMSD)

HAS:cab

65-4307 *lab*

cc: 65-4348 (FERDINAND P. HELLER)
65-4332 (THOMAS L. BLACK)

65-4307-901

LAW OFFICES
PEPPER, BODINE, STOKES & HAMILTON
2225-42 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 10, PA.

WASHINGTON OFFICE
WARNER BUILDING
501 13TH STREET, N.W.
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WILLIAM CARBON BODINE
CLEMENT J. CLARKE, JR.
RICHARD BENSON
JOHN BAILER
MAROLO SCOTT BAILE
JAMES A. MOORE
WILLIAM M. KEENAN
FRANK C. P. MCGILVER
JAMES J. DAVIS, JR.
HUBERT P. EARLE
AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD
JOSEPH F. TILGHMAN
RICHARD C. SORLIEN

August 31, 1950

Re: U. S. vs. Harry Gold

Mr. Arthur Cornelius, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Widener Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Cornelius:

On August 24, 1950 I interviewed Albert Sklar, 2527 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, who was a friend of Harry Gold. At that time Mr. Sklar gave me two letters written to him by Gold which are enclosed herewith for such use as you may care to make of them, with the understanding that I have promised to return them to Mr. Sklar when they have served your purposes. He is perfectly agreeable to having the F. B. I. examine them.

I think you will find the letters self-explanatory. I might add that Mr. Sklar said that the funds that were asked by Gold were in due course advanced to him. I asked Sklar why he happened to retain these letters and he said that it was probably because they represented the single instance to Sklar's knowledge of Harry Gold's asking someone to do him a favor.

Very truly yours,

Augustus S. Ballard
Augustus S. Ballard

*see exhibit
65-4307-18-15(25)*

*has done
been done
9/2/50
Rg*

*talk to Sklar for
any attendant details,
& return his letters.
First photostat them.*

65-4307-910

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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Lawson *Rg*

FILE

DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA

FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-4307

VOLUME NO. 19

SERIALS 913

THR

966

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File No: 65-4307Re: HARRY GOLDDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
913	10/4/50	HQ to SAC, ALBANY MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
913	10/4/50	COPY	1	-	DITTO
914	10/4/50	SAC, NY TO HQ MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE NY FILE 65-15324
915	10/2/50	SA to SAC PHILA HARRY GOLD	1	1	
916	10/2/50	TELETYPE TO HQ FROM PHILA HARRY GOLD	1	2	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
917	10/3/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ & NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
918	10/6/50	HQ TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
919	10/6/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ & NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
920	10/6/50	SAC, PHILA TO HQ MEMO OSCAR J. VAGO	2	-	SEE BUFILE 101-1988
921	10/9/50	REPORT FROM PHILA HARRY GOLD	17	-	SEE BUFILE 65-58805
922	10/10/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ/PHILA/HQ HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
923	10/12/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ/NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449

File No: 65-4307Re: HARRY GOLDDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
924	10/13/50	HQ TO SAC PHILA, MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
925	10/13/50	NY TELETYPE TO WFO, PHILA, HQ HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
926	10/16/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY/PHILA HARRY GOLD	1	-	DITTO
927	9/28/50	HQ memo to PHILA HARRY GOLD	3	-	DITTO
928	10/17/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY/PHILA HARRY GOLD	1	-	DITTO
929	10/13/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	1	
930	10/16/50	HQ TO SAC KNOXVILLE HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
931	10/16/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	1	
932	10/16/50	HQ TO SAC, NY MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE NY FILE 65-15324
933	10/2/50	HARRY GOLD STATEMENT TO FBI	4	4	
934	10/11/50	SAC, PHILA TO HQ MEMO	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
935	10/16/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ & NY ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	4	-	SEE BUFILE 100-365040

File No: 65-4307Re: HARRY GOLDDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
936	10/19/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ & NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
937	10/20/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ/ NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	DITTO
938	10/23/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ & PHILA HARRY GOLD	1	-	F2151 102378 SEE NY FILE 65-15324-711
939	10/20/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	1	
940	10/24/50	ASAC TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	1	
941	10/18/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ & NY UNSUB	4	4	PROCESS 101879 F2151 SEE BUFILE 65-57449
942	10/26/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO DR. EARL FLOSBORN	1	1	
943	10/26/50	SAC, PHILA MEMO TO HQ HARRY GOLD	10	-	F2151 102779 SEE BUFILE 65-58805-714
944	11/4/50	SAC, PHILA TO HQ MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
945	11/2/50	REPORT FROM NEW HAVEN HARRY GOLD	6	-	DITTO
946	11/7/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 100-365040
947	11/8/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	2	2	

