

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS **FILE**

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. 65-57449

VOLUME NO. 22

SERIALS

591 ONLY

NOTICE

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

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

File No: 65-57449
section 22

Re: Harry Gold

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-4307 BKF

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 31 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/22, 23, 6/1-4, 6, 7, 10-13, 15, 16, 21-22, 26, 29, 7/10-11, 17, 21/50
TITLE HARRY GOLD, was.		REPORT MADE BY ROBERT G. JENSEN
CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R		
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-14-82 BY 3012/2/1/CL5 #80-1840CV</p>		
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>HARRY GOLD, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, arrested on 5/23/50. Following GOLD's arrest and incarceration in Holmesburg County Prison, Philadelphia, he furnished, on interview, information concerning <u>ALFRED DEAN SLACK</u>, <u>DAVID GREENGLASS</u> and <u>ABRAHAM BROTHMAN</u>. GOLD on 6/1/50 advised that the unknown American, was "MARTIN," was <u>AL SLACK</u>. He identified a photograph of <u>ALFRED DEAN SLACK</u> as being identical with <u>AL SLACK</u>. Details of GOLD's version of his association with and materials received from SLACK in Rochester, N.Y. and Kingsport, Tenn., listed in two separate signed statements. SLACK met "SAM" on 12/7/41 in N.Y.C. GOLD said he had to give SLACK "pep talks" as SLACK did not desire to continue in espionage activities. Items secured during search of residence of HARRY GOLD relating to material showing association of SLACK and GOLD, listed in sequence. GOLD's version of where he obtained each item set forth. GOLD advised that in June 1945, following his contact of <u>EMIL JULIUS KLAUS RUCHS</u> in Santa Fe, N.M., he also contacted an American soldier in Albuquerque, N.M. GOLD's signed statement relative to dealings with this unknown contact set out. Description of the American soldier and his wife furnished. Albuquerque Confidential Informant T-1 advised <u>DAVID GREENGLASS</u> logical suspect. Current photographs of house in which GOLD in residence during the pertinent period shown to GOLD. Current photographs of <u>DAVID GREENGLASS</u> and his wife also shown. On 6/15/50 GOLD identified a photograph of <u>DAVID GREENGLASS</u> as individual from whom he obtained information in June 1945 at Albuquerque, N.M. On 7/10/50 GOLD, in signed statement, advised he had torn piece of paper to present to <u>DAVID GREENGLASS</u> as means of identification in 1945. <u>GREENGLASS</u> had other piece of torn paper that matched segment in GOLD's possession. GOLD states he now believes the relative he was to contact in December 1945 for information re <u>GREENGLASS</u> may have been named <u>JULIUS</u>. GOLD again stated that <u>GREENGLASS's</u> wife, <u>RUTH GREENGLASS</u>, had knowledge of husband's activities. GOLD on 7/11/50</p>		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>5 Bureau (65-38805) 4 COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>3 New York (65-15324) 12 OCT 24 1967</p> <p>2 Albany 1 San Francisco (Info)</p> <p>2 Albuquerque 1 Washington Field (Info)</p> <p>2 Knoxville 3 Philadelphia</p> <p>1 Los Angeles (Info)</p>		<p>65-57449-591</p> <p>1 AUG. 2 1950</p> <p>12</p> <p>RECORDED - 47</p> <p>INDEXED - 47</p>

52 AUG 17 1950

furnished two signed statements re his knowledge of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD relates he met BROTHMAN at direction of Soviet espionage superior, SEMIEN SEMENOV, in 1941. BROTHMAN stated he did not get along with GOLD's predecessor, HELEN. GOLD used alias of FRANK KESSLER in meeting BROTHMAN. During early 1942 BROTHMAN furnished complete and detailed report on Buna-S material to GOLD for transmission to Soviets. GOLD received instructions from SEMENOV to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN for turning over Buna-S material. In late 1942 BROTHMAN delivered to GOLD information in great detail concerning mixing equipment for transmittal to the Soviets. Subsequent to furnishing this data, perhaps early in 1943, GOLD states BROTHMAN, SEMENOV and GOLD met in Lincoln Hotel, N.Y.C. This meeting was of some five hours' duration. BROTHMAN furnished material re an aerosol dispenser and magnesium powder to GOLD for transmittal to Soviets. This material was not turned over to SEMENOV, according to GOLD. GOLD states BROTHMAN never received any remuneration for his work for Soviets. However, GOLD advised that in connection with Buna-S material, BROTHMAN did receive money for blue-printing expenses. BROTHMAN was interested in receiving Soviet financial backing for work on various chemical processes. SEMENOV, when informed by GOLD of this, stated that BROTHMAN should secure a job with a large industrial firm and in that way assist the Soviets. In early 1944 GOLD had a new Soviet contact, JOHN, identified subsequently by him as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. This new Soviet espionage superior told GOLD under no conditions to meet BROTHMAN again. GOLD, in supplement to first signed statement on 7/12/50, said shortly after BROTHMAN met SEMENOV in Lincoln Hotel in early 1943, he again met BROTHMAN. At this meeting GOLD was introduced to WART WEBER by BROTHMAN as "FRANK". WEBER at this meeting said, "Shake the hand that shook the hand of ---, you know." GOLD said that WEBER referred to BROTHMAN's meeting with SEMENOV. BROTHMAN told GOLD subsequently he had not discussed SEMENOV meeting with WEBER. GOLD, in separate signed statement furnished on 7/11/50, stated that at BROTHMAN's bidding he told untrue story re his initial meeting and association with BROTHMAN, to FBI and Federal Grand Jury in N.Y.C. in summer of 1947. GOLD also said BROTHMAN did not know his true name until GOLD was employed by BROTHMAN in 1946. On 7/13/50 GOLD furnished supplemental signed statement re BROTHMAN's appearance before Federal Grand Jury. GOLD received impression that BROTHMAN had told associates that GOLD, when interviewed by FBI, had fixed entire blame on BROTHMAN. Various items secured during search of GOLD's residence showing relationship with BROTHMAN, set forth. GOLD's comments concerning these items listed. Certain of these items listed as emanating from Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa. Comments of Estimating Engineer J. K. McWILLIAMS, Hendrick Manufacturing Company, listed. GOLD's knowledge of espionage history of BROTHMAN set forth.

b7c

- P -

- 2 -

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

I. INTRODUCTION

HARRY GOLD, of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 22, 1950, advised Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN that he was the individual to whom Dr. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS passed information concerning the atomic bomb, for transmission to Russia.

Dr. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS on March 1, 1950 entered a plea of guilty to the charge of having transmitted atomic secrets of both Britain and the United States to the Soviet Union, before Lord Chief Justice GODDARD, in the Senior Assize Court of the British Empire, at London, England. FUCHS was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

On May 23, 1950, a hearing was held before United States District Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia. Federal Judge McGRANERY advised the subject of his constitutional rights and stated he was entitled to the benefit of counsel and at this time permitted HARRY GOLD to read a copy of the complaint filed against him in the Eastern District of New York on May 23, 1950. Upon completion of the hearing before Federal Judge McGRANERY, bail was set in the amount of \$100,000, and GOLD was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal in default of bail. GOLD was removed by the United States Marshal and placed in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia. He was later removed from the Moyamensing County Prison because of the crowded conditions and placed in the Holmesburg County Prison by prison authorities.

Following the arrest and incarceration of HARRY GOLD in the Holmesburg County Prison at Philadelphia, he has been interviewed on a continuing basis by Special Agents MILLER and BRENNAN. During the course of these interviews, he has furnished the information set out in succeeding sections of this report concerning his American contacts, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, DAVID GREENGLASS and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

II. HARRY GOLD'S VERSION OF DEALINGS WITH ALFRED DEAN SLACK

A. DEALINGS WITH UNKNOWN AMERICAN, WA. MARTIN, ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO, NEW YORK

On May 22 and 23, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following information to Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN:

He advised that he had obtained material and information from an individual whom he met sometime in late 1941 or early 1942. This individual, GOLD said, he knew as MARTIN and believed that he worked at Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. Concerning this individual's employment, GOLD said he was not sure that MARTIN actually worked at Eastman Kodak, but that this again was an impression of his. GOLD described MARTIN as follows:

Height	5'10" to 5'11"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Brown, dark
Mouth	Fairly wide
Face	Thin
Build	Generally lanky or bony physical structure
Occupation	Probably a chemist or an engineer

B. IDENTIFICATION OF ALFRED DEAN SLACK

On June 1, 1950, in the chambers of Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY, at which time JOHN D. M. HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD, attorneys for subject GOLD, were present, Mr. HAMILTON informed Special Agent T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. that HARRY GOLD had requested that the Agents talk to him as soon as the conference with Mr. HAMILTON was completed.

HARRY GOLD then stated privately to Special Agent MILLER that the individual whom he had previously stated was known to him only as MARTIN, was actually an individual named AL SLACK, and that it was GOLD himself who used the alias of MARTIN. The interview was of necessity ended at this time.

On June 3, 1950, HARRY GOLD was shown a photograph of ALFRED DEAN SLACK, and he identified SLACK as being the individual whom he knew as AL SLACK. On the back of this picture, HARRY GOLD wrote, "This is AL SLACK whom I identified in my statement given to the FBI 6-2-50." HARRY GOLD signed this statement, which was witnessed by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

C. SIGNED STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD CONCERNING ALFRED DEAN SLACK

"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. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a court of law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"In the Fall of 1941 I had been engaged in industrial espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, since 1936, with the exception of the period from late summer of 1938 to the late summer of 1940, at which time I was attending college in Cincinnati.

"In the Fall of 1941 I was meeting regularly with a man unknown to me except by the name of SAM, who was obviously Russian and who had previously told me that due to the attack on Russia by Germany, we would have to once again begin to obtain vital information for the Soviet Union on a very much intensified scale.

"I went from Phila., Penn. to N.Y.C. on a Sat. to meet SAM in N.Y. SAM gave me the name of AL SLACK as a man who lived in Rochester, N.Y. and worked for the Eastman Kodak Co. and that I must leave that night to see him in Rochester. This carried the inference, and I understood it to mean that SLACK would furnish us with information.

"I traveled by bus, arriving in Rochester Sunday morning and called SLACK on the telephone. He met me in Rochester. At this time I gave him a 'pep talk' on the necessity of aiding the Soviet Union now that she had been attacked.

"This began a series of meetings between SLACK and myself in Rochester, probably once in N.Y., once in Philadelphia, and several times at SLACK's farm in Webster or West Webster, N.Y. During this time he gave me information on processes dealing with Kodachrome, including samples of chemicals. On several occasions I gave SLACK the sum of \$200.00, which money had been given me by SAM. I retained a receipt several times from SLACK for this money. SLACK was aware that he was getting this money in connection with supplying the information to me.

"The material received from SLACK, I turned over to SAM, mostly in Manhattan, N.Y., and probably once in Buffalo, N.Y.

"In connection with the time I met SLACK in Phila., he was returning from Belle, West Va, where he had seen a 'HOWARD GOCHENAUR' who was employed by the DuPont Co. there. SLACK had obtained a process in connection with the making of nylon upon the payment of \$500.00 to \$1000.00 to GOCHENAUR.

"I think that SLACK had suggested the possibility of obtaining the information and I took it up with SAM. SAM then gave me the above money, which I gave SLACK, with instructions to contact GOCHENAUR.

"In Phila. SLACK gave me part of the nylon process, took part to Rochester, and later we got together and found that it was very jumbled and incomplete. I turned the information over to SAM.

"From the time I first met SLACK, until the Fall of 1942, I had to give two 'pep talks' to SLACK about aiding the Soviet Union.

"In the Fall of 1942 SLACK was transferred to the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tennessee.

"On the instructions of SAM I made preparations to re-establish contact with SLACK in Tennessee.

"Prior to this, and even after I saw SLACK in Tennessee, he exhibited a lack of willingness to continue supplying us with information.

"I went to Kingsport, Tennessee in the early part of 1943 and met SLACK. Following this I made what I believe 3 more trips to Kingsport and saw SLACK on 2 of these visits. The last time I went out there I found from the occupants of the house where SLACK formerly lived that SLACK had been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn. This last visit was about Christmas, 1943.

"On either the 2nd or 3rd contact by me with SLACK at Kingsport, he supplied me with information relative to the manufacture of explosive material in the nature of a highly nitrated compound, which was being made at the Holston Ordnance Works. SLACK also gave me a sample of this explosive material in 2 rubber containers. There may have been one more step, chemical or physical, involved before the sample I had could actually be used. SLACK mentioned to me what this final step was, which I may have later put on paper.

"I took this information and sample back to Phila. and after several days took the information and sample with me to Manhattan, N.Y. and turned it over to SAM.

"The last time I saw SLACK was on my third visit to Kingsport at which time he told me that he thought he was going to be transferred to a highly secret project which he thought had to do with the manufacture of poison gas.

"The principal virtue of the explosive mentioned above was the reduction in bulk from the old type explosive.

"After I had reported to SAM the fact that SLACK had been transferred, he shortly thereafter ordered me to forget SLACK.

"I have not seen SLACK, nor have I heard from him since my third visit to Kingsport, which was in the Fall of 1943. My 2nd visit to Kingsport must have been in the summer of 1943.

"I would like to clarify the 2nd paragraph on page 1 to the extent that there had been a lapse of approximately six or seven months from the Spring of 1941 to the Fall of 1941 during which SAM had indicated that he had no further use for my efforts. About two months after the attack on Russia by Germany, SAM once again got in touch with me and emphasized the necessity for a greatly accelerated activity in obtaining information.

"With respect to the third paragraph on page 3, I would like to state the following: the information furnished by GOCHENAUR only carried the process up to the formation of the 'Nylon Salt' and did not include what is probably the most important step, the polymerization to the high-molecular weight polymaide which is 'Nylon'; nor were any of the subsequent steps such as the extension of the fibers or their stretching to orient the molecules from the random state.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and five 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, Penna.
June 2, 1950.

"Witnessed:

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Penn, 6-2-50

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent
F.B.I., Justice
Philadelphia, Penna. 6-2-50."

On June 2, 1950, HARRY GOLD advised that he was of the opinion that his first contact with AL SLACK was in the fall of 1941; however, in a subsequent interview on June 12, 1950, he changed the date to the fall of 1940.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SIGNED STATEMENT OF GOLD CONCERNING ALFRED DEAN SLACK

On July 10, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement concerning his dealings and associations with ALFRED DEAN SLACK, to Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN:

"July 10, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"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. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"The events I am going to relate had their beginning in the fall of 1940. Since November of 1935, and up until the fall of 1940, I had been engaged in industrial espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

"In the fall of 1940, I was meeting regularly with a man unknown to me, except by the name of SAM, and this man I have since identified as SEMEN SEMENOV. SAM was obviously Russian and he had previously told me that.

"In September of 1940, I went from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to New York City, that was on a Saturday, and I met SAM in New York. He gave me the name of AL SLACK as a man who lived in Rochester, New York, and

who worked for the Eastman Kodak Company. He also told me, SAM did, that I must leave that very night to see SLACK in Rochester. I was given no address, but I was given the man's name. There was the inference, which I gathered from SAM, that SLACK would furnish me with information. I travelled by bus, due to the fact that I had not very much funds, and I arrived in Rochester on Sunday morning. I looked up SLACK's name in the telephone directory and called him on the phone. I do not believe that I had been given SLACK's phone number, but I do recall that SAM had said that SLACK lived in suburban Rochester. SLACK met me in Rochester after my phone call, and I would like to add here that when I made the call I identified myself to SLACK by saying that I was a friend of—then I gave the name of either the Russian agent who had preceded me or of DICK BRIGGS; I rather think that it was the name of the Russian agent that I used. We met in downtown Rochester. SLACK set the place, which was in front of a rather large movie theater, up the street from the Seneca Hotel in Rochester. SLACK and I met fairly early in the morning; I would say about 9:30 or 10:00 A.M., and the area was completely deserted.

