

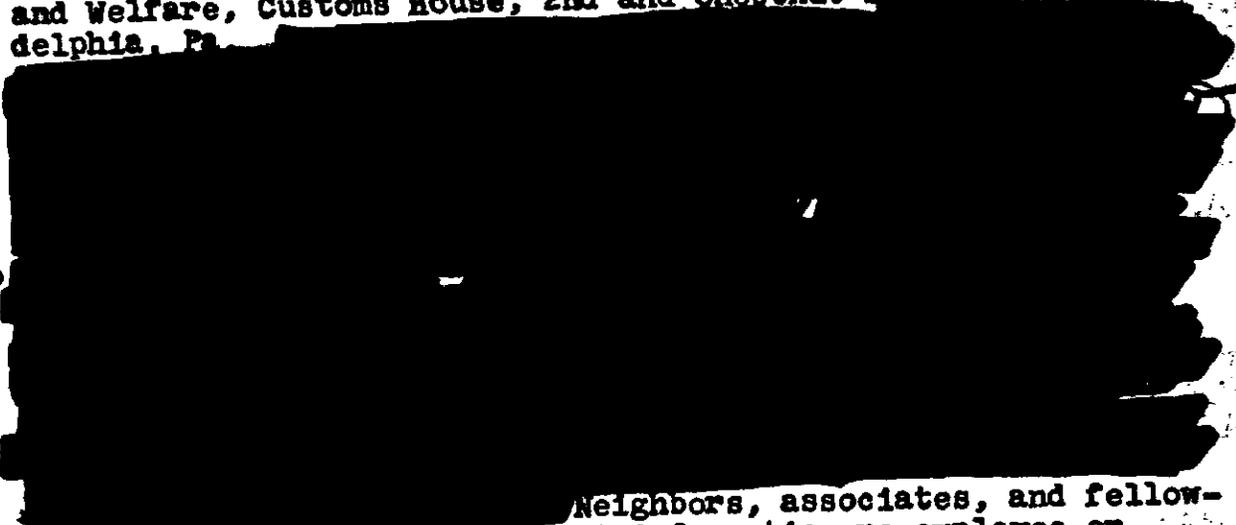
**SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1  
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

REPORT MADE AT <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/18/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/26, 27, 28, 31; 9/1, 2, 14/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ELMER T. MILLER (WSM)</b>
TITLE <b>GLADYS NAOMI SKILTON, nee WORLOCK, aka., Mrs. JOSEPH DAVIES SKILTON; File Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

GLADYS SKILTON, a widow, resides at 6625 Gerry Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and is employed as a file clerk by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Customs House, 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.



Neighbors, associates, and fellow-employees furnished no disloyal information re employee or JOSEPH SKILTON. Credit and criminal negative. Informants familiar with CP activity in Philadelphia do not know employee or her husband.

RECEIVED SECTION  
 RECEIVED EMPLOYEES

*86-1840CV*  
*Renewed pg 1, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100*  
*Re 1, 6, 13 are unclassified*  
*3042 out 1/1/57*  
*9/10/57*  
*Philadelphia*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: (5) - BUREAU (140-769) (REGISTERED MAIL) 1 - PHILADELPHIA (140-129) NOV 27 1953 398		140-769-5 SEP 21 1953 EMP. SEC. SECTION RECORDED INDEXED-50 50

in the Communist Party or any of his Soviet principals and that they had no knowledge of T-1's espionage activities, having neither knowingly or unknowingly assisted him in this regard.

T-1 and T-2 both declined to furnish a signed statement or to appear before a Security Hearing Board.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

HARRY GOLD, who has been convicted under the provisions of the espionage statutes of the United States and who was an associate of T-1 and T-2 during the 1930's, was interviewed during the course of this investigation and advised as follows:

He was never personally acquainted with GLADYS or Dr. JOSEPH SKILTON and could not recall having met either of them.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D  
o/s

During the course of this investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both commented upon the tragic death of Dr. JOSEPH SKILTON and both, in effect, stated that Mrs. SKILTON had never been able to learn what had caused him to take his own life. They indicated that there was apparently nothing in his business or home environment which would normally cause a person to commit suicide.

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

HARRY GOLD was interviewed at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary by SA WAYNE G. HUNT on September 14, 1953.

The criminal checks at Philadelphia were made by SE JAMES P. CREED.