File No: 65-4307

Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
948	11/7/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	1	
949	11/7/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	1	
950	11/7/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	1	
951	6/9/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	19	19	
952	11/10/50	ASAC TO SAC, PHILA, MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	1	
953	11/15/50	SAC, PHILA TO SAC, NY MEMO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-95068 OR NY FILE 105-106702
954	11/15/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ/NY ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	-	SEE BUFILE 100-365040
955	11/16/50	SAC, NY TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE NY FILE 65-15324
956	11/16/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	1	
957	11/17/50	SAC, PHILA TO HQ MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
958	11/28/50	SAC, PHILA TO FILE HARRY GOLD	1	1	
959	11/30/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY/PHILA HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449

File No: 65-4307

Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
960	11/30/50	HQ to SAC, NY MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
961	11/25/50	SAC, PHILA TO SAC NY MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-15324
962	11/27/50	SA TO SAC, PHILA MEMO HARRY GOLD	1	1	
963	11/28/50	PHILA TELETYPE TO HQ/NY HARRY GOLD	1	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
964	12/1/50	SAC, PHILA TO HQ MEMO HARRY GOLD	2	2	SEE BUFILE 65-57449
965	11/29/50	LETTER FROM JUDGE MC GRANERY TO USA GLEASON	1	1	
966	12/4/50	REPORT FROM PHILA HARRY GOLD	11	-	SEE BUFILE 65-57449

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Section 19
Serials 913 To 966
See Section 20

65-4307
Section 19
Serials 913 To 966

- See also Nos. 65-4296
- 65-4318
- 65-4331
- 65-4333
- 65-4335
- 65-4336

Note: See Sub A for newspaper clippings

X-ref.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 10/2/50

FROM : SA FREDERICK E. GRAPER

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD was.
ESP-R

Mr. C.A. MOYNIHAN of the Bureau telephonically communicated with this office at 9:03 PM this date. Mr. MOYNIHAN desired to know when the above captioned individual was to be sentenced, he advised that the Bureau must be advised immediately of the date set for sentencing to enable the Bureau to have this information before the press gets the date.

The writer advised that the SAC and case supervisor would be contacted in a effort to obtain date of sentencing. Mr. MOYNIHAN Requested this office advise the Bureau immediately as to date of sentencing if known.

65-4307

65-4307-915

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FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
LM	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA N. S. HARZENSTEIN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, wa.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 10-13-50

On October 11, 1950 Attorney BALLARD telephoned the SAC and advised that he and Attorney HAMILTON planned to confer with GOLD at the county prison on the afternoon of October 13. SA JENSEN was advised so that he will not attempt to interview GOLD on that afternoon.

NSH/vmi
65-4307

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65-4307-928

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA N. S. HARZENSTEIN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 10-16-50

On October 12, 1950 at about 12:15 P.M. Mr. BALLARD telephoned the office and left a message that he and Mr. HAMILTON, the attorneys for HARRY GOLD, would not interview GOLD at the jail October 13, as previously advised, but that GOLD would be available on that afternoon for interview by Agents if desired.

NSH/vml
65-4307

65-4307-931

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hm

"October 2, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT G. JENSEN and RALPH J. T. CARTER, 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.

"I first heard of OSCAR JOHN VAGO in 1943 from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who was at that time furnishing me with technical information for transmittal to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN at this time wanted me to get financial assistance for him from SEMEN M. SEMENOV so that he, BROTHMAN, could hire OSCAR JOHN VAGO and JACK MILLER. VAGO and MILLER were to work for HENRY GOLWYNNE or rather the Chemurgy Design Corporation. BROTHMAN was a partner with ART WEBER and HENRY GOLWYNNE in this firm.

"SEMENOV was my Russian espionage superior at this time. I informed him of BROTHMAN's request which he rejected rather violently.