"The principal event of the first meeting was the fact that I gave SLACK a 'pep talk' on the necessity of aiding the Soviet Union. This began a series of meetings between SLACK and myself in Rochester; once in New York City; once in Philadelphia; and several times at SLACK's farm in Webster or West Webster, New York. During this time SLACK gave me information on processes dealing with Kodachrome, including samples of chemicals. There was also covered the phase of Kodachrome which deals with aerial photography. Also during this period, that is from September 1940, up until August or September 1942, I received information from SLACK on the manufacture of nylon. SLACK in turn had received this information from a man called HOWARD GOCHENAU, who was at that time working for the Du Pont Company at Belle, West Virginia, near Charleston, West Virginia. Also during this period, and I am referring to the time at which SLACK gathered the information on nylon, SLACK gave me some data on two prospective recruits, that is, people who might possibly be persuaded to give us industrial information. The names of these two men were PAUL STARCHER and JOHN HUMPHRIES (or HUMPHREY). STARCHER worked at that time for the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation in their plant on the river at Charleston, West Virginia; HUMPHRIES, I believe, worked for the Belle plant of the Du Pont Company. I would like to add the fact that concerning the nylon, the material which was obtained from GOCHENAU related only to the nylon process as far as the production of the so-called 'Nylon Salt,' that is the nylon in its raw form prior to polymerization to the high molecular weight material which is nylon, nor were any of the subsequent steps included, such

as the extrusion of the fibres from the molten polymer or the subsequent stretching of the fibres to orient the molecules from the random state. The polymerization was not carried out at Belle, but the nylon salt was shipped to Seaford, Delaware. I would also like to add that the information as received from GOCHENAUR was in an extremely jumbled and haphazard form, and that SLACK stopped off at Philadelphia and turned over to me a part of this information and he took the rest with him. This was so that we could each study our separate sections and would later on meet to write a coherent report. This editing was done and was done during the summer of 1942. The work was carried out at SLACK's home on the farm in Webster, New York.

"The section of the information given to SLACK by GOCHENAUR, and which SLACK had in turn given to me occurred about April of 1942; this happened in Philadelphia, and was occasioned by SLACK's stopping off at the North Philadelphia Station on his way back to Rochester, SLACK in turn having come from Charleston, West Virginia. All of the material which I received from SLACK as regards both the Eastman Kodak film process and the nylon was turned over to SAM. There were, however, certain portions of information, including various Eastman Kodak reports, samples of Kodachrome film, and a plant operating report on the subject of nylon which were not turned over to SAM. This material has since been found in my home, and I have identified it as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The reason that the material was not turned over was that it was later supplanted by more complete or more detailed information. On five or seven occasions I gave SLACK sums of money, each of which averaged about \$200.00. These sums were not handed over only on the occasion of the receipt of information, but were paid regularly and were within the nature of a retainer, principally to express appreciation for the work that he had done. This money was handed to me by SAM, and I in turn gave it to SLACK.

"Also regarding GOCHENAUR, GOCHENAUR was paid a sum not less than \$500.00, and not more than \$1,000.00 for information which he furnished to SLACK. This sum of from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 was given to me by SAM, and I in turn gave it to SLACK who finally turned it over to GOCHENAUR. There may have been two payments in all. SLACK subsequently told me that he had led GOCHENAUR to believe that the money had come from an industrialist in the United States to whom this nylon information was being turned over for his own private use.

"After the completion of the work on nylon the next event that occurred

was that SLACK was transferred by Eastman Kodak to Chattanooga, Tennessee. I did not at first know of this. SLACK's transfer took place in the fall of 1942, and I made several trips to Rochester in October and November and was unsuccessful in contacting SLACK. ~~ALFRED~~ Finally, in December of 1942, I did succeed in contacting Mrs. ~~SLACK~~ in Rochester, and she advised me that within several weeks she was going to join AL in Chattanooga, but she did not know what their future destination would be, except for the fact that AL was certain that he would soon be transferred elsewhere.

"During the period in which I was going to see SLACK in Rochester, I recall on several occasions having stayed at the Powers Hotel in Rochester, New York. Some time prior to the time that I saw SLACK in August of 1942, we had made an arrangement whereby he would manage to keep in touch with me by letting a third person know of his whereabouts so that I could in turn get in touch with this third person. The name which he gave me was of, I believe, an aunt of Mrs. SLACK, and the woman's name is Mrs. IDA ~~DOREE~~, or possibly the latter 'e' has an accent on it. Mrs. DOREE lived near the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn, New York, on, I believe Kingsbridge Avenue, though possibly it may be Highway or Road. The address, I believe, 425, though it may have been 525, or 625—in any case, it was about a half mile from the Eastern Parkway. I called on Mrs. DOREE in March of 1943, and merely told her that I was an old friend of AL's and wanted to know if she had heard from him. I told her that my name was Mr. MARTIN, and she said that yes, she had gotten a letter and that this letter was from either AL or Mrs. SLACK with an added note in it stating that if MARTIN were to call, to give him their present address or whereabouts. This address which was given to me was in Cincinnati, Ohio.

"At SAM's behest, I went to see AL in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Derby Day, in May of 1943. When I arrived in Cincinnati I stayed at the Cincinnati Club. I called SLACK when I arrived in Cincinnati, and went up to see him where he lived. He welcomed me, but not with too great enthusiasm. He told me that he was now doing expediting work for the Holston Ordnance Works which were then being erected in Kingsport, Tennessee. This last named firm was a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, or rather of Tennessee-Eastman. AL said that as soon as expediting was completed, and he thought this would take from three to five months, that he would then be transferred to Kingsport, Tennessee. He told me that during the period that he was in Chattanooga that he had worked at one of the Du Pont Company's plants; it may have been the Hercules Powder Company, learning the technique of nitration. I spent about ten minutes in SLACK's home, and Mrs. SLACK seemed anxious to leave and kept reminding AL that they had a date at—and I didn't quite catch the name.

Finally AL said that he had to drive his wife over to some friend's house, and would I mind going along. I consented. It was not until we arrived at the 'friend's' and were actually walking up the walk to the door of the place that AL told me, 'You know this man HOLLOWAY is an F.B.I. Agent,' and it was much too late for me to turn back, since HOLLOWAY was standing in the doorway in a dressing gown welcoming us. I was introduced to HOLLOWAY and after staying there about twenty minutes managed, as unobtrusively as possible, to get AL to drive me to the Union Station in Cincinnati, after first stopping at the Cincinnati Club to pick up my effects. Mrs. SLACK did not go along with us. I returned to Philadelphia, and subsequently reported to SAM in New York to the effect that I had succeeded in contacting SLACK, and that SLACK would shortly be transferred to Kingsport, Tennessee. I made no mention whatever of my meeting with HOLLOWAY.

"In September of 1943, I went to Kingsport, and by means of the telephone directory succeeded in locating SLACK. It took me about a two-day-stay in Kingsport itself to see SLACK, since SLACK did not appear too anxious to meet me again. I did succeed finally in seeing him at his home on the outskirts of Kingsport in a newly erected war-time development. He advised me that he was now working for the Holston Ordnance Works, and was on shift work. I met him once again in the fall of 1943, in Kingsport, and twice during 1944. On the occasion of my third visit to Kingsport in the spring, most likely April of 1944, SLACK gave me the only information which I ever received from him in that area. This related to details on the manufacture of a highly nitrated material used as an explosive and which was being made at the Holston Ordnance Works. The particular feature of this material was not the fact that its destructive potential was greater than that of a conventional nitrate explosive, but that a much smaller bulk, possibly half that usually employed, was needed to produce the same effect. In other words, a given amount, say a pound of this material would produce the same destructive effect as two pounds of the more conventional TNT. This matter was explained to me by SLACK. The material which he gave, and I am referring to the written material, was rather sketchy because of the fact that SLACK could not ask too many questions, and his work was restricted to a certain section of the plant. It was, however, complete, in that it covered the entire process as well as SLACK knew it. The material was in the form of three to six typewritten pages, with some rough sketches and some interpolated handwritten notes by SLACK. I was also given two rubber containers, each of which weighed about one pound and which, according to SLACK, contained the explosive material. He also told me that it was perfectly safe to transport the material, because there was one more step needed, either a physical or

a chemical one, or possibly a combination of both, before the material could actually be used in producing an explosion.

"I would like to add that SLACK told me that the material in the rubber containers was 'wet' and I believe that the physical step that I have mentioned included that of drying the material.

"SLACK mentioned to me what this final step consisted of, and I believe that I later put this fact on paper.

"I took the information and samples back to Philadelphia, and after several days, went to Manhattan, New York, and turned the information and the samples over to a man who was SAM's successor, and whom I knew only as JOHN, but whom I have since identified as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. The last time that I saw SLACK was on the occasion of my fourth visit to Kingsport which was in the very early fall, possibly September 1944, at which time he told me that he thought he was going to be transferred to a highly secret project which he thought had to do with the manufacture of poison gas. This project was located nearby in the area of Knoxville, Tennessee.

"I made one last trip to Kingsport in December of 1944, and upon calling at SLACK's home was met at the door by a total stranger who told me that SLACK no longer lived there, but who did not seem to know anything about his whereabouts. I then called at an adjacent home and was told there that SLACK had been transferred to Knoxville, Tennessee.

"I returned to Philadelphia, and then saw JOHN in New York. He told me, upon my reporting the results of this last trip to Kingsport, Tennessee, to forget about AL SLACK.

"The last time that I heard from SLACK was sometime early in 1945, possibly January or February, certainly not later, and this was in the form of a letter postmarked at Knoxville, Tennessee, though it even may have been postmarked Kingsport, but inside, the letter, consisting of one sheet, was dated as having been written in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The letter merely gave SLACK's present address in Oak Ridge, and stated that he was well and liked his work very much. That was all, and that was the last time that I have ever heard from SLACK. During my entire association with SLACK he knew me under the name of MARTIN, and I do not believe that I ever made it clear to him whether MARTIN was used as my first or second name. However, I did, on one occasion, give him the name HARRY GOLD and the address 6823 Kindred Street in Philadelphia, and told him that he could use this address in the form of a letter drop.

I did not, however, tell JOHN of this last arrangement. It was at this last given address on Kindred Street, that I received the letter from SLACK in January or February 1945.

"On one of the occasions, and I believe this was an early one, during which SLACK went to see COCHENAUR in Charleston, West Virginia, he returned to New York, and I met SLACK there. It was then that I introduced him to SEMEN SEMENOV. For SEMENOV's name I used only the name SIMON. This occurred somewhere in the neighborhood of 5th Avenue between 30th and 42nd Streets. SEMENOV excused himself after the meeting and left with SLACK for about five or ten minutes to discuss some matter concerning which I have no idea. SEMENOV later apologized for his conduct and said that he had only gone through this procedure because he did not want to embarrass or cause any uneasiness on SLACK's part by discussing the matter in front of me. The date of this meeting was in the late afternoon of Sunday, December 7, 1941. Just as I was seeing SLACK to the train in Grand Central Station, he stopped for a newspaper and came back all excited, saying that the news had just broken of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and 9 additional typewritten pages, and am signing it because the information is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
July 10, 1950
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., Special Agent F.B.I., 7/10/50
RICHARD E. BRENNAN, Special Agent, FBI, 7/10/50"

E. CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

On June 2 and 3, 1950, during a search of HARRY GOLD's residence at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, the following items were obtained. The items emmerated below are those which pertain to HARRY GOLD's associations and dealings with ALFRED DEAN SLACK:

- Item 1. A manila folder containing five handwritten sheets of notes believed to be in the handwriting of HARRY GOLD. The first two sheets mentioned a meeting with "AL," believed to be AL SLACK, regarding material furnished to GOLD by AL, which was left him by ~~by~~ "DICK" for use by a person identifying himself to be ~~by~~ "HOWARD."

The material listed under Item 1 was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 11, 1950. He said at this time that the material on the two sheets of unlined white bond paper in this folder was in his handwriting. He also stated at this time that the "AL" referred to on Page 1 of this material is ALFRED DEAN SLACK and the "HOWARD" referred to is HOWARD GOCHENAUR and "DICK" is RICHARD BRIGGS.

GOLD said these two sheets are a rough draft of a report which he was preparing for SAM and that this report referred to material which would be of assistance to anyone who is designated to contact HOWARD GOCHENAUR.

In connection with the other three pages containing handwritten material, each page beginning as follows: "Design report covering," "Baffle plates to inhibit" and "The use of the subject type," GOLD stated that this material had no connection with ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

- Item 2. A manila folder bearing the notation, "Flue Gas from Smelters," containing thirty-nine pages of material, some of which is typewritten, some handwritten and some photostats.

GOLD said on June 11, 1950 that the piece of bond paper containing the message, "The accompanying material represents material and data concerning work which has been done on the problem of silver recovery from salvaged photographic emulsion," was probably typed by AL SLACK and was for the benefit of GOLD and/or SAM. GOLD stated that he has no independent recollection of this material, but that it undoubtedly was given to him by SLACK for transmittal to SAM. GOLD said he saw none of his handwriting on any of the documents, and he stated that material of this type would save a photographic company or a country many hundreds of thousands of dollars in research. He advised that he does not know why this folder is in his possession, and could only say that he either forgot to give it to SAM; told SAM about it and SAM was not interested; or SLACK was to do some more work on this material in this folder but never got around to it, or SLACK procured more up to date information on the silver recovery process which outdated the referenced material.

- Item 3. This item is a small white card, about two and one-half inches by one and one-half inches, containing handwriting in pencil. On June 11, 1950, GOLD admitted that all the handwriting appearing thereon is his, with the exception of the date "6-3-50" followed by two sets of initials and the numeral notation "29-11." GOLD said that this card definitely refers to GOLD's dealings with SLACK,

and that he is almost positive that this card was written by him when he was receiving instructions from SAM as to what he should obtain from SLACK.

With reference to Paragraph 1 on the card, GOLD stated that acetyl butyrate must be some type of solvent for dissolving film, either for film recovery or film formation. With reference to Paragraph 2 on the card, GOLD said he could not state whether this dealt with Kodachrome. With reference to Paragraph 3 on the card, GOLD stated that this does refer to Kodachrome. With reference to Paragraph 4, which states, "In other fields anything in his reach of military importance," GOLD said that this notation probably meant in fields of photography other than Kodachrome.

GOLD stated that with reference to the time "September 1940," it refreshes his memory to the extent that possibly he did know SLACK in the fall of 1940. However, GOLD said there was the possibility that the date September 1940 refers to a date that SLACK turned over the information described to GOLD's predecessor in Soviet espionage, who then turned it over to SAM or some other Russian contact, and that SAM was merely passing this information on to GOLD so that the latter could refresh SLACK's recollection as to what he had given his contact.

- Item 4. This item is a book entitled "Genesee Fever." GOLD advised on June 11, 1950 that he definitely recalls that AL SLACK or his wife lent him this book because he had a long coach ride returning to Philadelphia. When GOLD saw the notation on the inside cover, "The SLACKs - March, 1943," he stated that possibly this book was lent to him on one of GOLD's trips to Kingsport, Tennessee, where the SLACKs were residing at that time.

According to GOLD, a notation on Page 83 does not mean anything to GOLD except that he stated that the observation is true, that black absorbs light. He stated it is not in his handprinting and he has no idea who "CARL" is unless the author of the handprinted material was referring to the author of the book, CARL CARMER. A pencilled circle around the word "Lyons" on Page 197, according to GOLD, means nothing to him.

- Item 5. This item is a book entitled "From Double Eagle to Red Flag" by General P. N. KRASSNOFF. On June 11, 1950 this book was exhibited to GOLD, who stated that it was either given or lent to him by AL SLACK. He also stated that the printing on the inside cover, "A. D. SLACK 1935," is not in his handprinting.