Credit records at Philadelphia were checked by SE LEONARD C. PETERSON.

o/s

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (140-4182)

FROM: SAC, New Haven (140-257) **CONFIDENTIAL**

SUBJECT: CYRIL NORMAN HUGH LONG  
 Special Consultant  
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Washington, D. C.  
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: 5/25/54

*PT*

Rebulet to New Haven dated May 11, 1954. *(u)*

In the AEA-A investigation conducted on LONG in August 1947, Bufile 116-21747, references, associates, and neighbors spoke highly of LONG'S character, reputation and loyalty and recommended. *(u)*

New Haven letter to the Bureau dated December 6, 1951, entitled, "PAUL HAROLD LAVIETES, SM-C", New Haven File 100-13752, reflected that Dr. LONG of Yale University had in his employ numerous members of the Professional Branch of the CP in 1944. This information was also reported on the administrative page of the above AEA-A investigation. *(u)*

[REDACTED]

In reference to New Haven letter to the Bureau dated September 17, 1944, entitled "Office of Strategic Research Division, Hatch Act", wherein it was reflected that Dr. C. N. HUGH LONG was a possible Subject in a Hatch Act case, the Bureau's attention is directed to the letter from the Director to New Haven dated May 9, 1944, entitled, "Office of Strategic Research Division, Internal Security, Hatch Act", which reflected that the Department advised that LONG was not considered an employee of the Federal Government and therefore did not come within the purview of the Hatch Act. *(u)*

Reference is made to New Haven letters to the Bureau dated September 1, 1950 and November 22, 1950 in the case entitled, "Daniel Kline, wa, Espionage - R", New Haven File 65-1353, which reflected that LONG was listed as a reference by KLINE and that KLINE was reported by HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent, as a possible recruit. The Bureau's attention is directed to the report of SA SALVATORE F. DUCIBELLA.

gms/al  
REGISTERED MAIL

SE 44  
RECORDED - 113  
INDEXED - 113

140-4182  
MAY 26 1954

**CONFIDENTIAL**

60 SEP 10 1954

EMP. SEC. 911718  
Classified by 2023 A  
Declassify on: OAD  
only Pg 1, 2, Review  
Re Rosenbergs  
Case # 86-1840

*3/2*  
*f*  
*o/s*

Letter to Director

Re: Cyril Norman Hugh Long  
Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare  
Washington, D. C.  
SGE

933/5  
Pa.  
entitled, "Daniel Kline, wa, Harry Gold, Informant, Espionage - R", dated January 5, 1951, at New Haven, wherein KLINE stated that he could recall meeting HARRY GOLD only on the occasion of two visits in 1938 and 1940 which KLINE made to JOSEPH GOLD, HARRY GOLD'S brother, at the GOLD home in Philadelphia, and also positively stated that HARRY GOLD never approached him for espionage activity. (u)

The report of SA JOSEPH C. WALSH under the same caption dated February 6, 1951, at New York, reflects that HARRY GOLD stated he did not recall KLINE'S visit to the GOLD home in 1940 and that he obtained background information re: KLINE from his brother, JOSEPH, in his "desperate" attempts at securing some material for a possible recruit to present to his Soviet superior. (u)

New Haven File 121-1452 in the case entitled, "Joseph Stewart Fruton, Special Consultant - Appointee, SGE," which case was based on information indicating that FRUTON was elected to the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, reflects that Dr. LONG was listed as a reference by FRUTON

0/5  
The report of SA GORDON M. SIM, entitled "Lloyd Viel Berkner, Applicant, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C., SGE" dated July 6, 1953, at New Haven reflects that ABRAHAM WHITE was a witness for Dr. LONG when LONG received his final naturalization papers. (u)

reference is made to New Haven letter to the Director dated November 16, 1948, entitled "ABRAHAM WHITE, wa, SM-C", Bufile 100-273490, which reflects

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (

DATE: 11/23/55

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (140-1447)

SUBJECT: JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH PASTERNAK,  
aka Josephine E. Clough,  
Mrs. George B. Clough,  
Medical Technician,  
Veterans Administration Hospital,  
Veterans Administration,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*N/km*  
*P*  
*encl*

Re SAC letter 55-4 (L) dated 1/18/55,  
Bureau letter 11/2/55, and pending report of SA THOMAS  
W. SHERMAN dated 11/23/55 at Philadelphia, six copies of  
which are enclosed.

Because of previous reported association of  
the employee and GEORGE B. CLOUGH with HARRY GOLD, self-  
confessed and convicted espionage agent, an interview  
with GOLD was planned for this investigation. Because of  
instructions in referenced SAC letter which restricts  
interviews with GOLD to the most important matters, this  
interview has been delayed. *Pa*

It is anticipated that this interview will be  
conducted in the near future, at which time an RUC report  
will be submitted.