"VAGO and MILLER had been described, by BROTHMAN, to me as sincere and convinced Communists who could form the nucleus of a later development of a BROTHMAN organization. This organization to produce and design chemical processes for the Soviet Union. This venture of BROTHMAN's was all to be backed by Amtorg or Russian money.

933712
65-4307-974^m

"I first met VAGO in May of 1946 on the morning I came to work for A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES. He was a partner in this firm and was also a design engineer and the chief draftsman.

"Many times in the ensuing months, VAGO would spend a great deal of time in the office on 32nd Street in discussing such matters as what had gone in his own particular "Communist Party Club" the night before. He would also dwell at some length on news items and editorials in the New York Herald Tribune and would expostulate about the perfidy of the capitalist press in general.

"Later when the design offices had been moved to the Chatham-Phenix Bldg. in Long Island City, on one occasion, BROTHMAN became upset for we were delayed in completing a report for the Mettur Chemical Co. of India, because OSCAR VAGO was at that very moment busy selling a special edition of the DAILY WORKER in Queens Plaza. On at least one other occasion, VAGO told me of having sold the DAILY WORKER in both his home neighborhood, Rego Park, and nearby Queens Village.

"Sometime in the spring of 1948, a mimeographed series of pamphlets criticizing the policies of the National Leaders of the American Communist Party came out. These pamphlets were issued by an individual whose name may have been "FRANKLIN." To the best of my knowledge, this "FRANKLIN" became a leader of a factionalist group in Harlem.

"ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was much taken with the arguments presented by "FRANKLIN." He at one time argued these points before a

Communist Party Club in Chelsea, which is a section of Manhattan.

"A few days later, while I was working at the Elmhurst Laboratories of A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, VAGO called and asked me to come to his home some two miles distant. While at the VAGO residence, OSCAR stated his belief that the Chelsea Communists had been perfectly justified in ejecting BROTHMAN from their meeting. VAGO added that in his own Rego Park Club, BROTHMAN would not have succeeded in even getting a few words of criticism out.

"In late May of 1948, BROTHMAN went to Switzerland to sell one of the firm's processes to the Lonza Co. of that country. After he had left, we discovered that BROTHMAN was planning to deprive the rest of his associates from their fair share of any future income of A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES. On one evening in the week following BROTHMAN's departure for Switzerland, PHIL LEVINE and I were at the VAGO home discussing what procedure we should best follow to insure that our interests in A. BROTHMAN could be protected. As we were preparing to leave, I mentioned that I was in no position to be too harsh with BROTHMAN. VAGO then added that he too did not wish to undergo any scrutiny by the F.B.I., inasmuch as there was an irregularity involved in his leaving the United States for Hungary after his first stay in America. He elaborated on this only to the extent that while the authorities thought or believed he had actually left for Hungary, he was in reality still in the United States.

"PHIL LEVINE, who was present during this entire conversation, was a co-worker of VAGO and mine at ABRAHAM BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES.

"The next time this matter of irregularities in connection with VAGO's entry into the United States came up, was in December of 1949. I was in New York City on a visit to the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace. At 5:30 or 6:00 p.m., on the evening of the first Friday in December 1949, I called VAGO just to say hello, but OSCAR insisted I come over to his house for dinner and a talk. At the end of several hours of conversation, VAGO again mentioned his fear of an investigation concerning the irregularities of his movements in and out of the United States of America in the late twenties or early thirties. This was the last time that I saw or heard from OSCAR JOHN VAGO.

"This is to certify that I, HARRY GOLD, have read the above statement consisting of this and four other pages. I have placed my initials at the bottom of the preceding four pages signifying that I have read those pages. I have also placed my initials at the corrections indicated on page 2 and again on page 4. The information that I have furnished above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
October 2, 1950.
Philadelphia, Penna."

"Witnessed by:

ROBERT O. JENSEN
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
October 2, 1950, Philadelphia, Penna.