GOLD states he believes SLACK gave him this book in Rochester, New York, and that it may have been at the time when both were working on the material which they received from HOWARD GOCHENAUER.

- Item 6. A manila folder bearing upon the outside the printed name, "DICK BRIGGS." This folder contained about sixty pages of material relating to various chemical processes dealing in part with the handling of urea and in part with discussion of film processes and tests at the Kodak Company.

The urea material was stapled together with a typewritten cover sheet reading:

"Feb. 1942

The report and data attached to this sheet have been assembled from the effects of the late R. BRIGGS and are being submitted in that they may be of some value."

On June 11, 1950, upon being exhibited this folder, GOLD stated that the handprinting on the cover is his and that the material was undoubtedly given him by SLACK. In connection with the typing that appears on the first sheet in this folder, beginning with this statement, "The report and data attached, etc.," GOLD said this may have been typed by SLACK, but was definitely not typed by him. The second, third and fourth pages in this folder, consisting of unruled, white paper, contained handwriting referring to "Jacket for silver tubing of urea converter." GOLD said that this is not in his handwriting and believes it may have been written by SLACK.

GOLD went on to advise that the only material inside this folder which contains his handwriting is a notation on a sheet of paper attached to a colored card from the Paramount West Coast Laboratory. On the sheet underneath this card is handwritten, "Get explanation of T." GOLD said that at this time he has no idea what the above notation refers to, but stated that it is in his handwriting. He did say that this notation might possibly refer to getting an explanation of Type E, it being noted that "Type E" is printed in the center of this card.

GOLD said that this entire folder was given to him by SLACK for eventual transmittal to SAM. He explained that he may have forgotten to give it to SAM, or he may have told SAM about it and the latter was not interested.

Item 7. A manila folder bearing the following caption upon the outside:

"Mr. BAYBUTT

Dope Inventories Usage and Losses
3rd Period 1942"

This folder contains twelve graphs, eleven of which are block stamped with the date April 22, 1942. The twelfth graph carries the heading, "Plasticizer Inventories Usages and Losses 3rd Period 1942."

On June 11, 1950, HARRY GOLD examined instant binder and stated it was undoubtedly given him by SLACK, and he believes that the latter gave it to him in Kingsport, Tennessee. GOLD stated that the photo-static material within the binder refers to a solvents inventory for film processes and film scrap recovery. GOLD also stated that this binder was probably taken directly from Eastman files. He said that the name "BAYBUTT" on the front cover means absolutely nothing to him. According to GOLD, he did not know why he was still in possession of this binder. He added that he does not know whether he forgot to give it to SAM or whether he told SAM about it and the latter was not interested in it.

Item 8. This item is a manila envelope of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, with the notation "AL SLACK, Building 110" on the front. This envelope contains twenty-nine pieces of cut-up aerial photograph, which appears to be an industrial plant inasmuch as it reflects large buildings, docks where large boats are moored, and railroad yards with numerous tracks.

According to GOLD, it is obvious that the photograph had originally been cut up with a large paper cutter and he expressed the possibility that it was salvaged from waste. GOLD said possibly SLACK gave him the pieces and told him that it should be put together. He stated that undoubtedly this material came from SLACK, and he definitely recalled that SAM had exhibited an interest in the possibility of using Kodachrome in aerial photography. GOLD cannot recall whether SAM had initiated the interest or whether SLACK had mentioned the possible use of Kodachrome in this matter to GOLD to see what he could get on it. HARRY GOLD stated that he does not recall the photograph at all, but he said that SLACK may have given him the material and he may have forgotten to turn it over to SAM, or possibly SLACK later gave him better examples of aerial photography in Kodachrome which GOLD gave to SAM, and that possibly GOLD forgot to destroy instant item.

Item 9. A brown manila folder bearing no caption on the outside and containing fifty-nine items, captioned, "Subconference of October 2, 1936 through Subconference of April 1, 1938." In addition to these items, there are also typewritten copies of:

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope"

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope
October 23, 1932"

There are also seven graphs which apparently concern themselves with experiments conducted in connection with G. Gelatin. There is also a photostatic copy of a report of "Improved Kodatrace" by Mr. A. LANDUCCI dated March 31, 1935.

Also a copy of "Minutes of Meeting to Discuss Change to Low Viscosity Linters for R. P. Cotton," dated September 27, 1933. Also a report of "Method of Operating Machines about the Upper Explosive Limit," dated July 27, 1932. Also a two-page memo entitled, "Proposed Changes Windups for Machines Located in Building 20," dated November 25, 1935. There is also a five-page report entitled, "Chemical Plant Kodak Park," dated December 19, 1935, addressed to Mr. E. R. TAYLOR, Building 46. There is also a three-page memo entitled, "Conference for Discussion of Positive vs. Tendency Drives for R C Machines - November 12, 1935." There is also a two-page typewritten memo dated November 29, 1935, bearing the pencilled notation, "Subconference," in the upper left hand corner.

GOLD stated on June 11, 1950 that the handwritten notations on these subconference reports appear to be the handwriting of AL SLACK. Throughout these reports mention is made of various chemicals by number, to wit: Chemical No. 5, Chemical No. 6, and Chemical No. 38, and in some places the chemical is identified by its actual name, such as sodium chloride. GOLD stated that these are obviously Eastman code numbers for certain chemicals.

According to GOLD, SLACK gave him all the documents contained in this manila folder, although he has no present recollection of his having done this or of ever having seen them before. However, GOLD states that there is no doubt in his mind that the material was given him for transmittal to SAM. He could not explain why this material was still in his possession, but offered the following two possibilities: 1) SLACK may have submitted the referenced material to GOLD but later got more up to date processes, and that

SLACK may have made these up to date processes available to GOLD, who transmitted them to SAM, and he failed to return the outmoded processes or information to SLACK; 2) the possibility that SLACK was to do some more work on the material so that an explanation could be given by GOLD to SAM concerning the material. GOLD stated definitely, however, that there was no possibility that the material had been given to SAM and subsequently returned to GOLD. Also, GOLD said he never took out any of the material from a package which was to be transmitted to SAM, and never discussed such material with SAM at the time of their meetings.

III. DEALINGS WITH UNKNOWN AMERICAN, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICOA. HARRY GOLD'S VERSION

GOLD, on June 1, 1950, advised Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN that prior to his departure for Santa Fe, New Mexico, to see FUCHS in June of 1945, he met his Russian contact, JOHN, in a bar on Third Avenue in New York City. He said that JOHN gave him at this time a slip of paper containing a name and address in Albuquerque and told GOLD to contact this person while he was in Albuquerque. He said that JOHN advised that this individual would have information for GOLD, and JOHN gave GOLD \$500.00 to pay this individual. JOHN also told GOLD that he was to see this unknown individual after his visit to FUCHS.

GOLD advised that upon his arrival in New Mexico, he went first to see FUCHS and returned that evening to Albuquerque from Santa Fe, and attempted to contact the unknown individual, but found no one at home. GOLD said as a result of this, he stayed overnight in Albuquerque but on the next morning, which was a Sunday, he went to the address supplied him by JOHN and at this time he met the unknown individual.

GOLD said this was the first time that he knew the unknown individual was a soldier. GOLD advised that this individual was a non-commissioned officer, either a Corporal or a Sergeant. GOLD said he returned to this house again in the afternoon, and at this time the unknown American soldier gave GOLD an envelope containing several sheets of handwritten or typewritten paper containing information pertaining to the division in which the soldier was employed at Los Alamos, New Mexico. GOLD said he did not know how important this information was. At the time the soldier furnished GOLD the information, he was handed the \$500.00. GOLD said the soldier took the money and said that he needed it badly. HARRY GOLD has advised that he has no recollection of obtaining a receipt from the soldier and believes that he did not do so.

HARRY GOLD advised that he used the name FRANK KESSLER in his meeting with the soldier. He is not certain about the name KESSLER, but he definitely remembers that he used the first name FRANK. GOLD has advised that although he was given the name of the soldier at this time, he has completely forgotten it. GOLD said that he believed this soldier to be a native of the Bronx or Brooklyn, New York, and stated that the soldier talked with a definite New York accent.

GOLD also recalls that this soldier told him that he and his wife were returning to New York on furlough about Christmas time, and he gave GOLD the address of his mother-in-law or father-in-law in New York City for a

possible future meeting. GOLD said, however, he never made such a meeting and saw this unknown American soldier on only this one occasion. GOLD also said that this soldier's wife was present at the time of their meeting, though he believes the wife was sent into the kitchen or bathroom when the actual business was transacted. GOLD said the soldier's wife had only recently arrived in Albuquerque, and it was his impression that the American soldier had not been there too many months. He said this couple had no children.

On June 2, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following signed statement to Special Agents RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. concerning his associations with an unidentified American soldier in Albuquerque, New Mexico:

"Philadelphia, Penna.
June 2, 1950

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

"As of the Spring of 1945 I had been engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, since 1936. There were two lapses in my espionage activities, one from the late Summer of 1938 to late Summer of 1940, during which time I was attending college in Cincinnati, Ohio. The second lapse was from the Spring of 1941 to the Fall of 1941. In the Spring, SAM, who was my Russian contact at the time, told me I was not needed anymore. In the Fall, however, SAM told me that now that Russia had been attacked, we must resume our work on an intensified scale.

"In the Spring of 1945, I was meeting regularly with a man unknown to me except by the name of JOHN, who was obviously a Russian, and who had succeeded SAM as my Russian contact.

"Sometime around May of 1945 I met JOHN in, I believe, a bar on Third Ave, New York City. This meeting was to discuss plans for my departure in June of 1945 for Santa Fe, New Mexico. I was going to Santa Fe on the instructions of JOHN. During this meeting JOHN supplied me with a name and address of a man in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and instructed me to contact this man while I was there. I believe JOHN told

to contact the man's wife in case the man was not there. JOHN told me that I would receive information from this man, which I was to deliver to JOHN. JOHN gave me an envelope containing about \$500.00. I was instructed to give this money to the man in Albuquerque in payment for the information. I was instructed to give this sum to him only if he would indicate a need for funds.

"I left Philadelphia in June of 1945 and went to Albuquerque, and then Santa Fe, N.M. On my return from Santa Fe to Albuquerque on a Saturday evening, I tried unsuccessfully to contact this man on that evening. I was informed that he was not at home at that time. I again went to his house on the next morning, Sunday. At this time I met the man. I cannot recall this man's name, but I believe he lived on the second or third floor of a house, the exact address of which I cannot remember. It was, however, somewhere north of East Central Ave, one or two blocks north, and somewhere between N. High Street and N. Pine Street.

"I introduced myself to this man as either FRANK^Q KESSLER or FRANK MARTIN, I cannot recall which. I used some form of recognition, involving the first name of a man, and stating that he had sent me. This individual recognized the password.

"At this time I discovered to my surprise that this individual whom I was contacting was in the U. S. Army, and was, I believe, a Technician Fifth Grade. His rating may have been higher, however. This man was not over 25 years of age, perhaps even younger, about 5'7", sturdily built, dark brown or black hair, which was either curly or bushy, brown eyes, snub nose, even teeth, a wide mouth, and an open, pleasing countenance. I believe from things he said that his home was in New York City, possibly the Bronx or Brooklyn, not Manhattan. I also met his wife. She was about 5'3" and normally good looking, and neither excessively stout or slender. Her name may have been RUTH, although I am not sure.

"I returned to this house later in the afternoon, at which time he gave me an envelope containing three to five pages of written information, and possibly one sketch. This information dealt with, I believe, a generalized description of the area in Los Alamos, N.M., in which he worked. There may also have been a sketch of some bit of structural equipment or a machine.

"I believe, from what he said, that he worked in one of four jobs at Los Alamos: 1 - As a draftsman. 2 - As a machinist. 3 - As an electrician. 4 - In the physics laboratory.

"At the time that this man gave me the envelope containing the information, I gave him the approximately \$500.00. He had expressed a need for funds to enable his wife to stay near him.

"During this conversation that I had with this man, tentative arrangements were made for a second meeting between us. This meeting was to occur in New York City during a furlough which he expected to get at Christmas time 1945. I was to call this man's father-in-law, in the Bronx, N.Y. The father-in-law's first name was, or may have been, PHILIP. This meeting never occurred, on the orders of JOHN, who seemed to have lost interest when I mentioned the matter to him in the late fall of 1945. I have never seen this soldier nor his wife since, nor have I heard from them.

"I took the information which I received from this man in Albuquerque, and turned it over to JOHN upon my return to New York. The actual transfer of the information from me to JOHN occurred in Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of Metropolitan Ave.

/S/ HARRY GOLD
6/2/50

RICHARD E. BRENNAN, Special Agent, FBI, Justice
T. S. MILLER, JR. F.B.I. Justice

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and five 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 2, 1950.

Witnessed:

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent,
F.B.I., Justice
Philadelphia, Pa.
June 2, 1950

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Penna.
June 2, 1950

B. GOLD'S DESCRIPTION OF UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIER AND WIFE

On June 2, 1950, HARRY GOLD advised Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN that his unknown American soldier contact could be described as follows:

Age	25 (youthful appearance)
Height	5'7" (approximation)
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Dark and curly
Eyes	Light or brown
Facial characteristics	Nose snub, jaw square, mouth somewhat broad, teeth good and regular
Religion	Jewish (In this respect, GOLD advised that the soldier and his wife mentioned the difficulties in finding a Jewish type delicatessen in Albuquerque, New Mexico.)

GOLD's description of the soldier's wife is somewhat less specific. He described her as being approximately 5'3" in height and good looking, as well as possibly having the first name of RUTH.

C. SUSPECT, DAVID GREENGLASS

Albuquerque Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on June 2, 1950 that a logical suspect in this matter was one DAVID GREENGLASS, who with his wife, RUTH, had a small efficiency apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, during the period of GOLD's contact. T-1 advised that this house has been remodeled since 1945.

On June 6, 1950, HARRY GOLD was exhibited pictures of DAVID GREENGLASS by Special Agents RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. At this time GOLD advised that he was not able to effect any identification of GREENGLASS from the current photographs of him; however, GOLD advised that a picture of GREENGLASS in which he wore an academic gown, without a hat, resembled to a great extent the individual whom he had contacted in Albuquerque in 1945. This latter picture was taken of GREENGLASS in 1940. In connection with the pictures of GREENGLASS and those of his wife, GOLD stated that he could not make a definite identification from any of these pictures. He did state, however, that there was some resemblance between RUTH GREENGLASS and the unknown American soldier's wife whom he had met in 1945.

On June 7, 1950, HARRY GOLD was shown current motion pictures

of houses in areas in Albuquerque, New Mexico, that coincided with the general directions furnished by him in reaching the residence of his American soldier contact. In these films GOLD selected the house at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico, as that most closely resembling the house he visited in June of 1945.

However, GOLD advised that he believed the house at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico, had undergone recent remodeling. He said that he was unable to make a positive identification of this house as the one he had visited in June of 1945.

D. POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF DAVID GREENGLASS BY GOLD

On June 15, 1950, Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN exhibited to HARRY GOLD a series of pictures of DAVID GREENGLASS taken in about 1945. In this group of pictures, GOLD identified a photograph of DAVID GREENGLASS as being identical with the American soldier he contacted in June of 1945 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The photograph selected by GOLD was one of DAVID GREENGLASS and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, standing on the steps of the house at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. This photograph bore an Albuquerque, New Mexico camera shop date stamp of November 8, 1945 on the back.

HARRY GOLD wrote the following statement on the back of this photograph of DAVID GREENGLASS and his wife:

"This is the man I contacted in Albuquerque, N.M. in June, 1945, on instructions from my Soviet Espionage Superior, 'JOHN.' The man in the picture gave me information relative to his work at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which information I later gave to JOHN."