TWS:clp  
(2-BU, 1-PH)

ENCLS. - 6

86-1840 CV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/15/87 BY 3042 *pat*

*Handled Separately*

RECORDED  
INDEXED - 91  
EX-126

140-10809-3

16 NOV 28 1955

*SECURITY*

*1-D*

*1200*  
*1955*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	Office of Origin <b>BUREAU</b>	Date <b>11/23/55</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/4, 8, 10, 14-18, 21/55</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH PASTERNAK, aka Josephine E. Clough, Mrs. George B. Clough, Medical Technician, Veterans Administration Hospital, Veterans Administration, Philadelphia, Pa.</b>		Report made by <b>THOMAS W. SHERMAN</b>	Typed By: <b>clp/vfh</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES</b>	

**Synopsis:**

JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH PASTERNAK born Lester, Pa., 6/2/21. No record of attendance located Ridley Park High School or Ridley Township High School. Attendance Special War Training Course at Westinghouse, Lester, Pa., 4/6/43, noted. Attended Franklin School of Science and Art, Philadelphia, 9/45 to 7/46. Took collateral course University of Pennsylvania, 1951 through 1954. Nothing derogatory noted. No record of employment Linton Restaurant, Philadelphia, Employed American Tobacco Company, Philadelphia, 7/39 to 2/40 and 4/40 to 8/40. Employed Wanamakers, Philadelphia, 9-10/40. Employment Westinghouse not verified due to strike. Employed Baldwin Locomotive Company, Eddystone, Pa., 10/43 through 11/43. No record of employment Atlantic Refining Company or Philadelphia General Hospital; however, [redacted] Employed Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, 5/48 through 10/50; University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, 12/50 through 9/55, and Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia, 8/55 to present. Former superiors all consider employee hard worker and of good character. [redacted] at University of Pennsylvania Hospital stated CLOUGH had little association or influence with employee in recent years. Neighbors b7D

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	<b>ENCLOSURE</b> write in spaces below	
Copies made <b>1 CC AG. 2 CC C.S.C.</b>		<b>146-10809-30</b>	<b>RECORDED</b>
<b>(6) - Bureau 1 - Philadelphia (140-1447) 9-15-87</b>		<b>NOV 28 1955</b>	<b>INDEXED - 91</b>
<b>3042 part LJC pgs. 1-3, 6-8 uncl. 86-1840 cv</b>			<b>EX-126</b>

1947 through 1949 - 659 North 15th Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

1949 through 1950 - 308 South 13th Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

1950 to the present - 5th Avenue, Lester, Pa.

*George E. Clough*

She has indicated that she married GEORGE E. CLOUGH in New York City, N. Y., July 15, 1945, and divorced him on February 12, 1953. CLOUGH's birth is listed as January 2, 1911, at Oakland, Calif. She resumed her maiden name after the divorce. She is currently residing with her parents and five year old son at Lester, Pa.

Her Social Security Number is [REDACTED]

*Reported Former C.P. member*

*ATTENDED Socialist Youth League Meeting*

## II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon information furnished by Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1 [REDACTED]

Philadelphia T-1 has furnished reliable information in the past.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

## III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1 upon recontact [REDACTED]

0/5

[REDACTED]

Philadelphia I-1 was recontacted

[REDACTED]

I-1 could furnish no additional information

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Socialist Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

Confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are familiar with some of the phases of Communism and other un-American activities in the San Francisco Bay area which includes Oakland, Calif., have reported that the name GEORGE B. GLOUGH is unknown to them.

and he knew nothing unfavorable regarding her loyalty to the country or her outside associates.

OK

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] believed both the employee and her husband were the employ of the Philadelphia General Hospital before HARRY GOLD was appointed to work at that laboratory. He stated that he knew of no association between HARRY GOLD and the employee.

[REDACTED]

Pennsylvania Hospital  
8th and Spruce Streets

b7c  
b7d

[REDACTED]

OK

University of Pennsylvania Hospital  
36th and Spruce Streets

b7c  
b7d

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7d

[REDACTED] that he has known PASTERNAK and [REDACTED] very capable technician who did very good and exacting work in the laboratory. He stated that he has always

b7c  
b7d

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>6/20/57</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>6/17,18/57</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>MARY CATHERINE LANNING, Research Assistant, Veterans Administration Hospital, Veterans Administration, Coral Gables, Florida.</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>PAUL B. GIBSON</b>	TYPED BY <b>KSK</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES</b>	

SYNOPSIS:

Basis for investigation is information furnished by MARY CATHERINE LANNING at Philadelphia, Pa., to FBI on 6/6/50, to the effect she had known HARRY GOLD, an admitted espionage agent from approximately 9/48, to that time. She said that GOLD had at one time proposed marriage to her but she had declined his offer. HARRY GOLD was sentenced 30 years imprisonment on 12/9/50, for violation of the U. S. Espionage Act. T-1 advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Co-workers and neighbors describe employee as loyal American of good character and associates. No [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] record located and employee unknown to Confidential Informants familiar with some Communist Party activities in Philadelphia area.