RALPH J. T. CARTER, JR.
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
October 2, 1950, Philadelphia, Penna."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA N. S. HARZENSTEIN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

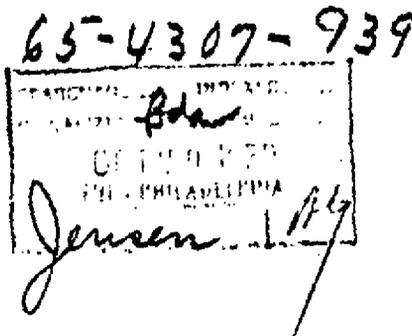
DATE: 10-20-50

On the morning of 10-19-50 Mr. FRANK LONG, City Editor, Evening Bulletin, a confidential source, advised that the case of HARRY GOLD had come up in District Court this morning. The U. S. Attorney GLEESON had asked the Judge for continuance. Judge McGRANERY had expressed himself as desiring to sentence GOLD today and there was some argument with GLEESON. As a consequence Judge McGRANERY set December 7 as a final date for sentence.

This was subsequently confirmed by telephone by the writer with Mr. GLEESON. He said that he had requested a date for sentence be set subsequent to January 1, 1951. The Judge had definitely over-ruled him and had definitely set December 7 as a date for sentence.

Any possible continuance in the BROTHMAN case in New York is not likely to effect the Judge's decision here. Mr. GLEESON said that as a matter of criminal procedure he is in accord with the Judge on the theory that if GOLD is going to tell the truth in any other trial, he will do so whether he has been sentenced or not. Mr. GLEESON said that he discussed the matter just yesterday by telephone with Mr. WHEARTY of the Department of Justice and expressed both the Judge's and his views that there should be no further continuances.

NSH/ymj
65-4307



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : ASAC WILLIAM C. HINZE, JR.

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 24, 1950

The October 20, 1950 edition of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" contained a news item concerning HARRY GOLD's appearance at Federal Court for sentencing on October 19, 1950. This item also contains a statement indicating that Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY told USA GERALD A. GLEESON that he would talk personally with Director HOOVER concerning this case.

had talked
Supervisor HARTENSTEIN called to the writer's attention the fact that a teletype had been sent to the Bureau on the GOLD case, but this information had not been previously known since no agents were present in court.

In view of the reference to the Director, I telephonically communicated with Mr. PAUL HENRICH, of the Bureau, and relayed the above and also read to him the quotation attributed to Judge McGRANERY.

WCH:as
65-4307

65-4307-940

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WCH

~~TOP SECRET~~

BUREAU AND NEW YORK

FBI, PHILADELPHIA

10/18/50

4:35 PM

WJ

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WA. MAY [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE MY LETTER DATED OCTOBER ELEVEN, BEARING THIS CAPTION. ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY,

b1

THE PHOTOGRAPH OF PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSIMOV WAS SHOWN TO HARRY GOLD. GOLD EXECUTED THE FOLLOWING SIGNED STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE PICTURE BEARING THE LETTER B OF IT.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF

DATE

Classification
10-27-78

OCTOBER EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY

"I, HARRY GOLD, MAKE THE FOLLOWING VOLUNTARY STATEMENT TO ROBERT G. JENSEN WHO HAS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO ME AS A

SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

I KNOW THAT I DO NOT HAVE TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT AND THAT ANYTHING I SAY MAY BE USED AGAINST ME IN A COURT OF LAW.

I ALSO KNOW THAT I AM ENTITLED TO BENEFIT OF COUNSEL.

"ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN FIFTY I WAS SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE NAME IS PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSIMOV. I AM COMPLETELY CERTAIN HE IS THE PERSON WHO CONTACTED ME IN THE UPSTAIRS LOUNGE OF THE EARLE THEATRE IN THE BRONX (VERY CLOSE TO THE YANKEE STADIUM). THIS CONTACT WAS MADE ABOUT EIGHT P. M. ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER TWENTY SIX NINETEEN FORTY SIX.

"EARLIER THAT EVENING ABOUT FIVE THIRTY P. M., I HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL AT MY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, THE ELMHURST LABORATORIES

CLASSIFIED BY 1257
EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
10-26-78

HGSJ/kob
65-4427

65-4427

cc: 65-4307

65-4307-941

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

OF A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES. THE MAN WHO CALLED ME IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS "JOHN." I READILY RECOGNIZED HIS VOICE AS THAT OF "JOHN", THE SOVIET AGENT WITH WHOM I HAD STEADILY ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ON ATOMIC ENERGY FROM MARCH OF NINETEEN FORTY FOUR UNTIL LATE JANUARY OR EARLY FEBRUARY NINETEEN FORTY SIX. "JOHN" ASKED ME TO COME TO THE RENDEZVOUS AT THE EARLE THEATRE AT THE DESIGNATED TIME THAT VERY EVENING.