E. SUPPLEMENTAL SIGNED STATEMENT OF GOLD CONCERNING DAVID GREENGLASS

HARRY GOLD on July 10, 1950, furnished Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN the following supplemental information concerning DAVID GREENGLASS, in the form of a signed statement:

"July 10, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"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. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize

that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to add the following to the statement dated June 2, 1950, which I gave the above named agents relative to the unknown individual contacted in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June of 1945. Since the above statement was made I have identified a picture shown to me by Agents MILLER and BRENNAN, and whom I have been told is DAVID GREENGLASS, as being the same man I previously described as being the Unknown G.I. whom I met in early June of 1945, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"I have also recalled the fact that my means of identifying myself to GREENGLASS and of his verifying this identification was by means of two torn pieces of paper of an irregular shape, but which matched when put together. One such piece was in my possession, and had been given to me by JOHN, and the other piece was in GREENGLASS' possession.

"During a conversation I had with Mrs. ^{RUTH} GREENGLASS on the occasion of my first meeting, that is the morning meeting, at the GREENGLASS' apartment in Albuquerque, Mrs. GREENGLASS told me that when they returned to New York on GREENGLASS's expected furlough, which was to take place about December of 1945, that I could contact them by getting in touch with a relative of Mrs. GREENGLASS. I believe the man questioned was supposed to be Mrs. GREENGLASS' father, that is the father-in-law of DAVID GREENGLASS, and I had previously stated that I believed his name to be PHILIP and that I believed in the Bronx, New York. Since that time I have come to the belief that the more likely possibility may have been that this man was either an uncle or a relative of Mrs. GREENGLASS, and that his name may have been JULIUS. I am certain that I was given a telephone number, but I am not certain as to whether I was also given an address. There is also the possibility that the location in New York may have been the Bronx. Mrs. GREENGLASS also told me that just prior to her leaving New York, in April of 1945, that she had talked with JULIUS and had explained this arrangement to him.

"I had been instructed by JOHN before leaving Albuquerque, that there was the possibility that this man might not be in Albuquerque, but that, certainly, his wife would be there and that in such an event, that she would turn over to me an envelope containing the information on atomic energy, and that in turn, should she exhibit any need for money, that I was to give her the envelope containing the \$500.00. Further, JOHN had explained to me that GREENGLASS's wife was just as reliable as he was in conducting such an affair.

"I would like to add also that during the major part of my conversation with GREENGLASS, which conversation included the fact that he was working at Los Alamos; the fact that he was going to propose a possible recruit (and which I promptly discouraged); and the actual transfer of the information which occurred on the occasion of the second meeting of about five minutes duration on that same day, but in the afternoon, that Mrs. GREENGLASS was present during all of this. I believe, however, that when I gave the money to GREENGLASS, that Mrs. GREENGLASS may have been in the tiny kitchen of their very small apartment.

"I believe that when Mrs. GREENGLASS returned to the room, that GREENGLASS may have made some mention of the fact that I had given him some money. Also at this time, and in Mrs. GREENGLASS's presence, he gave some indication that the sum might not be sufficient to see them through for a very extended period and he also indicated that it would be very desirable if he could, on a later date, get more money. I believe that at this time I indicated to him that I might be back in Albuquerque in September of 1945, and that if this event did transpire, I would bring along some more money for him. There was also stated the matter that had I not brought the \$500.00 along with me that it would have been impossible for Mrs. GREENGLASS to continue to stay in Albuquerque any longer.

"I have read the above 3 page statement and am signing each page because all of the information therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
July 10, 1950 Phila., Penna.

Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., F.B.I. Justice
RICHARD E. BRENNAN, Special Agent, FBI
July 10, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

IV. HARRY GOLD'S ASSOCIATION AND DEALINGS WITH ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

A. INITIAL MEETING WITH BROTHMAN

On June 3, 1950, a white card approximately 2" x 3" in size, that contained this cryptic message on one side:

"mon 10 p.m., n side 27 bt 6 and 7 at ave. one car dk gray
Pontiac sed 2 n 9088 Abe - send regards from Helen
ask him about his wife Naomi and his baby girl"

was secured during a search of HARRY GOLD's residence.

HARRY GOLD, when shown this card on June 15, 1950 by SAS T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, said it contained instructions relative to his first contact of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD's detailed comments concerning this card are set out under Section IV, sub-section C of this report.

B. SIGNED STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY GOLD RE BROTHMAN

HARRY GOLD on July 11, 1950 furnished to Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR and RICHARD E. BRENNAN the following signed statement incorporating his knowledge of the espionage history of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN:

"July 11, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

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

"Some time in the middle or late August of the year 1941, my Soviet superior, SAM, who has since been identified by me as SEMEN SEMENOV, told me that he would have an important assignment relating to obtaining information from a "Government

official." He did not elaborate on this except that a week or so after his first announcement in the middle of August, he told me of an arrangement for meeting this man. About a week later he told me that the proposed meeting was off. I believe that the reason that he gave was that there was a Jewish holiday, the Day of Atonement, coming up, and that the man in question or his immediate family were religious. He also, at this time, gave me instructions for a later meeting. This meeting, I believe, was to be in the downtown part of New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Dey or Church Street. I appeared for this meeting, but it did not take place. There is some little doubt in my mind whether or not this or a following meeting, which also did not take place, actually occurred in the order that I have given them, but in any case to summarize:

"There were three proposed meetings; one which SAM, himself, called off, and two others, one of which may have been called off by SAM, and to one of which I definitely went and the man in question did not show up. Now, up to this time, he had not been described to me by name. There was merely the statement that he was an important Government official, an engineer. I believe that the third meeting was near a Child's Restaurant, somewhere in the Broadway District. About the third week in September, SAM gave me a set of instructions for meeting this man. This meeting was to take place between 6th and 7th Avenues, somewhere about 26th or 27th Street. The man in question was to be in a car, the license number of which had an 'N' in it as I recall, and I have since been told by the Investigating Agents, or rather I have been shown a memorandum card on which is written, in my handwriting, the license number 2N9088. Also on the memorandum card was the fact that I was to ask about this man's wife, NAOMI, and to ask about his baby daughter, and I was to bring greetings from 'HELEN'. I was told, at this time, that the man's name was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting took place as planned on a Monday night, very late in September. I definitely recall that the occasion of this meeting was also the night of the JOE LOUIS-LOU NOVA heavyweight fight. BROTHMAN was late for this meeting by about 10 or 15 minutes, and finally came along this street in the middle twenties, between 6th and 7th Avenues, in his car. I spotted the license number. It was very dark and as

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

"At this time, BROTHMAN told me that he had not gotten along too well with HELEN and I gathered from his conversation that the principal difficulty was the fact that HELEN was not technically trained. He also told me that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania and New York City. He also told me that he had gotten along very well with JOHN. The conversation may have lasted as long as three hours. I believe that it broke up sometime around one o'clock, because I believe that I have a recollection of just making a 1:25 or 1:35 train back to Philadelphia. BROTHMAN, also, upon the occasion of this first meeting with him, said that he was glad that I was a chemist because he believed that it would make possible the occasion of him again funneling information through me to the Soviet Union. This information, I understood, was to cover the various processes on which BROTHMAN was doing design work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

"I have stated the phrase, 'on which BROTHMAN was doing design work' because, from his conversation, I gathered that he was in complete charge of all design work at the Hendrick Company. The rest of the conversation, and as I have said,

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

"There was some talk about BROTHMAN's daughter, who was then not much more than an infant. This child I discovered to be ELSA. This I believe, covers the extent of the matters discussed during my first meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

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

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

"I made two, possibly three calls to BROTHMAN at the office, on each of which occasion, he said that he was leaving immediately and would be up to Child's within 20 minutes. Finally, he did arrive, as I have stated, about an hour and a half late. I was a little bit irritated by this time because

PH File #65-4307
RAC

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

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

"There is one thing that I have on my mind relative to the first conversation with BROTHMAN in September, and that was the fact that I told BROTHMAN that the power of the German Army now sweeping, at that time, through Russia was not to be underestimated; that here was probably the greatest offensive force that the world ever had seen. I mention this point because I wanted to point up to ABE the necessity for obtaining information for the Soviet Union, particularly information of military value. ABE agreed with me as far as the striking power of the German Army went, and said that he was glad to see that here was someone who did not brag as did the Daily Worker of the victories of the Soviet forces, when actually they were being driven back on all fronts. In connection with this statement, there also occurs to me the fact which I have previously not mentioned, and that is that BROTHMAN often used to ask me for the true story or

'inside dope' on what was really happening on the Russian-German front. He evidently believed, and I let him go on thinking so, that I had sources higher up of inside information. To continue for a moment on this subject of inside information, I had been told by SAM that under all circumstances I was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that I was to pretend to know the answer no matter what question BROTHMAN asked me or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up. This was the reason that I permitted BROTHMAN to think that I had known both JOHN and HELEN, when he first asked me about them on the occasion of our first meeting.

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

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

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

"I would like to state now that these calls were in the evening somewhere, I would say between 7:30 and 10:00 or even 10:30 o'clock.

"BROTHMAN once told me that I could call at any time up to 11:00 or 12:00. The person who usually answered the phone at Hendrick's was ARTHUR WEBER. Here again, I would like to add something that I had omitted and which took place on the occasion of the first, but most likely the second meeting, that is, the one at Child's Restaurant.

"At this time, under instructions from SAM, I told ABE that to facilitate matters, I could arrange to have any information that he gave me photo-copied in a matter of a couple of hours and even should the need arise, within a matter of an hour or so, and would then return it to him. He told me that he was very pleased at this because in the past, he had often to have his wife, NAOMI, type the material for him. In this last connection, I would like to emphasize that on later experiences with BROTHMAN, I found out that NAOMI/BROTHMAN did a good deal of ABE's work, and by this I mean, his legitimate work for the Hendrick Company at home. This included the typing of reports and the proofreading of reports.

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

a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet on the night of, I believe, Monday or Tuesday, possibly Monday, the 22nd of December, 1941. This meeting was to take place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. This is diagonally across the street from one of the Loew's Theatres and is near two restaurants. The one is a Bickford restaurant and the next one is a cafeteria called the Park Lane which also has a bar as part of the setup. Next to the Park Lane is a Translux Theatre.

"The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place at, I believe, 10:00 o'clock. I waited until at least 10:25 because I had made split-second arrangements for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop of the 8th Avenue or Independent subway system, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. It was a wet, cold drizzly night, and as I have stated I waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, and with no sign of BROTHMAN, I took a cab. However, the cab driver got lost down in the Greenwich Village area and when we finally did get to the Washington Square stop, it was well beyond the time when I was supposed to meet SAM. I raced downstairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the uptown district. There I got a glimpse of a man whom I am sure was SAM, and I believe he turned his head and recognized me. I waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. I got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, I was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. I met SAM and he said 'Nothing doing?' and I said, 'No.' I was going to launch into an excuse when he said 'Never mind,' but in a very kind manner. We then went upstairs where he asked me to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly it was 16th, where he left me. I knew what he had left for, because he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. I believe also that my understanding with BROTHMAN was to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told me that it was very bulky and we had anticipated that possibly it would take three or four hours actually to copy it. I had understood from BROTHMAN that this was the complete design of the plant; every last detail,

including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and he took me to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This is on 57th Street and Ninth Avenue, and this was the first occasion that I recall our going there, though we did so, SAM and I, on many subsequent occasions. We had several drinks, which I needed badly, and a sandwich because I had left work late and had gotten nothing to eat on the way. SAM, in general, was very conciliatory and I was relieved that I had managed to at least get in touch with him so that no more than one person was kept waiting.

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

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

"This was during that week, on a Friday evening. On each of these occasions, because I was supposed to have the complete Buna-S story, I met with SAM and I believe also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. Finally, on this Friday in February, when I again showed up empty handed, I told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for me on Saturday, the following day. I believe that I am wrong, it was to be Sunday. I told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because I, myself, was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that I was going to have the Buna-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while I do not recall the exact words of the conversation, I believe that what I am now going to say is practically verbatim:

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

he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started on yet.'

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

"Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger. After he cooled down, he said, 'Look, we are going to have a couple of double Scotches, and you are going to have something to eat. We will sit there and will talk of music and we will talk of opera, and we will not talk of that S----- BROTHMAN. You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?'

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

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

some handball or something of that nature. My principal concern was the Buna-S, not the idea of playing handball.

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

"I did make an arrangement with BROTHMAN and one that was finally successful. It will be recalled that at this time, I had come up for the draft. My actual physical examination took place on April 20, 1942. On instructions from SAM, I did not tell ABE that I was being drafted, but said instead, that I was going to be transferred by my firm to California, and I told him that I was very anxious to finish up the Buna-S and that BROTHMAN said that it was practically complete. I made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby during, I believe, the last week in March, I came to New York, and we spent the entire night together from about 8:00 or 9:00 o'clock up until 6:00 or 6:30 of the following morning. This was during the middle of the week, possibly on a Thursday of the last week in March, during which time BROTHMAN and I completed the Buna-S report. This was completed in two rooms which I had rented, or engaged, at the Hotel New Yorker. I cannot recall what name I used; it may very well have been FRANK KESSLER. There is some possibility that I used the name HARRY GOLD, and also some possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, either as a first or second name. I rather think, however, that it was the name FRANK KESSLER that I used. I am also not too certain

FRANK

PH File #65-4307
RAC

whether it was one or two rooms. In any event, we stayed up all night. My part in the completion of the report was nominal; I was merely another pair of hands while BROTHMAN did a great deal of annotating and typing. BROTHMAN brought a portable typewriter and a whole suitcase full of data. The report was not quite complete at 6:30 but we were exhausted, and we went to bed, and about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, BROTHMAN went into work at the Hendrick Company. This was a rainy day; I recall very well going out for something to eat and getting drenched. BROTHMAN returned about 6:00 or 6:30 in the evening and we completed the assembling of the Buna-S report. Also with this report, which included possibly 200 typewritten pages, possibly more, were a great mass of blueprints. These blueprints covered not only the outline or the flow sheet of the process, but many details of construction of the various units, especially the very important one of the polymerization, where the Buna-S latex or the Styrene-Butadiene polymer is formed. It is likely that the blueprints were not complete as far as the final details went, but I do know that included in this were many of the units completely designed and also the design of the actual plant or building housing the equipment. I believe that the plant was actually designed for the B. F. Goodrich Company, though there is some possibility that it was designed for the United States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I would also like to state here very definitely that the information given in the written section in the 200 or 300 typewritten pages was as complete as it was possible to be. This information I turned over to SAM at about 7:00 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one, which is to the best of my memory, on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may be 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. This is a very large Horn and Hardart's Restaurant, and is, I believe, principally an automat. I wish to emphasize here that both the blueprints given to me by BROTHMAN, and I would say that these were possibly some 15 in number, and the report itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, which were very closely typewritten and were not double spaced, were included in the material which I turned over to SAM on this rainy evening in very late March of 1942. I would like to add here that during the period from the first of January 1942, until late March, BROTHMAN did, at various times, give me information relating to Buna-S. This

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

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

"I believe that I may have had one more meeting with BROTHMAN, or at least a telephone conversation with him, subsequent to the matter of completing the Buna-S work in late March. This occurred probably very early in April, and at this time, I told him that I was definitely going to the West Coast and that