CC TO: *Paul Gibson*  
REQ. REC'D *11/10/66*  
NOV 30 1966  
ANS.  
BY: *JAL*

86-1840 cv  
3042 *part - b/c* - RUC  
pgs. 1, 16 *encl*  
9/15/87

This report does not represent the results of a full field investigation and should not be construed as such in connection with Executive Order 10450.

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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⑥ Bureau (RM)  
1 Philadelphia (140-21148)

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140-15871-3

16 JUN 21 1957

RECORDED - 48  
INDEXED 48

*2-csc-7/12/57 RLS*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
EMP. SEC. SECT.

CONFIDENTIAL

MARY CATHERINE LANNING,  
Research Assistant,  
Veterans Administration Hospital,  
Veterans Administration,  
Coral Gables, Florida.  
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

June 20, 1957  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon receipt of information furnished by MARY CATHERINE LANNING to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 6, 1950. On that date, MARY LANNING advised that as of that time she was employed in the laboratory of Childrens Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. She advised that she had known HARRY GOLD from approximately September 1948, until the date of the interview. She said that GOLD had at one time proposed marriage to her but that she had declined his offer. Pa

On her Standard Form 85 certified on May 15, 1957, the employee lists employment with Childrens Hospital, Philadelphia, from October 1948 to October 1953. OK

*Soviet*  
HARRY GOLD is an admitted espionage agent who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on December 9, 1950, for violation of the U. S. Espionage ~~Act~~ Statute. ✓

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>9/10/62</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>8/31/62 - 9/10/62</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b> <b>Veterans Administration</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>GEORGE P. GAMBLIN</b>	TYPED BY <b>EMK</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SGE</b>	

**86-1840 CV**  
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**  
**HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**  
**DATE 9-16/87 BY 3042 JAC-DAC**

### Reference

Bureau letter to Chicago, cc to Philadelphia dated 8/24/62.

-RUC-

### Administrative Data

Review of 116-23083, referred to in relet, reveals THOMAS L. BLACK was interviewed re YUSEM in above 116- matter. BLACK now resides Newark Division. Information furnished by BLACK not incorporated in instant report, nor lead for reinterview of BLACK set out, because of notification to discontinue.

- A\* -  
COVER PAGE

Case discontinued  
 Report not approved for  
 dissemination under  
 Executive Order 12958.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: <b>6-Bureau</b>	<b>1-Philadelphia (140-3824)</b>	<b>140-26613-9</b>	REC-27
<b>EMPLOYEE</b>		<b>SEP 11 1962</b>	EX-113
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT			
AGENCY	50 OCT 8	<b>EMP. 158</b>	
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

Date 9/10/62PA. N.Y.

HARRY GOLD, U. S. Penitentiary, an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent who was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment on December 9, 1950, for violation of the U. S. Espionage Statute, furnished the following information:

He first met MILTON YUSEM at ABE BROTHMAN's Laboratory in New York during the summer of 1945. He became acquainted with YUSEM as the result of two day's association in the laboratory. He could recall nothing that was said during these two days which would indicate YUSEM was a member of the Communist Party or that he had Communist sympathies. He could not prove that YUSEM was a Communist, but he is convinced that YUSEM was a Communist. COMMUNIST

ABE BROTHMAN. He explained that YUSEM apparently did not please ABE BROTHMAN. He gathered this from BROTHMAN's conversations. One GUS WALKEN whom GOLD described as a "Browderite," was in charge of the laboratory and he apparently liked YUSEM. It was through WALKEN's influence that YUSEM was permitted to remain, but his influence apparently waned and BROTHMAN eventually fired YUSEM. N.Y.

After YUSEM was discharged, BROTHMAN was called before the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians for a hearing. For some reason or other the matter was taken up by a Communist Party Disciplinary Committee. GOLD did not know the identity of the members of this committee nor did he know what transpired, although his understanding was that BROTHMAN was required to pay some back salary to YUSEM. It was GOLD's impression that the Communist Party Disciplinary Committee considers matters only when the parties involved are all Communists.

On one occasion, the circumstances of which he could not recall, either ABE BROTHMAN or MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ told him that YUSEM was a Communist. He could not elaborate on this. According to GOLD, both ABE BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ were Communists. N.Y.

On 8/31/62 at Lewisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 140-3824

by SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN:emk Date dictated 9/5/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PH 140-3824

GOLD reiterated that the information concerning YUSEM set out above was all hearsay, and that he had no first-hand knowledge of any Communist Party membership or Communist sympathies on the part of YUSEM since his personal association with YUSEM was for only two days during which time YUSEM neither spoke or acted in any manner which would indicate any Communist sympathies or any other un-American feelings or activities.