IN THE EARLY PART OF THE SAME MONTH, I HAD RECEIVED IN THE MAIL AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING MERELY TWO TICKETS TO A SPORTING EVENT AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY. THIS WAS A PREARRANGED CODE TO INFORM ME THAT A MEETING WITH "JOHN" WAS SCHEDULED FOR EIGHT THIRTY OR NINE P. M. (BUT AT A SPECIFIC ODD MINUTE) AT THE BROADWAY STATION OF THE ASTORIA ELEVATED LINE IN NEW YORK CITY. HOWEVER, THE ENVELOPE HAD BEEN IMPROPERLY ADDRESSED AND I RECEIVED IT FULLY A WEEK LATE AT MY PHILADELPHIA HOME. I WAS THEREFORE UNABLE TO KEEP THE APPOINTMENT WITH "JOHN".

ON DECEMBER TWENTY SIX NINETEEN FORTY SIX, I WENT TO THE EARLE THEATRE WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE DESIGNATED TIME. AT ONE MINUTE BEFORE EIGHT P. M. I ASCENDED TO THE UPSTAIRS LOUNGE OF THE MOVIE HOUSE. THERE I WAS ACCOSTED BY THE MAN I HAVE POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSIMOV. UPON NOTICING MY ASTONISHMENT, AS I EXPECTED "JOHN", THIS CONTACT SAID "I AM PAUL" PRONOUNCING IT AS THOUGH IT WERE "FOWL." THEREUPON HE PRODUCED AN IRREGULARLY TORN PIECE OF PAPER, IN ACTUALITY PART OF A LETTERHEAD FROM AN INVOICE FROM THE ARTHUR H.

PAGE THREE

THOMAS CO. A PHILADELPHIA LABORATORY SUPPLY HOUSE. ON THE BACK OF THIS PAPER, AND IN MY HANDWRITING WAS THE PHRASE - "PAUL STREET", OF WHICH I HAD THE MATCHING PIECE. THE MATCHING PIECE HAD ON IT THE WORDS "DIRECTIONS TO P - ". THE TEAR SEPARATED THE TWO SECTIONS WHICH, WHEN BROUGHT TOGETHER SAID "DIRECTIONS TO PAUL STREET." I IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZED THIS AS OUR MEANS OF VERIFYING EACH OTHERS IDENTITY.

THIS MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION BY AN ALTERNATE SOVIET AGENT HAD BEEN AGREED UPON BY "JOHN" AND I IN AUGUST OF NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. THIS AGREEMENT WAS REACHED AT A SEAFOOD RESTAURANT-BAR ON THE AFOREMENTIONED CORNER OF THE BROADWAY STOP OF THE ASTORIA ELEVATED.

FEDOSIMOV, IMMEDIATELY AFTER PRESENTING HIS IDENTIFICATION, FOLLOWED BY SAYING, "YOU HAVE PAPERS FROM THE DOCTOR?" I REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE AND A SAVAGE LOOK OF DISAPPOINTMENT CAME OVER THE FEATURES OF THIS MAN. THE "DOCTOR" WAS THE CODE NAME USED BY "JOHN" AND ME FOR DR. KLAUS FUCHS. FEDOSIMOV THEN INSTRUCTED ME IN HALTING ENGLISH TO PROCEED TO THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THIRTY FOURTH STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE, BUT "OUTSIDE THE BAR", WHERE I WAS TO MEET "JOHN" IN AN HOUR.

THE WHOLE MEETING WITH FEDOSIMOV TOOK NOT MORE THAN A MINUTE, POSSIBLY LESS. THIS IS THE ONLY CONTACT THAT I HAVE HAD WITH FEDOSIMOV. I HAVE NEVER SEEN HIM SINCE THIS MEETING.