I would say goodbye. I also told him that someone would take my place. Actually, the someone that I had in mind was a man by the name of THOMAS L. BLACK. This matter I discussed with BLACK on a train from Philadelphia to New York. At this time, I was certain that I would go into the service. I was in excellent shape physically and my family doctor who was formerly on the examining staff of physicians at one of the draft boards had assured me that even my hypertension was not sufficiently great to bar my being taken in. It will be recalled that at this time, the bottom of the barrel was literally being scraped. It was upon this occasion, the train trip to New York, and also the occasion of my last meeting with SAM before going up for my physical examination for the draft, that I discussed this matter with BLACK. I told BLACK that I had not yet mentioned the matter to SAM or to my Soviet contact.. At this time, I do not think that I realized that SAM also knew BLACK, but I at least had in mind recommending to SAM that BLACK be appointed to follow me with BROTHMAN. I told BLACK that BROTHMAN was an extremely able and capable man. In fact, actually, he was very brilliant, but that the matter of personality or personalities entered a great deal into dealing with him. I told him that he should not make the mistake that I had made of becoming too friendly with BROTHMAN. I not only identified BROTHMAN to BLACK, but I gave him his complete name, where he worked, the telephone number, where he lived, the telephone number there, and a good deal of additional data concerning his child ELSA and his wife. I do not recall whether the second child, ANITA, had yet been born at this time. I told BLACK that he would have to take the initiative and to act in a very stern, but fair manner, but above all, to keep BROTHMAN in line to try to insist that BROTHMAN meet him at a specified place and time, not near the Hendrick Company in the downtown district, but as a matter of discipline to make it a good distance away and also, should BROTHMAN be late, not to wait for him, but to call him on a subsequent occasion and literally 'rip him up.' BLACK agreed to this and said that if it could be worked for him to meet ABE, he believed that he could handle BROTHMAN quite well. I said goodbye to SAM and then went up for my draft examination, where to my surprise, I was definitely and finally classified 4-F, due to my hypertension. I had had an alternate meeting with SAM in case I should not be called for the draft,

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

"His story was that Hendrick had given a raise to everyone in the organization as a result of obtaining the Buna-S contract, but that he and WEBER had conspicuously been left out. He said that the reason for this was that he had insisted on giving the Rubber Reserve Commission in Washington, on the occasion of a conference in April, complete process information on the Hendrick Buna-S process. I should like to state that according to BROTHMAN, the original process data on Buna-S came from, most likely, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the United States Rubber Company. The story that BROTHMAN gave me on a subsequent meeting conflicted somewhat with the first story; that is, of his desire to leave Hendrick because of the Buna-S information which he had insisted be made available to all of the firms participating in the rubber research plan. This concerned principally the

fact that he had not been granted a raise, that is, both he and WEBER. He then told me of this man, HENRY GOLWYNNE, who about a year previous, had some work done for him by BROTHMAN, that is, in BROTHMAN's capacity of design engineer for the Hendrick Company, and who had become greatly impressed at BROTHMAN's ability and who had now made BROTHMAN an offer to go into partnership with him.

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

"There followed at least two other meetings which did not take place during this time. I had reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on me the fact that under no circumstances was I to permit BROTHMAN to leave Hendrick, that I must keep him working there, as we were extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN's task. I told BROTHMAN about this and he just laughed and said that the Buna-S was complete; that what sort of information was there to be handed over? He had designed the plant and the plant had just ticked off like clock work and now that it was done, he was going on to much greater things. He also told me a third conflicting story. This was to the effect that he had already agreed to leave, or told Hendrick that he was leaving them and going with GOLWYNNE, and that Hendrick had then offered to give him a substantial raise beyond that which anyone else had received, and WEBER as well, and that it had merely been dropped on his desk by one of the officials of the company and that BROTHMAN had, in front of that man, picked it up, crumpled it into a roll and dropped it into a waste basket. He later told me that Hendrick had closed the files to him, and did not at this time mention anything about the proposed offer of the raise. It was not so much the actual incidents, themselves, as the manner in which they were told that makes me state that they were conflicting stories. In any event, I recall clearly in June, possibly late June, meeting with BROTHMAN near the Hendrick Company very late in the evening about 10:00 o'clock, and taking a long walk up and down Sixth Avenue, starting with

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

"About this time, BROTHMAN started to tell me, and the time was actually about the time that he was leaving Chemurgy, of the design of certain pieces of mixing equipment. This had come about as a result of some statements that BROTHMAN had made in his Buna-S report, regarding mixing and which had aroused the interest of some engineers in the Soviet Union, so much so that a request had come from them, asking for further information, and this request in turn was relayed to me by SAM. This is not a matter of a conclusion that I have pieced together, but is the result of a clear bit of memory or recollection on my part as to an actual incident that occurred during this period of May or June 1942, and during a conversation with SAM. I might add here that SAM had told me that on the very day or the very night, rather, that I had turned over the information on Buna-S, this rainy evening in March, that that very evening the material had been sent on its way to the Soviet Union.

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

"I would like to add one point here, that while BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing me that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, when I told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN's part. At this time, as I have stated before, came the request from SAM for information on the mixing equipment. Again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which I showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should I get it. I met SAM but did not have the information, of course, and finally, in the late fall of 1942, I would say about October, and possibly November of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to me an exceedingly weighty book which was actually a large black notebook with rings some two or three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN's work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some 50 to 100 nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints of articles which BROTHMAN had written on mixing. These were mostly from McGraw-Hill Publications, such as 'Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering', 'Process Engineering,' and 'Food Engineering.' These three are separate journals. There was also a large mass of material consisting of advertising brochures of a technical nature, but which contained much valuable data. It all presented a very complete story on the subject of mixing, possibly the most fundamental unit operation in chemical engineering, since all chemical engineering processes involve at some stage or other the bringing together of two materials in as intimate a contact as possible so that as complete a reaction as possible may take place and without the production of any undesirable by-products.

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

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

"Again, I would like to emphasize or rather to bring up this point that all that BROTHMAN ever submitted to me was always material which he would have had to complete for his, at that time, legitimate employer. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAM was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. I turned this material on mixing over to SAM, in I recall, the Ferris Wheel Bar. I recall this incident very clearly. It was a rather cold evening in the late fall or possibly early winter, but I believe that it was late fall as it was not yet December. The latest that it was was December, and I recall having this bulky package which was some five inches in thickness, by about 18 inches in length, and about 14 inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and I recall having set it on a seat next to me. We were not at the bar; we never sat at the bar, but at one of the small tables, and I had laid it on one of the empty chairs at our table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when I left, and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body. This was on the same night that I received the material from BROTHMAN. When I received the material from BROTHMAN, it was all in this large looseleaf notebook, and I subsequently purchased some wrapping paper at a stationery store. This stationery store was and may still be on 42nd Street, on the south side, just east of Lexington Avenue, and between Lexington and Third Avenue. It is possible that the two proprietors of this little store may recall my face.

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

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

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

"SAM told me on the occasion of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed, that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. I believe that possibly here I have confirmation of the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. He may also have told me that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, and which took place in either late November or early December

of 1942, though there is some possibility that it may have been early January of 1943, that it had been well received. This meeting was a pre-arranged one and took place in the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street in New York City. I engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. I cannot recall the name which I used but I believe again that it was FRANK KESSLER. I do not believe that with SAM there I would have used my own name. There is again the possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, but again, I don't believe that I did so because SAM knew that I was meeting SLACK under the name of MARTIN. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAM before I suggested it to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAM. I was to represent SAM as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certainly at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to 'butter up' BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes in which we were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in say, the field of synthetic rubber, or possibly some other field in which he might have worked where the information would have been of interest to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN readily agreed to this meeting and it took place as I have described, most likely in late November or possibly early December, with a still further possibility of early January of 1943.

"I had previously told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Puna-3 and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here with the special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and conversing with the man who had done such fine work. I stated that this man was here in connection with some other ostensible and legitimate reasons and that he was a very high official indeed, but that the main purpose of his coming was to see BROTHMAN and converse with him. To this, BROTHMAN readily agreed. The meeting took place as planned with one exception. I tried first to engage a room in the Hotel New Yorker and was unsuccessful and finally managed to get one at the Lincoln. I then met SAM at the New Yorker and told him that I had engaged rooms at the Lincoln and he then told me

to get in touch with BROTHMAN. I did so and called BROTHMAN at his office and told him to meet me in the lobby of the Lincoln Hotel. BROTHMAN did so; I would say the hour was about 8:30, and we went up to the rooms. I do not know SAM's exact whereabouts at that particular time. He may even have been in the lobby of the Lincoln, because I recall that at a later time, he told of having seen BROTHMAN and me going upstairs. In any event, he came up within about 15 or 20 minutes. That was somewhere close to 9:00 o'clock, and I admitted him. I introduced him to BROTHMAN as GEORGE. I do not believe that I used the name SAM. There is also the possibility that I may have used the name SIMON, but then again I believe that SIMON was the name under which I introduced SAM to AL SLACK on another three-fold meeting.

"SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He was generally of that character, but he outdid himself this time. He called up and had some wine and some sandwiches sent up. We then proceeded to talk until one, possibly two o'clock in the morning. I rather fancy the latter hour. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. By this, I mean the application of certain fields of mathematics which are not commonly used. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable Buna-S. I believe, however, that here may have come the first hint, and this is purely one that I am evolving in retrospect, of the interest of the Soviets in Atomic Energy, and that concerned the length of time spent in discussing mathematics and the application of mathematics to various fields, and also there may have been some conversation relating to BROTHMAN's acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD UREY at Columbia University. I believe that here BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY's. I would like to state here that I am not confusing this incident with Dr. BERNARD KOOPMAN, and that while I am evolving this in retrospect, I am quite certain that it did occur. I am

emphasizing this because that at this time, I had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It is possible that SAM did, as early a date as this, have some definite information. Also there occurred here a promise by SAM of offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and this matter I will take up shortly. One slip occurred during the meeting, and I do not think it was due to the wine, because I had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to me as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but I do recall this slip.

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

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

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

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

"When I told SAM about this, however, he was totally uninterested, possibly because of the fact that while the Soviet Troops were, it is true, fighting under extremely unsanitary conditions, still they were usually engaged in either temperate or extremely cold climates. Also, SAM was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best as he could himself, and also said that I was not to help him. However, to save face with BROTHMAN, I had to obtain stenographic help, and did so in the person of Miss JENNIE RUZICKA, who at that time, lived in, I believe Hackensack, New Jersey, or in that area. In any event, it was not very far from Newark, New Jersey. I obtained the services of Miss RUZICKA through my friend TOM BLACK, and this was a last desperation move. I had considered using one of the girls at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company but had then decided that this would be too expensive a maneuver, taking a girl up to New York and returning her. This also was too dangerous in that she might begin to wonder a little too much about my activities. BLACK finally recommended Miss RUZICKA, who was possibly, at that time, engaged in working part time, possibly one day a week, for, I believe, the New Jersey State Labor Board or the State Board of Unemployment Compensation. She was a very young girl, about 16 or 17, and extremely inexperienced as a stenographer. Not only was she incapable of coping with the technical terms involved, this I had rather expected, but she could also not take even the simplest sentence

in direct dictation without making several errors. The result was that she would type up the material which BROTHMAN would dictate and in which I would put handwritten words, and so on, which I thought would be too difficult for her, and would then submit it to me and I would then correct it as well as I could. It was so hopelessly jumbled that it always required a second session of dictating and going over and finally she would succeed in getting the story straight. After possibly two or three such attempts, she would then mail this material to my home in Philadelphia.

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

aerosol dispensers. These sketches were made by EROTHMAN and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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

"The next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerns the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as is used in flares and in tracer bullets. The idea had its genesis with HENRY GOLWYNNE, who thought that magnesium powder could be produced by the following process; that is, spraying the molten magnesium into a chamber containing an inert gas such as nitrogen or helium. The spraying was to occur through extremely fine orifices or nozzles, and the magnesium would form extremely fine globules or particles in this inert atmosphere, and would fall to the bottom of the chamber containing the inert atmosphere from which it could then be continuously removed and packaged. Such a process was a great improvement over the traditional method of producing powders from ingots whereby a series of say, eight or 12 attrition machines are set up and the particles are successively reduced smaller and smaller in size until the desired fineness is attained. There is then involved the problem of sieving out the large particles and returning them to the machines for further grinding. Also, the matter of grinding magnesium is not too happy an affair because of the danger of fire from the very small particles produced.

"It was EROTHMAN's job to design this process, I believe, it was intended for use in Australia but there may have also been the understanding that GOLWYNNE was going to try to sell this to the United States Government. Here again, EROTHMAN employed his now familiar dilatory tactics. This matter came about, that is, the magnesium powder, as a result of a process

volunteered to me without any prompting on my part by ABE BROTHMAN. That is, a process which was valuable in a military sense. I believe that it may have also come about as a result of something that I may have told BROTHMAN relating to the fact that as interesting as the aerosol bomb was, it was still not too important militarily speaking, to the Soviet Union. In spite of BROTHMAN's delaying actions and promises which kept recurring, of having the whole information in one complete story ready on any one of a number of occasions, this never occurred. There have, however, been found in my home some five or six handwritten pages in my writing, concerning the magnesium powder process. This is just the beginning of the process, the preliminary calculations. There is also in my handwriting a diagram and some notations in BROTHMAN's handwriting. There has also been found some fragmentary single sheets in BROTHMAN's handwriting concerning calculations on the magnesium powder process.

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

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

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

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

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

"GOLWYNNE, I believe, was also a partial owner of the Rufert Company in conjunction with a man called GEROME. These blueprints have since been discovered in my home and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the blueprints are those of the Graver Tank Company of Chicago, Illinois. This last mentioned firm, I believe, was doing the actual fabrication of the equipment for the Seymour plant. BROTHMAN and the Chemurgy Company were doing the design work. In this connection, it should be mentioned, that I did a good deal of work on two, possibly three occasions, for BROTHMAN in respect to working out chemical details, particularly as related to the recovery of the nickel catalyst once it had been used. It should be mentioned here that this nickel catalyst is used in connection with various hydrogenation processes, particularly as concerned with the production of fats, such as Crisco and Spry from such materials as cottonseed oil. For this work, I was paid by BROTHMAN, certainly on at least one occasion, I believe, to the extent of \$150. This was money which I needed badly for my expenses with regard to work that I was then doing with AL SLACK.

"While the Rufert Company had a laboratory in Seymour, Connecticut, still BROTHMAN was always quarreling with the chief chemist there and told me that he could never get him to run the experiments that he wanted, and that the design work would be impossible to complete unless I furnished ABE with this additional information. This work, I would like to add, was done in the evenings in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On one occasion, I worked through an entire night until the following morning. None of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever

"turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. I am certain that I mentioned it to SAM and I am also certain that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself at the Lincoln Hotel, and that on this occasion, SAM had merely side-stepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To me, however, SAM stated very plainly that they already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his time and mine were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Here again, he reiterated, SAM did, that what was desired most of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give us well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company, and the United States Rubber Company.

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

"To go ahead a little bit, in 1945, I was introduced by BROTHMAN to a man called SIMON MILLNER, who was working for a man called HARRY GRETSKE of the Belle Meade Farms in Virginia. This man, GRETSKE, was interested in a process which I had developed independently for producing a high test yeast from citrus molasses. This yeast was to be high in factors of vitamin B complex. Nothing ever came of this, though, but I did submit samples of the yeast and a proposal to MILLNER in New York City.

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

"Finally, I called NAOMI, BROTHMAN's wife, and she told me that he was probably in the 32nd Street office.

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

"I would like to state here that at all times I used the name FRANK KESSLER except on the occasion when I did work for B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, and when I made the estimate for Dr. MILLNER; then I used the name HARRY GOLD.