RUSSIA  
N.Y.  
COMMUNIST

FORMER MEMBER  
In regard to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, he recalled that a Russian by the name of "CHESTER" was placed on the committee and at the hearings controlled the committee. "CHESTER" was placed there for the purpose of enforcing Communist Party discipline and arbitration. "CHESTER" actually told the committee what to do and other members nodded their approval. He was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the identity of "CHESTER," but pointed out that the name was obviously a fictitious name. GOLD continued that anyone who worked for ABE BROTHMAN during 1945, in his opinion, was either a Socialist, a Communist or a person BROTHMAN could use.

He declined to furnish a signed statement but advised he is willing to appear before a Security Hearing Board.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	DATE <b>11/7/63</b>	ADMINISTRATIVE PERIOD <b>11/2/63</b>
REPORT CLASS BY			APPROVED BY <b>led</b>

Reference

Bureau letter to Detroit, 10/29/63, cc Philadelphia,

86-1240 LV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-16-87 BY 3042 pwt-DTC

-RUC-

*REC-20 p2*

t

-A\*-  
COVER PAGE

APPROVED <i>FAP</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>200</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		140-28598-3
6 - Bureau (RM)		NOV 8 1963 INVESTIGATION DISCONTINUED
1 - Philadelphia (140-4121)		
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS  <i>EMPLOYEE</i>
AGENCY		
REQUEST RECD.		
DATE FWD.		
HOW FWD.		
BY	<i>369</i>	

72 DEC 4 1963

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

**GEORGE P. GAMBLIN**  
November 7, 1963

Office: Philadelphia, Pa.

Field Office File No.:

140-4121

Bureau File No.:

86-1840 CV

Title:

**ESTHER VIRGINIA GRINEFF,**  
**APPLICANT,**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-16/87 BY 3042 *put-D/C*

Character:

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Synopsis:

HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet Espionage Agent, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., interviewed and stated he is not personally acquainted with either MEDES GRINEFF, or ESTHER VIRGINIA GRINEFF. He recalled ALFRED DEAN SLACK, another convicted Espionage Agent, who has since been released from the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., furnished the name of MEDES GRINEFF as a possible source of information from Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., but contact never consummated. SLACK was under pressure from GOLD for sources during 1942, and furnished the name because GRINEFF is a White Russian and was then employed by Eastman-Kodak. SLACK was a neighbor of GRINEFF when they resided on a farm outside Rochester, N. Y., and he should be able to furnish information regarding the GRINEFFS. GOLD learned from SLACK that GRINEFF was anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. GOLD furnished background report of MEDES GRINEFF to his Soviet superior in 1942, who was then SEMENOV.

Alfred Slack

-RUC-

TENN

140-2FS 94-3

Date 11/7/63

U.S.S.R.

**HARRY GOLD**, convicted Soviet Espionage Agent, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., furnished the following information:

GOLD advised that he recalled the name of MEDES GRINEFF, but was unable to recall the name of GRINEFF's wife. He stated he never met GRINEFF nor his wife, and he is not personally acquainted with either of the GRINEFFS.

He recalled ALFRED DEAN SLACK, convicted Soviet Espionage Agent, who has since been released from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., furnished the name of MEDES GRINEFF as a possible source of information to him around 1942. SLACK was under pressure from GOLD to furnish sources, especially from the Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, during 1942, and GOLD was under pressure from his Soviet superior at the time, whose name is SEMENOV.

GRINEFF's name was chosen by SLACK as he was a White Russian and employed by Eastman-Kodak Company, at Rochester, New York.

SLACK and the GRINEFFS were neighbors on a farm just outside Rochester, New York, and GOLD stated that SLACK should be able to furnish information relating to the GRINEFFS.

According to GOLD, he did furnish background information relating to MEDES GRINEFF to his Soviet superior, but no contact was ever consummated, and to his knowledge, he never furnished any information to SLACK. He pointed out that SLACK later advised him that GRINEFF was both anti-Soviet and anti-Communist.

Since GOLD is not personally acquainted with GRINEFF, he declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a Security hearing board.

On 11/1/63 at Lewisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 140-4121  
 by SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN/lad Date dictated 11/4/63

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>8/30/68</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>8/23 - 30/68</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>IRENE FELDMAN nee Bellis aka Mrs. Sidney Milton Feldman Interviewer Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce Boston, Massachusetts</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN J. ROTH</b>	TYPED BY <b>mgm</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SGE</b>	

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Boston, 8/20/68.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that Newark letter dated 12/19/58 concerning LEON LITVIN revealed that SIDNEY FELDMAN was married to IRENE FELDMAN and RICHARD KAPLAN to ELAINE KAPLAN and not as set forth in NYlet of 12/29/58 in reBulet, paragraph 1, page 2.