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR

I DID KEEP THE MEETING WITH "JOHN" THAT HAS JUST BEEN MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS. "JOHN", I HAVE PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. IN ADDITION TO THE FOREGOING INFORMATION GIVEN CONCERNING MY CONTACT IN THE EARLE THEATRE ON DECEMBER TWENTY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY SIX, I HAVE PLACED MY NAME, THE DATE AND THE PLACE ON THE BACK OF THE PHOTOGRAPH I IDENTIFIED AS THIS CONTACT OF MINE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, HARRY GOLD, HAVE READ THE FOREGOING STATEMENT CONSISTING OF THIS AND THREE OTHER PAGES. I HAVE PLACED MY INITIALS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE THREE PRECEDING PAGES. I HAVE ALSO PLACED MY INITIALS AT DELETIONS MADE ON PAGE TWO AND ON PAGE THREE. THE INFORMATION THAT I HAVE FURNISHED VOLUNTARILY IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY BELIEF AND KNOWLEDGE.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
OCTOBER EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WITNESSED BY:

/s/ ROBERT G. JENSEN, SPECIAL AGENT
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCTOBER EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC

10/26/50

SA ROBERT G. JENSEN

DR. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia report of SA HOWARD A. SEARL dated 10/18/50.

On October 24, 1950, a photograph of the above captioned subject was shown to HARRY GOLD, who advised that he has seen this individual at meetings of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Physiological Society. These meetings were held at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

GOLD believes this man to be a bio-chemist or a bacteriologist employed at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. The period during which GOLD saw this person was from September 1948 to May 1950 while GOLD was employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

GOLD has no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of the subject.

RGJ:WEM
100-6932

cc: (65-4307)

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65-4307-942

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA ROBERT G. JENSEN

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 11/8/50

On 11/4/50 MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY, a long time friend of HARRY GOLD, was interviewed by the writer at this office. DOUGHERTY advised that on the evening of 11/3/50 he had received a telephone call at his home. This call was from an individual who identified himself to DOUGHERTY as Mr. TERRY. TERRY requested that DOUGHERTY call him back at WALNUT 2-9501, which he said was a pay phone in the lobby of the Ben Franklin Hotel. DOUGHERTY said that TERRY told him that he did not care to discuss any matter over the DOUGHERTY family phone. DOUGHERTY then went to a pay phone and called Mr. TERRY back. At this time TERRY told him that he was seeking information in connection with the GOLD matter. TERRY also told DOUGHERTY that he represented a client in New York, but he refused to identify the client who he represented.

DOUGHERTY advised that he was non-specific in talking to TERRY and did not particularly want to assist him in any way. TERRY then told DOUGHERTY it might be necessary to serve a subpoena on DOUGHERTY. DOUGHERTY then advised that he scheduled an appointment with Mr. TERRY for 9:30 A.M. the following morning at DOUGHERTY's office.

It was prior to this scheduled appointment that DOUGHERTY appeared at this office and furnished the preceding information. DOUGHERTY was asked to furnish the results of his interview with Mr. TERRY to this office. This he readily agreed to do.

At 10:50 A.M. MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY called back and advised that Mr. TERRY had not kept the appointment scheduled for 9:30 that morning. DOUGHERTY advised that he had learned from his secretary that TERRY had called at his office the preceding day and had furnished the name JOHN TERRY to his secretary. DOUGHERTY advised that his secretary described Mr. TERRY as being a man in his late 40's or early 50's, slightly bald with hair graying at the temples, and about 5'1" or 5'2" in height.

DOUGHERTY advised that he called the Ben Franklin Hotel after TERRY did not show up for the appointment. He said that the hotel advised him

RGL/mm
65-4307

cc: 65-4318

65-4307-947

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Memo to SAC

11/8/50

that a JOHN TERRY was not registered there on 11/4/50. DOUGHERTY said that he had called the hotel on the night of 11/3/50 and had been informed that a Mr. JOHN TERRY from New York was registered in Room 864.

The information set forth in the preceding paragraphs has been furnished to Supervisor HARZENSTEIN who in turn discussed the matter with SAC CORNELIUS. The matter was also discussed by telephone with Supervisor ROBERT GRANVILLE of the New York Office. Supervisor GRANVILLE advised that the New York Office had knowledge of a Mr. TERRY who is reportedly a private eye. It was the opinion of the New York office that TERRY may have been hired by the attorneys representing ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. The Bureau is cognizant of this matter.