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

"To continue about my meeting with BROTHMAN in September of 1944, this was in the evening around 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, I called him from the bar and he asked me to wait there until he came down. After a half of an hour, he did arrive and we had a

"sandwich and then went for a long walk. This walk was down Fourth Avenue and to the Wanamaker Store in lower Manhattan and possibly below that, and then back again, and then another complete circuit down to the Wanamaker Store and back again. There may have even been three complete circuits. We spoke for at least three hours, and most of the talking was done by BROTHMAN, and I listened. The subject matter concerned the dirty deal which he had gotten from HENRY GOLWYNNE, ARTIE WEBER, and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Company of Brooklyn, New York. Apparently, what had happened was this:

"BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNNE. When GOLWYNNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER's share of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a typical case, and that, when he had asked GOLWYNNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNNE, had determined that Chemurgy would do the work for free, because GOLWYNNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER's share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, 'Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, have voted to oust you from the three-man Board of Directors.'

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

"A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of a conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER's own and was not BROTHMAN's; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an

"event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE.

"I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to 'go to bat,' as it were, with ARTIE's Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE's seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority. BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to GOLWYNNE and to HEILIG, and of a variety of other misdeeds, and that finally he got so angry, he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, GUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH, and JULES KORCHIEN.

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

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

A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES.

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

"I would like to explain that the ingredients of the material dispensed through the aerosol bomb were Freon 12, Sesame Oil, Pyrethrum, and DDT. The Freon was the carrier and was a liquid in the aerosol bomb and produced a fine mist when expelled through the nozzle. The Sesame Oil was a carrier for the Pyrethrum extract, which last, provided the function of knocking down the insects. The DDT, while it did not have the high knock-down of Pyrethrum, still had a far greater lasting effect and was effective on surfaces for as long as two years after they had been sprayed.

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

"The first time that I ever met NAOMI BROTHMAN was on an occasion when I waited for ABE at La Guardia Field when he was due to return from a trip to Washington in connection with the Buna-S.

"This was sometime in February of 1942. The only event that occurred was that we took a cab to BROTHMAN's apartment, and I continued from there to the Pennsylvania Station. We did have one brief conversation in the men's lounge during which BROTHMAN gave me some fragmentary information on Buna-S. It was also on this occasion that one of the times when I was supposed to have received a complete set of data had been planned for.

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

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

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

"On several subsequent occasions, I supplied BROTHMAN with film pack which was very rare, as was all film during this time. I may have obtained this film from AL SLACK about Christmas of 1942. Also, I purchased a scarab bracelet costing about \$8 or \$9, and an umbrella costing about \$5 or \$6 for a girl in the Chemurgy

"offices. This girl was a stenographer who had done a good deal of typing for BROTHMAN in connection with work that he was turning over to me. Particularly do I believe that she had typed a good deal of material on mixing. I never met this girl, and I do not know who she is, but BROTHMAN told me that he needed a gift for her and so I made these purchases. I believe BROTHMAN turned over one of them to the girl.

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

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

"First, I would like to explain that by legitimate backing, BROTHMAN meant sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Also, he envisioned setting up a complete organization, including a chemical development laboratory, a pilot plant setup for carrying out processes on a small scale, and finally, design offices. SAM, as I said, laughed hilariously and said that such was completely out of the question, and that BROTHMAN must be mad. He again reiterated his statement to the effect that the best thing that BROTHMAN could do would be to obtain a job with a large industrial firm in the United States; that it was information from such firms that the Soviets wanted; that he was not interested in the slightest in what

"BROTHMAN might dream up; and that the Soviets were interested only in processes which either had been or were going to be actually recognized and operated successfully in the United States. I could not take back such a blunt answer as this to BROTHMAN, so I tried to soften it some way by a variety of excuses including the general one that it was not feasible now, and another one that such funds were not available right now and a variety of other dodges, but as I have said, BROTHMAN repeated his request on at least six occasions. These became more frequent, especially through the year 1945, so much so that on this one occasion in December of 1945, when I did see BROTHMAN and gave him the slide rule, he asked me in desperation for backing. This was after a lapse of quite a few months, possibly four, and again upon that occasion BROTHMAN was very insistent.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 11, 1950
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent, F.B.I. Justice
7-11-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I wish to add the following relative to the Hotel Lincoln meeting as set in my statement dated July 11, 1950, and appearing on Pages 32 through 36. This meeting was attended by SEMENOV, BROTHMAN, and myself.

"Some weeks later I was waiting for BROTHMAN in Grand Central Station in New York City; this was in the portion of the station near the Graybar Building and where the ramp leads out to Lexington Avenue. BROTHMAN emerged in the company of several other men; because of these strange people I made no attempt to make my presence known to ABE. BROTHMAN, however, saw me, and he and a blond man left the group and came up to me. ABE said, 'FRANK, this is ARTIE WEBER.' WEBER then smiled and said, 'Shake the hand that shook the hand of -----', you know.

"I was very much disconcerted at this because I immediately knew that WEBER was referring to ABE's meeting with SEMENOV. However, I managed to make some non-committal statement and no further mention was made of this incident.

"But the next time that I saw ABE, however, I did very directly ask him whether he had talked to ARTIE about the Lincoln Hotel meeting with GEORGE BROTHMAN assured me that he had not and no further conversation was held on this subject.

(Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 12, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent, F.B.I.
7-12-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, F.B.I.
July 12, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa."

On the same date, HARRY GOLD in a signed statement gave the following information concerning conversations he had with BROTHMAN relative to their stories given to the FBI and the Federal Grand Jury:

"July 11, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"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. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"The events I am going to describe occurred during the two-year period when I was employed by the firm of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES of New York.

"The affair actually began one or two days prior to Memorial Day, 1947. I had been working in the Elmhurst Laboratory

"of the firm and had then reached the point where further work required my going in to the Engineers Club Library in Manhattan. The time was about 3:00 in the afternoon. I left the laboratory and on the way to Manhattan got off the subway at Queens Plaza, so that I could stop in to the Design Offices of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES, which is located at 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City. The building in which the BROTHMAN Design Offices are located is called the Chatham-Phenix. When I had emerged from the subway, and just as I was crossing the street to the entrance of the building, this is on the side of the street nearest the subway, one of the BROTHMAN employees, an electrical engineer whose name is SOL FANSHEL was leaving the building. In the middle of the street he accosted me and said, but not too excitedly, 'Did you know that some Government men are upstairs talking to ABE?' It may be possible that in place of the phrase, 'Government men,' that FANSHEL used the words 'Internal Revenue men,' I cannot exactly recall; in any case, I was not very much disturbed, and went directly up to the offices with the purpose of consulting with ABE to see whether there was anything further beyond what I had projected to look up in the chemical literature.

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

"When I arrived in the office, BROTHMAN was in a state of great excitement; he immediately went forward to meet me.

"The first thing BROTHMAN said was, 'The FBI were here--they know everything--they know all about us--they know you were a courier--they have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant! Look, we don't have much time. Look, HARRY, you've got to get this straight. You have got to tell the same story I told of how we met. Look, do you know this guy JOHN?' I told BROTHMAN that I did not know JOHN, and asked BROTHMAN what he was like. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, HARRY, you have got to get this description straight!' BROTHMAN then described to me a photograph which he said had been shown by Agents of the FBI to him, which photograph BROTHMAN said was of JOHN. BROTHMAN described JOHN to me as a wizened sort of fellow with reddish hair and a receding

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

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

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

"One of the last things that BROTHMAN told me before I left the office was that Miss MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ had left in BROTHMAN's car for the office of GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, who was an attorney employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

"I left the office and returned by subway to the laboratory. On the ride back to Elmhurst I thought of a man whom I had known at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This man's name was CARTER HOODLESS, and he had been about a year or so older than I, and had been the son of C. R. HOODLESS, one of the men who had a large interest, both financial and especially executive, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. W. H. HOODLESS, who at one time was in complete control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, had been a brother of C. R. HOODLESS. I had known CARTER HOODLESS very well, and I chose him as the person whom I would use to explain to the FBI as to the fictitious manner in which I had met JOHN GOLLISH.

"I would like to state that I had never heard this name before until BROTHMAN told me that name a few moments previous to this time.

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

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

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

"had introduced me that night at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

"To continue with the story that I was telling the FBI, I told them that after the Chemical Society meeting was over, and that this principally had consisted of a talk by some prominent visiting chemist, (this was the normal procedure; what business there had to be transacted usually was done in Committee, and the evening was normally completely taken up by the talk of a visiting chemist, usually one of prominence in his particular field), that we, GOLLIS and I, had left CARTER HOODLESS and had gone into downtown Philadelphia to a restaurant in the neighborhood of Broad and Locust Streets. I had told them that this restaurant was Tendler's. I also told them that I went there with GOLLIS upon his invitation. I continued with 'my made-up story.' I said, during the course of a two or three hour conversation, that GOLLIS had explained to me that he was a Mechanical Engineer and a promoter, and that he knew a very excellent Chemical Engineer in New York City. I had said that this Chemical Engineer was designing processes for GOLLIS, and that GOLLIS needed a Chemist to check on the reliability of the chemical information that was being given. I said that GOLLIS had become very expansive and had explained to me that I would be paid well for this work that I was to do, and that he had painted a very glowing picture of the future. I also said that GOLLIS had given me the name of the man and his office address and telephone number. The name that had been given to me was that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and while I had not recalled the phone number, I had been told that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York City. GOLLIS, I said, had told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN in the near future, and to meet him and begin working with this Chemical Engineer. I also told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN that GOLLIS had never given me his address in New York, and further, that during his conversation he had not struck me as being a man who had the technical knowledge necessary for that of a Mechanical Engineer. I told the Agents that during the course of the conversation I had been somewhat taken in, but that on calmer reflection a little later, the whole story began to have somewhat of a false air. The next events that took place (according to this story), were that I had called BROTHMAN in New York City, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, had gone to see him there. I stated that from the very beginning I was fascinated by BROTHMAN's tremendous knowledge and ability, and that

"from the very first we had become close friends. I stated that I made, during the period from November or December, 1941, until sometime in late Spring or early Summer of 1942, some six or seven trips to see BROTHMAN, all to New York; that on several of these trips I had worked at BROTHMAN's home in Sunnyside, Long Island. I stated that on two or possibly three occasions BROTHMAN had given me some design material consisting principally of isolated blueprints of various reaction vessels, and that I had taken them home with me. I further stated that about three or four weeks after I first met GOLLIS, that he had called me at my home, (he had obtained my home address and telephone number from me on the occasion of our first meeting), and that he said that he had merely verified on the occasion of this first call that I had gotten in touch with BROTHMAN. He had also said that he was just passing through Philadelphia and could not see me that evening. I stated that there were possibly some three subsequent calls, each about a month apart, and that on each occasion GOLLIS had been very evasive when I asked when I could see him. I then stated that subsequent to February or early March of 1942, I had never heard from or seen GOLLIS. I further said in my statement to the Agents that BROTHMAN and I had not discussed GOLLIS very much, but that on one or two occasions when we had, we had come to the agreement that he was just a fly-by-night promoter with no substantial funds to back up his enterprises, and that BROTHMAN and I had both agreed that we doubted that we would ever hear from him again. On the occasion of making this statement to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, I told them, upon their questioning, that I did not know but what these two or three blueprints that BROTHMAN gave me might still be in my home in Philadelphia.

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

"The interview with Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN was concluded about 9:00 o'clock that evening. About 9:30 MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN came out to the laboratory in BROTHMAN's car. It may be possible that they had called before leaving for Elmhurst to see whether the agents had gone. In any case, when they arrived,

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

"ABE's opening remark to me after getting into the restaurant was 'HARRY, you don't blame me for having brought your name into this, do you? I thought since they would eventually uncover you because of our long close association, that it would be better for me to bring you in myself and at the very beginning.' The long close association to which BROTHMAN had referred specifically meant the manner in which I had been working for ABE at A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES since May of 1946. There was not very much conversation during our meal in the Chinese restaurant, and we returned to the laboratory about 10:30. I still had a considerable amount of work to do that evening. When MOSKOWITZ went out on an errand, possibly to obtain some coffee, I related to BROTHMAN in detail the story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I recall that BROTHMAN said, 'Look, HARRY, I got to know all about you. What can they find out that I don't know?' I then told BROTHMAN that in reality I had never been married, and further, that my brother was still alive and had not been killed in the Pacific, and that I lived with my family in Philadelphia. I had previously told BROTHMAN that I was married and that my brother had been killed in the Pacific. I recall that BROTHMAN made many recriminations for my having told these falsehoods, but he said that he did not think these points would be serious. The greater portion of the conversation at the above time consisted of my telling BROTHMAN the same story I had told the agents about my fictitious meeting with JACOB GOLLIS. We did not have any time to go over BROTHMAN's story to the agents about the manner in which BROTHMAN met me. At this time ABE and I realized that there was a discrepancy in the stories we had related to the FBI Agents. I had told them that I had originally met BROTHMAN in 1941, but ABE had told the Agents that he had met me in 1940. He decided to belittle the importance of this discrepancy, and at that time ABE told me that I could always use the excuse that my memory was faulty. BROTHMAN expressed

"concern to me that I might have had other dealings in my association with the Soviets with which he was not familiar.

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

"Continuing, BROTHMAN seemed worried that he would become involved with the FBI because of his known association with me, and for that reason wanted to know what other activity I'd engaged in other than with him. I told ABE at this time that no one knew of any of my other activities, and suggested to ABE that he should not mention any other activities of mine in front of anyone, particularly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.

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

"Continuing with the conversation at the laboratory, I told ABE that I was a little concerned about the explanation for my using the name of FRANK KESSLER in my dealings with ABE. I suggested to ABE that the FBI was certain to get in touch with ARTIE WEBER, and that ARTIE WEBER only knew me as FRANK KESSLER. At this time I suggested to ABE that it was possible that I could use the idea of my fear of Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, my superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, as the reason I was dealing with BROTHMAN under an assumed name. The fear would be based on the fact that I, as a chemist of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, would have been criticized for doing independent work on chemical processes outside of my work at Pennsylvania Sugar. BROTHMAN thought that such an explanation would be a very shrewd stroke indeed. At this time BROTHMAN suggested that as an additional explanation for our association, that we make up a story that we were collaborating in writing a book on chemical processes, with ABE writing the book and my doing the chemical background. I was

"dubious about this story and believe that I only used it upon one occasion and that was when I was questioned by Agents T. S. MILLER and R. E. BRENNAN between May 15 and May 21, 1950.

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

"Either that night, or possibly the following night at about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, as BROTHMAN was dropping me off at the Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue, in front of the main entrance, he said very bitterly, 'What sort of a damned fool is it who takes a person so closely tied in with all this affair and obtains for that person a job in Philadelphia?' The person to whom BROTHMAN was referring was THOMAS L. BLACK, a friend of mine since February of 1933, and BROTHMAN was specifically referring to the fact that I had been instrumental in obtaining employment for BLACK on a consulting basis with the CHARLES W. BERG Laboratories in Philadelphia. This event had occurred sometime in late 1945. He was also very bitter about the fact that on five or six occasions I had brought BLACK out to the BROTHMAN Laboratories in Elmhurst, at BROTHMAN's request, to aid in work which we were then pursuing for A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES. This statement of BROTHMAN's infuriated me, especially since BLACK had been brought up to help at the BROTHMAN Laboratories at BROTHMAN's specific request, and had come from Philadelphia to New York at his own expense and had never been reimbursed for these expenses, nor paid for the work he had done in ABE's Laboratory. I do not recall whether the name 'BLACK' was actually mentioned in this conversation between ABE and myself or whether the mention was confined to the name 'TOM', but there was no doubt that ABE and I both were talking about THOMAS L. BLACK.

"ABE also asked me at this time if THOMAS BLACK had ever used the name of HARRY SILVERMASTER, or the other several names he previously asked me if I had used, and which had been mentioned to him by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. From BROTHMAN's conversation he

"gave me the definite impression that he was of the opinion that BLACK was the so-called master mind of the group who were obtaining technical information for the Soviets, such as the information ABE had been furnishing me from 1941 until 1944. I recall that the argument over BLACK between ABE and myself almost culminated in a fist fight, which was prevented by the intervention of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was in the car with us.