*3042/Purple 9.17.87  
pg. A only & #861840  
contains nothing  
classifiable*

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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140-36535-4

12 SEP 3 1968

EX 110

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By
<i>DucSC</i>		<i>9-12-68</i>		

Notations: *[Handwritten]*

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
EMP. SEC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

JOHN J. BOTH  
8/30/68

Office:

Field Office File #:

140-17779

Bureau File #:

IRENE FELIMAN nee Bellis  
Interviewer  
Bureau of the Census  
Department of Commerce  
Boston, Massachusetts

Character:

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Synopsis:

*o/s* [

[REDACTED] b7D  
SIDNEY M. FELDMAN's association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and information concerning BROTHMAN set out. [REDACTED] b7D  
located for employee and she is unknown to NYC CI's.

- RUC -

*3042/PWT/PLR 9.17.87  
pp 1,3 & 4 only #801870  
& contains nothing  
classifiable.*

NY 140-17779

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The following concerns LEON LITVIN

[REDACTED]

b7D

b7D

b7D

b7D

S/S

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b2c

b7D

[REDACTED]

NY 140-17779



The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The following concerns ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ:

ATTN

On July 29, 1950, the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, indicted ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ on conspiracy to obstruct justice in that they, together with HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator but not a defendant, agreed on a fictitious explanation of their association with each other and divers other persons in violation of Title 18, Section 88 (1946 edition) United States Code. A second count charged BROTHMAN with wilfully influencing GOLD to give false testimony in violation of Title 18, Section 241 (1946 edition), United States Code.

NY 140-17779

On November 22, 1950, the Trial Jury, Southern District of New York, found BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ guilty of the above counts. On November 28, 1950, BROTHMAN was sentenced to two years and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to obstruct justice and five years and \$5,000 fine on the intimidation of a witness count. MOSKOWITZ was sentenced to two years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to obstruct justice. On July 26, 1951, the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, affirmed the conviction of BROTHMAN on the count in the indictment charging BROTHMAN with the intimidation of a witness. BROTHMAN was imprisoned but was released November 5, 1952.

On December 9, 1950, HARRY GOLD, after entering a plea of guilty, was sentenced to thirty years in prison on a charge of espionage. He was released on parole in May, 1966.

Miscellaneous

[REDACTED] b7D  
IC JOHN E. KAPP that her files contained no record for the employee.

[REDACTED] b7D  
SA AUGUST J. MICEK that they could furnish no information concerning the employee.

Several confidential informants who are familiar with general CP activities in the New York City area advised during August, 1968 that they were not familiar with the employee.

- 5\* -

This individual's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no arrest record was found. (Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

70675

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**NEW YORK CONFIDENTIAL**

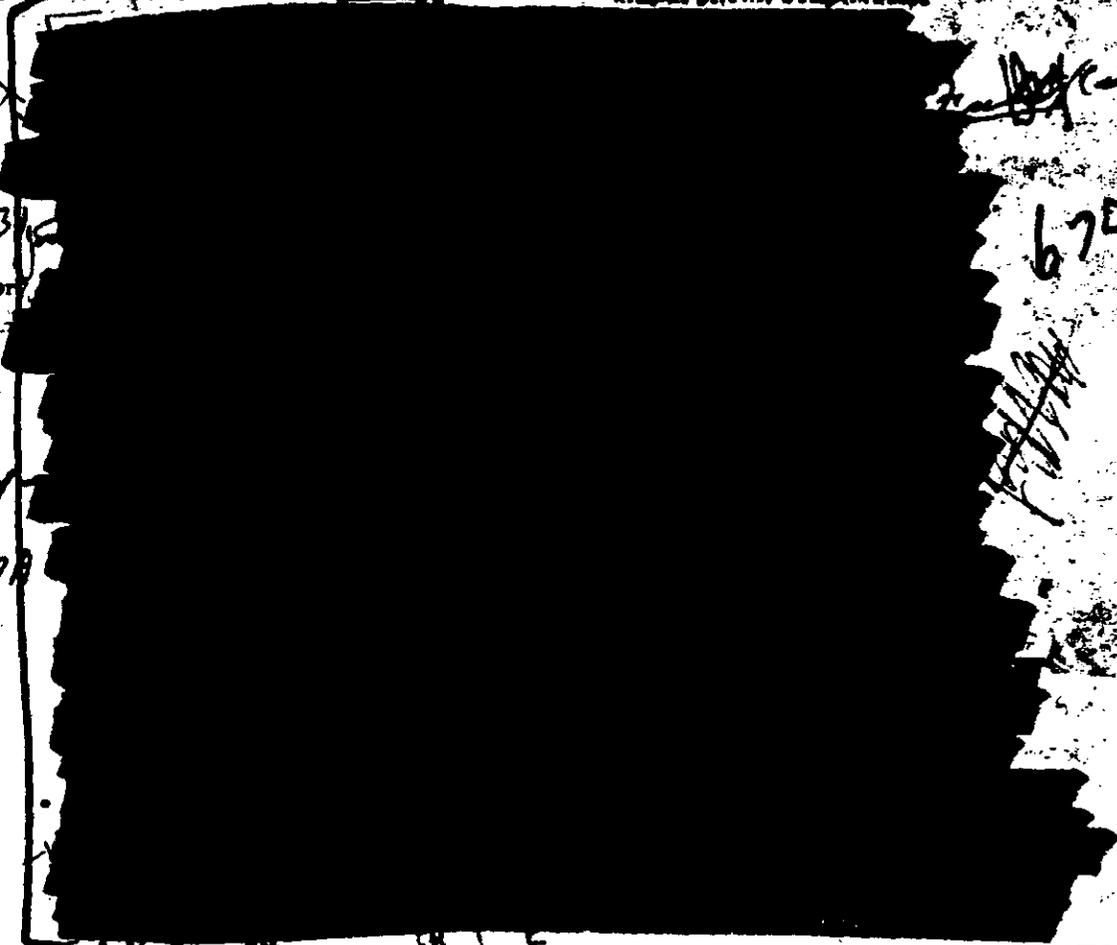
NY FILE NO. 100-7951 RMJ

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE 11/24/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/8, 18, 19, 20, 26, 28; 10/12, 28, 30; 11/4, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16/50	REPORT MADE BY <b>EDGAR G. FOREST</b>
TITLE <b>CHARLES RECHT, wa.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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Classified by 239-wa3/s  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
Date of Declassification

*o/s*  
*Ltr. to NY 11/7/51 wa3/E PA*  
*Swan 11/19/50*

*Handwritten notes and signatures on the right side of the redacted area.*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edmond Schmitt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
1cc to AAG M = Incoming - 12/8/50	61-390-1066 RECORDED - 35
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (61-390) 2-New Haven (100-11034) 1-San Francisco - Info. 1-Washington Field - Info. 1-NY 100-95233 3-New York	NOV 25 1950 304 IDENT 125W EX 38 <i>Only pg 1 reviewed</i>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-7951

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE  
(Continued)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

o/s

[REDACTED] b1

On October 12, 1950, Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, who has a wide knowledge of Communist affairs, was interviewed concerning the subject, with negative results.

On October 30, 1950, HARRY GOLD, self-confessed Soviet agent, was interviewed by SA Joseph C. Walsh, Jr. concerning the subject, with negative results.

It is also to be noted that in April, 1949 a photograph of the subject was exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed Soviet agent, by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant, with negative results.

o/s

[REDACTED] u

b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AMB*

DATE: January 20, 1954

FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*

SUBJECT: REPORT OF SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS (MCCARTHY COMMITTEE) ON "STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION PROGRAM - INFORMATION CENTERS," JANUARY 8, 1954

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*W. J. Brennan*  
*Thompson*  
*Belmont*

The Bureau received a "Confidential Committee Print" of a printed report issued January 8, 1954, by the McCarthy Committee concerning its hearings on "State Department Information Program - Information Centers." This pamphlet was stamped "For Release Monday AM January 11, 1954." On January 11, 1954, the press carried articles about this release. During 1953, this Subcommittee conducted hearings into the conduct of State Department libraries overseas. This report summarizes the findings of the Subcommittee and makes certain recommendations. The Subcommittee found that over 30,000 books by Communists and sympathizers were in use in State Department Information Center libraries; that works containing pro-Communist, pro-Soviet and anti-American material were in use in these information centers; that there had been an inadequate use of anti-Communist material, and that officials of the "old State Department" had been grossly negligent in promoting this program as well as wholly uncooperative with the Subcommittee in its attempt to fix responsibility. It recommended that the program be placed under men with sound anti-Communist experience, that a sound policy be formulated concerning the type of material to be used in making out the program, and that after six months the new Director of the Information Agency, Theodore C. Streibert, be invited to appear before the Subcommittee to report on his accomplishments.

The actual testimony upon which this report is based has been previously received and reviewed by the Bureau and necessary action taken. No further action is necessary at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

File this memorandum and attached report in the McCarthy Control File, 62-98810.