"I went to Philadelphia that weekend and returned to New York Sunday night, and then drove with the BROTHMANS to Peekskill, New York, where we spent the night in ABE's summer home near there.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Later that evening after seeing the attorney, and at about 11:00 or 12:00 P.M., in BROTHMAN's office, I saw ABE. I told ABE that I wanted to talk with him about his testimony, but ABE instead talked with a number of the employees of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES who were in the office at that time, and then suggested to me that I go with him to drive MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ home. We got in the car and started out, during which time I kept reminding ABE that we had something very important to talk about, but ABE kept brushing it off and went into a great dissertation on political theory and the declining state of capitalism. After making several stops, such as to eat watermelon and other time-killing incidents, we finally arrived at ABE's garage in Sunnyside at about 4:00 A.M. on the day I was to appear before the Grand Jury. After wasting some more time talking with the garage attendant, we began walking around in the neighborhood of ABE's home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, and conversed. I kept reminding him about the fact that I was to testify that day before the Grand Jury, but ABE did not seem too concerned about this. ABE told me if I were to be confronted with some conflicting statement or date in my testimony, I was to use the excuse that it had all happened some years ago and I had a faulty memory. During this walk I again repeated to ABE the story which I had given the Agents about the manner in which I originally met ABE, which was the story I planned to tell the Grand Jury that day. ABE told me not to act frightened before the Grand Jury, but to be dignified and calm. He told me not to appear to be begging for clemency or mercy or for understanding on their part, and even, if necessary, to a certain extent to be defiant. In general, the tenor of this advice was that I was to tell the false story of how I had met GOLLIS through CARTER HOODLESS and then through GOLLIS had met ABE. This ABE was very insistent upon.

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

BROTHMAN
"At this time ABE's wife, NAOMI, was spending the summer at ABE's summer home in Peekskill, New York, and at ABE's request I was living with him in his apartment in Sunnyside at 42-08 42nd Street, Queens.

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

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

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

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

"I recall that the above remarks were made by ABE to me in such a way that they appeared to imply a threat. These remarks were made late on Saturday morning or very early on a Saturday afternoon in the first week in June, 1948, and were made in the BROTHMAN offices, while BROTHMAN was sitting at his desk and I was sitting in a chair near him.

"I would like to add one more point. After ABE had shown me the summons requesting me to appear before the Grand Jury on the 31st of July, 1948, he gave me a typewritten copy of his testimony as he had detailed it to his lawyer. I never had much chance to more than glance at this, and in addition, ABE assured me that it was not complete, as he had left out many things purposely, believing that it would be best for the lawyer not to know about these details.

"Although prior to May of 1946, ABE had known me under the name of FRANK KESSLER, I had given him the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a person to whom ABE could direct a letter or communicate with me.

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

"ABE never did actually know my true name to be HARRY GOLD until I explained the matter to him when I went to work for him in May of 1946. I would like to add that in reference to the statement on Page 20 relative to ABE's admonition that I remain with him in case we were re-questioned by the FBI, that my real reason for staying with A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES was not this fear of further questioning, but out of loyalty to a foundering firm.

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

(Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 11, 1950
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent, FBI Justice
7-11-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

On July 13, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City in 1947:

"July 13, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I, HARRY GOLD, give the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, both of whom I know to be 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. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to relate some events which transpired in relation to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury, in New York City, in late June or early July of 1947.

"About a month after Memorial Day of 1947, and on, I believe, a Monday, I had spent the day at one of the technical libraries in New York City. I returned to the BROTHMAN offices in the Chatham-Phenix Bldg. in Long Island City at about 8:00 p.m. Present were, ABE BROTHMAN, OSCAR VAGO, SOL FANSHEL and BOB PERSON.

"ABE appeared to be very agitated and cut me short when I began to tell him of the work I had done at the library. ABE told me that he had received a summons to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in down-town New York. He immediately wanted to know if I had received a summons. I told ABE that I didn't know, but told ABE that if I had received one, it would probably be at the PEREIRA's, the home at which I had until recently roomed in Jackson Heights. As it was late in the evening, we decided that I should not go to PEREIRA's that night, but wait until the following morning.

"Both BROTHMAN and I understood that ABE was being subpoenaed to testify about the matter which had been discussed by ABE and FBI Agents three or four weeks previously.

"ABE at this time was very angry and said that the whole affair was ridiculous, and that a great farce was being perpetrated. He said that he would be no party to any such goings on. He said that instead of taking the stand and trying to lie and squirm his way out of the accusations, he would make a clean breast of the whole matter. ABE said that he would

state the whole story about GOLLUSH, HELEN and myself. He also said, 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on Buna-S, synthetic rubber, and Houdry cracking process, and a good deal of it was design work which they themselves could have done.' There was also a statement by ABE to the effect that in any case, the information submitted had all been of ABE's own design.

"I replied that such a course would be extremely foolhardy, and that ABE should certainly think a great deal more before deciding on such a stand. I did not press this point because of ABE's extreme agitation, and also because ABE told me that he was not to testify until Thursday of that week. I then left for the BROTHMAN laboratory in Elmhurst.

"Early the next or Tuesday morning, I went out to Jackson Heights, and found out from Mr. PEREIRA that I had not received a summons. Later that morning, on my way to one of the libraries in New York City, I stopped at ABE's home in Sunnyside and told him that I had received no summons. I recall that ABE's reaction was that this was a good omen.

526
VAGO
"I spent the day and the evening at the library. On the way out to the laboratory that evening, I stopped by at the office, at about 10:00 p.m. Here I met a very hostile and accusing atmosphere on the part of the entire BROTHMAN staff. These people were: VAGO FANSHEL and GERSON and, I believe, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. I got the very definite impression from the manner in which I was being glared at, that ABE had convinced everyone that in some manner, I had told such a story to the investigating agents as to completely exonerate myself, and to fix the entire blame on ABE. Further, shortly before I left the office for the lab, BROTHMAN called FANSHEL over to him and they held a whispered conversation, during which time FANSHEL occasionally glanced at me. FANSHEL and BROTHMAN then went downstairs.

"The next evening, probably Wednesday, BROTHMAN, MOSKOWITZ and I had dinner at Topsy's Restaurant on Queens Blvd. At Topsy's, ABE told me about his conversation with the lawyer, TOM, whose last name I cannot recall right now.

"At one point during dinner, ABE left MOSKOWITZ and me and went to the men's room. While he was gone, MOSKOWITZ told me, with very evident relief, that during the day, she and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN had finally succeeded in convincing ABE of the foolishness of his contemplated course of testifying, to the effect that he gave information to the Soviet Union.

"MOSKOWITZ told me that it had taken a good deal of persuasion on the part of herself and NEEDLEMAN, and finally NEEDLEMAN, thru pure logic, had succeeded in convincing ABE, that to reveal the fact that he knowingly gave information to the Soviet Union, would be exactly what the Federal authorities wanted. MOSKOWITZ told me that NEEDLEMAN had emphasized to ABE that the newspapers and the U.S. Attorney would both succeed in hammering home the fact that information had passed from ABE to the Soviet Union and that ABE's side of the story would never be brought out, because he would never be given the opportunity to do so.

"Before we went to Topsy's, ABE told me that he had that day received a notice to the effect that he was to testify Friday instead of Thursday.

"On Thursday night, or the night before ABE testified, I again questioned him as to whether he had given up his foolish idea of telling the truth to the Grand Jury, and he assured me that he had. *BROTHERMAN*

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

(Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 13, 1950
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Pa. 7-13-50

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13, 1950."

C. CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

The material listed below was secured during a voluntary search of the HARRY GOLD residence, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, on June 2, 3, 1950, unless otherwise indicated.

(1) A white card, approximately two inches by three inches in size, containing on one side the name "JIM MC MILLAN, 60 Linden Avenue, Niles, Ohio." On the reverse side appeared the following cryptic notation:

"mon 10 p.m., n side 27 bt 6 and 7 at ave. one car dk gray Pontiac sed 2 n 9088 Abe - send regards from Helen and ask him about his wife Naomi and his baby girl."

On June 15, 1950, HARRY GOLD advised that the name appearing on this card, "JIM MC MILLAN, 60 Linden Avenue, Niles, Ohio", was a student who had attended Xavier University in Cincinnati while GOLD was in attendance there. GOLD said that MC MILLAN had no connection whatever with GOLD's espionage activity.

However, the notations which appear on the reverse side of this card, GOLD said, were in his handwriting and pertain to his espionage activity. GOLD said that these notations were jotted down when his Soviet Superior, "SAM", was giving him instructions on GOLD's first contemplated contact with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on September 29, 1941. GOLD said that the entire message, without abbreviations, should read:

"Monday, 10 p.m., north side of 27th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, nearer Seventh Avenue. His car (ABRAHAM BROTHMAN's) would be a dark gray Pontiac Sedan, bearing tags 2 N 9088".

GOLD said he was to give the opening pass words as: "Give regards from Helen and ask him about his wife Naomi and his baby girl." GOLD said that he could not recall what BROTHMAN's answering pass word would be.

(2) This item is a Manila folder containing three sheets of white paper with handwriting thereon and two additional blank sheets of paper. This material was found in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's home on June 6, 1950.

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 24, 1950 and he advised that it was in his handwriting and the material was concerned with operating data on a magnesium powder plant. He said that this material had been given to him verbally by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in about the Spring of 1943 for submission to the Soviet Union.

GOLD said that the material had not been turned over to the Soviets because they were not interested in anything which was BROTHMAN's own design.

(3) This item consists of eleven pages of handwritten notes and handdrawn figures on legal size yellow paper; a single sheet of ruled yellow paper with number "3" in the upper right hand corner, and notations beginning number "2"; a single sheet of ruled yellow paper, entitled, "Notes on Computation"; four sheets of unruled white paper, bearing the numbers "16", "17", "18", and "19" in the upper right hand corner; and a sheet of white paper with the number "7" on top, containing typewriting and handwriting. This material was located in a group of miscellaneous papers found in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's home on June 6, 1950.

HARRY GOLD advised that the eleven pages of handwritten notes and handdrawn figures on legal size yellow paper was in his handwriting and this material was concerned with mixing equipment. He said that this material was verbally given to him by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviet Union, probably sometime around July, 1942. He said he thought that this data was completed on a Sunday morning in the offices of the Chemurgy Design Corporation.

The ruled yellow paper with the number "3" in the upper right hand corner and notations beginning number "3" was in BROTHMAN's handwriting, according to HARRY GOLD. He said this material referred to magnesium powder and had been given to GOLD by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviet Union.

The four sheets of unruled white paper, bearing the numbers "16", "17", etc., in the upper right hand corner, were, according to GOLD, in his handwriting. He said this material referred to the Buna-S process. He said the encircled numbers on the left hand side of the first two pages refer to the body of the Buna-S Report, probably the preliminary report. He said that this material was given to him by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviets about February, 1942.

The sheet of white paper with the number "7" on top, according to GOLD, contained his handwriting and referred to mixing equipment. GOLD said that this was given to him by BROTHMAN for transmission to the Soviets and that he thought the portion of this material which was typed had been typed in the offices of the Chemurgy Design Corporation. GOLD said he got a more complete report from BROTHMAN on the mixing equipment during the late summer or early fall of 1942.

(4) This item consisted of a light green colored folder, containing twenty-four pages of typewritten material, captioned, "An Approach to the Problem of Continuous Reactor, etc." This material is accompanied by thirteen additional typewritten pages of illustrative examples. There are also two sheets of tracing paper, one of which reflects "Nomograph I", captioned, "Theoretical Circulating Capacity, etc."; while the other reflects "Nomograph II", captioned, "Theoretical Circulating Capacity of Propellers, etc." There are also three sketch sheets from Chemurgy Design Corporation listing "Figure 1" through "Figure 5" thereon.

On June 21, 1950, HARRY GOLD identified the material in this folder as being concerned with mixing data and said he believed this is part of the material BROTHMAN wrote on mixing. He said he did not know why he still had this in his possession but stated that there were three possibilities, which are as follows:

1. That BROTHMAN later submitted the complete report on mixing data in late 1942;
2. That this is material GOLD got from BROTHMAN subsequent to the time BROTHMAN gave him a complete report on mixing equipment. This placed the time of delivery, according to GOLD, on this material sometime in 1943.
3. A slight possibility that GOLD obtained it from BROTHMAN while he was working for BROTHMAN from 1946 to 1948.

GOLD said that none of his handwriting or handprinting appears on any of these pages, and feels that the handprinting shown thereon is that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

(5) This item consists of three copies of an eight page article on "General Methods of Aerosol Dispensing"; one three page article on "Westinghouse Aerosol Containers"; two copies of a two page article on "Filling Density"; one three page article concerning Aerosol; three yellow sheets of paper containing drawings, "Figure I - Westinghouse Aerosol Container", "Figure II - Armstrong Valve", "Figure V - Pennsylvania Engineer Model Aerosol Dispenser."

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 21, 1950. He said that much of this material is duplication, and that it all refers to the Aerosol matter on which BROTHMAN was working. GOLD said that the yellow sheets referred to all contain drawings executed by BROTHMAN, and that the handprinting on these drawings is also by BROTHMAN.

GOLD said that he received this material sometime around May, 1943, and that it was given to him by BROTHMAN with the understanding that it would be turned over to the Soviet Union. GOLD said that the reason he did not turn it over to his Soviet contact was that the Soviets had lost interest in work which was BROTHMAN's own design or invention.

(6) This item consisted of a light green colored folder, containing several blueprints. This material was secured on June 6, 1950. The blueprints contained in this folder are as follows:

1. A print of Chemurgy Design Corporation, number 102-F, dated September 21, 1942;
2. A print of the Chemurgy plan, number 105-B2, dated August 20, 1942;
3. A print of Chemurgy plan, number 105-B1, dated August 19, 1942;
4. A print of Chemurgy plan, number 105-C1, dated August 17, 1942;
5. A print of Chemurgy plan, number 105-D1, dated August 29, 1941.

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950. At this time, he advised that the above material all referred to the Rufert Plant which worked on a nickel catalyst, and for which plant BROTHMAN did work while at Chemurgy. GOLD said that BROTHMAN gave all of this material to him for submission to the Soviet Union but GOLD did not turn this material over to "SAM" because "SAM" had told him the Soviets were not interested in anything that was BROTHMAN's own work or design. GOLD added that, at this time, "SAM" was trying to get GOLD to persuade BROTHMAN to go to work for one of the big rubber manufacturing companies.

(7) This item is a large Manila envelope which was located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. The Manila envelope contains a series of handwritten notes on pages numbered five through sixteen, inclusive, on the letterhead stationery of the Golwynne Chemical Corporation. In addition to the handwritten pages, there are also fifty blank pages of paper, bearing the letterhead of the same firm, contained in this envelope.

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950. He said that this was in his handwriting and that it must have been copied from material that BROTHMAN gave GOLD on mixing equipment. GOLD said this may have been material that he helped BROTHMAN on but he is sure the material was later turned over by BROTHMAN to him in the form of a complete report and that GOLD turned the report over to "SAM" about August, 1942.

(8) This item consisted of a Manila envelope found in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's home on June 6, 1950. Contained in this envelope were several blank income tax returns (Federal) for the year of 1942. Also contained in this envelope was a shipping order, dated January 14, 1943, from the Enterprise Mill Soap Works to M. E. DOUGHERTY at the Pennsylvania Alcohol Corporation. In this envelope were white sheets of paper, numbered "1" through "4" and "17" through "25". There was also one white sheet of paper and one yellow sheet of paper, containing what appeared to be equations.

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950. GOLD said the blank income tax returns were just extra forms that he had obtained and never used.

The shipping order, dated January 14, 1943, GOLD said, must have inadvertently been mixed in with his papers.

The white sheets of paper, numbered "1" through "4" and "17" through "25", GOLD identified as being in his handwriting and said that it concerned mixing equipment and mixers, and that the material had been given to him by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviet Union.

The one white sheet of paper and the one yellow sheet of paper, containing what appears to be equations, GOLD said, was not in his handwriting. He said that it might be in BROTHMAN's handwriting and he does not know to what it refers.

(9) This item consisted of twenty-nine blueprints and a cover letter, dated February 19, 1944, from L. W. BIEBER, Water Treating Engineer, Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company, Inc., East Chicago, Indiana, to the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, Attention of Mr. A. BROTHMAN. According to the letter, the blueprints, which pertain to drawings of various vessels fabricated by Graver for the Rufert Chemical Company, were sent to BROTHMAN at BROTHMAN's request.

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 21, 1950. HARRY GOLD advised that there were twenty blueprints that went with the cover letter and that all of these twenty blueprints referred to work which BROTHMAN had done for the Rufert Chemical Company. GOLD said that this

material was given to him by BROTHMAN sometime in 1944, and was intended to be submitted to the Soviets. GOLD said that the reason he was still in possession of this material and had not turned it over was for one of the following two reasons:

1. That "JOHN" was not interested in the material;
2. That the material was of no use as it stood without suitable descriptions of the process for which it was designed.

Also included in this material and shown to GOLD on the same date are nine blueprints, which, GOLD stated, refer to a field filling device for Aerosol bombs. GOLD said that these prints on the Aerosol bomb were given to him by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviets but that GOLD did not turn them over for the reason referred to above relative to the blueprints from the Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company.

(10) This material was contained in a Manila folder located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. Contained in this folder are twenty-five typewritten pages, entitled "Questions and Answers Re the Liquid Mixing Data Sheet."

This Manila folder bore the caption, "1. The Hendrick Co.'s Material on Mixing (B. says that this is also his work)."

The material contained in this Manila folder was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950. GOLD said that this was part of the data which BROTHMAN gave him on mixing data which was to be turned over to the Soviet Union. GOLD is of the opinion that the reason he still has this material is that it was supplanted by a revised report. He said that it was about September, 1942 that BROTHMAN gave him this material.

(11) This item was located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. This item consists of a folder in which there is contained sheets of paper, numbered from "29" through "51" and concerns itself with the "Gas Liquid Mixing Operations."

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950. He said that this material was part of the data described in item ten, above, and was also given to him by BROTHMAN, possibly at a different time, for submission to the Soviet Union.

(12) This item was located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. It consisted of a Manila envelope with the following notations written in red pencil on the outside:

"Enclosed is sheet showing where space has been left for strike overs on the original copy - -
Attention Mr. Brothman."

This envelope contained one typewritten page, which is numbered 52 at the top, and concerns itself with mixing equipment.

On June 22, 1950, this item was shown to HARRY GOLD. He advised that this was probably given to him by BROTHERMAN at the same time that the material mentioned in item eleven was given to him.

(13) This item was located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. It consists of a Manila folder, entitled, "2. A. S. N. E. Specifications." Contained in this folder are three sheets of white paper, numbered "26", "27" and "28", with typewriting on each page.

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 24, 1950. He advised that this material was given to him by BROTHERMAN for delivery to the Soviets and the contents of this Manila folder concern themselves with mixing material.

(14) This item was located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. It consists of a Manila folder, bearing the notation in red pencil on the outside of the cover:

"Lieutenant Ewan, Naval Procurement Department,
Widener Building or Commander Kurlac

(Boss)A.

There were fourteen pages of handwritten notes on graph paper, entitled, "Hendrick Continuous Method for Buna-S Manufacture." There were also eighteen yellow pages of handwritten notes that appeared to be a continuation of the information listed on the graph paper. There were also contained in this Manila folder an original and one carbon copy of a two page typewritten document, entitled, "Notes on Continuous Method Report."

This material was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950. He advised that all the handwritten material was in BROTHERMAN's handwriting. He said that this data was submitted to GOLD by BROTHERMAN prior to the end of

March, 1942, when BROTHMAN gave GOLD the complete Buna-S Report. GOLD said that BROTHMAN's report is extremely complete and detailed and indicates the quality of the work which was later turned over to "SAM" by GOLD in the form of a typewritten and more complete report.

GOLD stated that the reason this handwritten report is still in his possession is that the handwritten report was supplanted by the typewritten report. GOLD said that he noticed some of the pages of the handwritten report had been cut. He advised that they referred to corrections that the writer of the report made.

In connection with the notations concerning Lieutenant ~~EWAN~~ and Commander ~~KURLEC~~ that appear on the outside of this Manila folder, GOLD said that he could only guess as to what the note on the outside of this folder meant. He said that he would guess that the names had been given to him by CARTER HOODLESS shortly after GOLD had been turned down for the draft because of physical disability (early 1942). GOLD said he believed that HOODLESS had given him the above two names for GOLD to contact relatives, to getting into the service and being placed where his physical disability would not interfere. GOLD said that he never did anything about this as far as he could recall.

(15) This item was located in a wooden box in the basement of HARRY GOLD's residence on June 6, 1950. This item consists of a light green colored folder, containing the following blueprints:

1. Blueprint of the drawing of the ~~Hendrick~~ Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa., bearing number H-207, dated February 8, 1942. This blueprint was entitled, "Butadiene and Styrene Recovery System - B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio."

GOLD said that this represented work done by Hendrick for Goodrich and was concerned with the two raw materials necessary for the manufacture of the Buna-S Synthetic Rubber.

2. Blueprint of the plan of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa., bearing number H-200, dated January 4, 1941, and entitled, "Preliminary Study for 1,500 Gallons Per Day, Buna-S Synthetic Rubber, Latex Plant - Dewey and Almy Chemical Company."

GOLD said this was a flow sheet for the entire Buna-S Process and covers the manufacture of Buna-S itself and the recovery of unused material.

3. Blueprint of a plan of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa., bearing number H-200A, dated January 4, 1941, entitled, "Preliminary Study for 1,500 Gallons Per Day, Buna-S Synthetic Rubber, Latex Plant." Attached to this print is another print of H-207A for the Butadiene and Styrene Recovery System, mentioned above. In connection with these two blueprints, it should be noted that the name Dewey and Almy Chemical Company and the name of B. F. Goodrich Company have been masked out with tape.

GOLD said he believed the tape placed on the legend of the blueprint referred to the fact that GOLD was supposed to cut out that section and also that section on all blueprints which had any identification connecting them with a company or an individual.

4. Blueprint of a plan of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa., number H-207B, dated February 22, 1942, entitled, "Preliminary Layout Study of Butadiene and Styrene Recovery System - B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio."

GOLD said this was a layout study of the recovery system and serves to locate the positions of the various items of equipment in the plant. Attached to the above was a blueprint of Hendrick Manufacturing Company, number H-207B supplement, dated February 22, 1942, with the same title and is merely an addition to H-207A.

Concerning the above blueprints, which were shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950, he said they were all given to him by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviet Union. GOLD said that, while these blueprints are valuable, it would be necessary to furnish a report with them or some detailed explanation of the process as applied to the manufacture and design, and, for this reason, GOLD did not submit these blueprints to his Soviet superior, "SAM." GOLD said these blueprints were given to him by BROTHMAN as merely a delaying action on the part of BROTHMAN against his promises to GOLD for completion on the report on the Buna-S Process. GOLD said that he received these blueprints during 1942.

GOLD said that, when the complete report on the Buna-S Process was given by BROTHMAN to GOLD, who, in turn, gave it to "SAM", the report was so complete that it was not necessary to supplement it with blueprints although GOLD did recall that possibly one blueprint on the flow sheet accompanied the report.

In addition, the following blueprints, bearing these, numbers, were contained in this folder:

Hendrick Plan - H-193A
 Hendrick Plan - H-193B
 Hendrick Plan - H-193C
 Hendrick Plan - H-193D
 Hendrick Plan - H-193E
 Hendrick Plan - H-193F
 Hendrick Plan - H-193G
 Hendrick Plan - H-193H

These blueprints were stapled together and, according to GOLD, were concerned with a thousand gallon water cooled resin kettle. GOLD said these blueprints were given to him by BROTHMAN for submission to the Soviet Union.

Also contained in the above folder was another group of blueprints, three in number, identified as Ma-At-100, Ma-110 and Ma-111. These prints are unlabeled and, when shown to HARRY GOLD on June 22, 1950, he advised he does not recognize these prints and has no way of telling to what they refer.

Also contained in this folder was a blueprint of a Hendrick plan, number H-187, dated October 13, 1941, entitled, "#150 Gallons Esterifier - The Barrett Company, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa."

GOLD identified this print as merely one of the fragments BROTHMAN gave him very early in their association. GOLD said that this might possibly be one of the few occasions that "SAM" ever handed GOLD anything back inasmuch as this blueprint is innocuous by itself and needs a supplemental report to explain its use.

D. HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

The material hereinafter described is comparable with the exhibits previously listed as Items #10 through #15 in the preceding section.

On June 29, 1950, Special Agent JOHN A. HEBENSTREIT exhibited various items hereinafter set forth, to Mr. J. K. MC WILLIAMS, Estimating Engineer, HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The comments of Mr. MC WILLIAMS concerning each item will be set forth following the particular item.

Items #10, 11, 12 -

Twenty-five typewritten pages headed "Questions and Answers re the Liquid Mixing Data Sheet" and various typewritten pages numbered from 29 to 52, headed "Gas - Liquid Mixing Operation."

Mr. MC WILLIAMS was unable to furnish any information concerning these typewritten pages, but did indicate that they could have been written up in connection with the injection type mixer manufactured by HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY and designed by BROTHMAN. He advised that, to his knowledge, there would be no way of determining if this data came from the files of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS was unable to say if this data involved classified or confidential material.

Item #13 -

Three pages of typewritten notes numbered 26, 27 and 28, bearing the heading "American Society of Mechanical Engineers and/or The American Petroleum Institute - American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels."

Mr. MC WILLIAMS advised that these records appeared to be identical with the specifications for unfired pressure vessels as required by the Department of Labor and Industry, State of Pennsylvania. This data will be made available to anyone requesting it by the Department of Labor and Industry.

Item #14 -

Twenty-eight pages of handwritten notes, headed "HENDRICK'S CONTINUOUS METHOD FOR BUNA-S MANUFACTURE" and two pages of typewritten notes headed "Notes on Continuous Method Report."

Mr. MC WILLIAMS could not furnish any information concerning these notes and could not explain why the handwritten notes were headed "HENDRICK'S CONTINUOUS METHOD FOR BUNA-S MANUFACTURE." If Mr. BROTHMAN worked on the process while associated with HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, he may have used HENDRICK's name to give it added importance. To Mr. MC WILLIAMS' knowledge, BROTHMAN never worked on the BUNA-S Process at the request of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. He was unable to advise if this process involved information of a classified or confidential nature.

Mr. W. V. STODDARD, Vice President and Treasurer, HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, advised that BROTHMAN never worked on the BUNA-S Process at the request of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the Buna-S Process and could not say if this process involved work of a confidential or classified nature.

Item #15 -

A blueprint on the Butadiene and Styrene Recovery System, dated February 8, 1942 for the B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio, bearing "B-207A."

This blueprint appeared to set forth, step by step, the entire process for recovery of Butadiene and Styrene. Mr. MC WILLIAMS said that the recovery process was set out in such a manner that it could be exhibited to a group of persons not familiar with the process of engineering, so that each step could be explained to them to assure that they would have a reasonably good idea of the steps necessary to recover Butadiene and Styrene.

A blueprint on the preliminary layout study of Butadiene and Styrene recovery system dated February 22, 1942, for the B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio, bearing #H-207B.

This blueprint was the same as H-207A, except that it showed the structure of the equipment necessary to complete the process and how it would appear from an engineer's point of view.

A blueprint on the preliminary study for 1500 Gal/Day Buna-S Synthetic Rubber Latex Plant, dated January 4, 1941, for the DEWEY AND ALMY CHEMICAL COMPANY, bearing #H-200.

According to Mr. MC WILLIAMS, this blueprint was similar to the blueprint numbered H-207A in that it was drawn in such a manner that it could be exhibited to a group of persons not familiar with the process, so that each step could be explained to them.

A blueprint on the preliminary study for 1500 Gal/Day Buna-S Synthetic Rubber Latex Plant, dated January 4, 1941, and bearing the number H-200A.

The name of the company had been covered over with tape, but it was determined to be DEWEY AND ALMY CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS said that this blueprint was the same as that numbered H-200, with the exception that it appeared that certain corrections had been made on this drawing.

Also attached to this blueprint was another blueprint on the Butadiene and Styrene recovery system, dated February 8, 1942, bearing #H-207A, which Mr. MC WILLIAMS said appeared to be identical with #1.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS caused a check to be made of the records of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, which failed to reflect that this equipment or any part thereof, had been manufactured by the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. He added, in fact, that the records of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY failed to reflect that a bid was ever made to manufacture this equipment or any part thereof.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS stated, as a result of his position as Estimating Engineer, he sees nearly all blueprints but could not recall observing these blueprints before. Mr. MC WILLIAMS was of the opinion that these blueprints were made by BROTHMAN for the purpose of exhibiting them to certain individuals in order to interest them in various research work being done by him. Mr. MC WILLIAMS stated, however, that, to his knowledge, none of these blueprints involved work which was of a classified or confidential nature.

A group of four blueprints, all attached together, concerning a distillation unit, agitated kettle with condenser, vapor piping and receiving tank for the SYNVAR CORPORATION, Wilmington, Delaware.

These blueprints bore the following numbers and dates:

H-193 12-8-41

H-193A 11-26-41

H-139B 11-27-41 (Mr. MC WILLIAMS stated this was apparently an error and should have been H-193B)

H-193D 12-9-41

Mr. MC WILLIAMS advised that in December, 1941 the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY received an order from the SYNVAR CORPORATION, 103 Lombard Street, Wilmington, Delaware, for one distillation unit, consisting of steam jacketed, agitated kettle with condenser, vapor piping and receiving tanks.

A photostatic copy of a Preference Rating Certificate #211184, dated December 16, 1941 from the Office of Production Management, Priorities Division, Washington, D. C., reflected that the above equipment had a preference rating of A-3.

A second Preference Rating Certificate, #C-102805, dated February 13, 1942, changed the preference rating to A-1-J. A notation on the certificate indicated that this certificate cancels and supersedes Certificate #211184, dated December 16, 1941.

A third Preference Rating Certificate, #C-118771, dated March 4, 1942, reflected that the rating was to remain the same, but that the equipment was to be made "as soon as possible."

Mr. MC WILLIAMS stated, however, that to his knowledge, this equipment was not classified or of a confidential nature.

A blueprint dealing with a 150 Gallon Esterifier, dated October 13, 1941, for the BARRETT DIVISION, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bearing #H-187.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS advised that the records of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY reflected that a bid was made by the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, but was not accepted by the BARRETT DIVISION of the ALLIED CHEMICAL AND DYE CORPORATION.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS stated that, to his knowledge, this equipment was not of a classified or confidential nature.

Three blueprints identified as MA-MT 100, MA-110 and MA-111, and bearing the name of FREDERICK FRANZ, 401 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut, appearing in the lower righthand corner.

Mr. MC WILLIAMS stated that the three blueprints appeared to have been made from other blueprints by FREDERICK FRANZ. He said he could not recall ever having seen the blueprints before and could not tell if they had come from the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. He was unable to advise whether these blueprints involved classified or confidential material.

PENDING

LEAD

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will continue to follow and report information as it is developed in this matter.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Albuquerque T-1

Telephone call of SAC PERCY WYLY on June 2, 1950.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent ROBERT G. JENSEN
dated July 26, 1950 at Philadelphia.