*WJ*  
*ENCLO. ATTACHED*  
*0/5*  
*78*  
*X*  
*ES*

INDEXED - 106

RECORDED

*162-98810-264*

JAN 27 1954

Attachment

1 - Mr. Nichols  
62-98810

55 FEB 24 1954

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DATE 9/17/89 BY *[signature]*

*[signature]*  
*[signature]*  
*74*

INDEX, including  
APPENDIX

[CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE PRINT]

454

83d CONGRESS }  
2d Session

SENATE

STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION  
PROGRAM—INFORMATION CENTERS

REPORT  
OF THE  
SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON INVESTIGATIONS  
TO THE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS  
2d SESSION

FOR RELEASE  
MON AM JAN 11 1954



JANUARY 8, 1954

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1954

41148

62 - 98810 - 264

mation on communism." He further testified that all USIS libraries he visited carried the *New Republic* and *Nation*.<sup>12</sup>

The Legion's former research director also told the subcommittee that those USIS libraries which he had visited not only did not carry the reports and hearings of congressional committees investigating and exposing communism, but in several instances had not even heard of such committees of Congress. This, despite the fact that the House Committee on Un-American activities had been in existence as a permanent committee for 8 years and as special committee for 7 years previously. The monumental 15 volumes of reports and hearings on one of the most important Communist fronts, the Institute of Pacific Relations, by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was completely unknown to USIS libraries in Paris and Germany.<sup>13</sup> These reports on a matter of vital importance to all Americans are published by Congress at great expense and distributed gratis to any American citizen asking for them.

In an attempt to defend the serious failings of his predecessors or at least to explain them away, Dr. Robert D. Johnson issued a statement dated July 15, just prior to his resignation, listing all the various Government publications considered anti-Communist which his agency had distributed abroad.<sup>14</sup> There is no breakdown by years or other means of determining how recently this material was sent to USIS libraries overseas. Nor does the report indicate whether the distribution was worldwide or merely confined to limited areas or certain countries.

It is significant that only 200 to 300 copies of the more effective anti-Communist reports were distributed abroad. These were Soviet Atomic Espionage, by the Joint Committee of Atomic Energy, 1951, telling the deadly espionage roles played by Klaus Fuchs, Bruno Pontecorvo, Dr. Allan Nunn May, David Greenglass, and Harry Gold; the Katyn Forest Massacre, by the House Select Committee To Investigate the Facts, Evidence, and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre, 1952; the House Un-American Activities Committee's very important report, the Shameful Years, which is a completely documented history of Soviet Russia's 30 years of spying in this country.

On the other hand Dean Acheson's various statements of policy while Secretary of State were sown abroad with bureaucratic liberality up to as many as 10,000 in 1 case. Philip Jessup's slanted and one-sided *United States Relations With China*, the so-called white paper, was broadcast overseas to the number of 7,500 copies—this in contrast with the disgracefully small number of 200 to 300 anti-Communist reports distributed.

#### ATTEMPTS TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY

The flagrant disregard of specific directives governing the United States Information Service, and the resultant misuse of public funds, naturally posed the question of responsibility. Dr. James B. Conant, United States High Commissioner for Germany, appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on June 15, 1953. He was asked what his reaction was to the fact that some 30,000 or more books

<sup>12</sup> See p. 161, pt. 2, State Department Information Program, Information Centers.  
<sup>13</sup> Report of the Book and Library Program, July 1953, Department of State, International Information Program.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. [REDACTED] DATE: April 10, 1952

FROM : MR. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] **SECRET**

[REDACTED]

(S) b1

[REDACTED]

(S) b1

[REDACTED]

DETAILS:

Joseph Katz, an American citizen, has been definitely identified as a Soviet agent by Elizabeth Bentley, Harry Gold, Thomas L. Black, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. Katz left the United States in 1948 and has not returned to this country since his departure.

Attachments

65-57913  
JXP:GAS

RECORDED - 68 65-57913-569

INDEXED - 66

MAY 1 1952

**SECRET**

Classified by [REDACTED]  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

68 MAY 8 1952

9-23-87  
#80 1840  
Pg. 1 only

Memo to Belmont  
SLP  
4-25

20

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62-00760  
4-17-52  
4-17-52  
4-17-52

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 105-2242 mtg

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE 12/29/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/3, 4, 21, 30; 11/1, 2, 27, 39; 12/4, 5, 16/50;	REPORT MADE BY <b>DANIEL F. O'CONNOR</b>
TITLE <b>UNIDENTIFIED COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTOR: ALFRED DEAN SLACK - INFORMANT</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copy to AL  
by receiving letter  
 info  action  
date 4-30-53  
by egj

Identities of instructors in Columbia University, School of Engineering, Departments of Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering, within pertinent age group during period between 1930 and 1940 ascertained. Available background information set out.

*8-13404-3049PWTIMW 9/24/57*  
*Only pg 1-3 were reviewed and are UNCLASSIFIED*

- P -

**G. I. R. - 7.**

DETAILS:                      AT NEW YORK:

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

ALFRED DEAN SLACK recalled a meeting with an unknown instructor at Columbia University in New York City sometime during the summer between 1937 and 1939. This meeting was arranged by RICHARD BRIGGS, while BRIGGS was living in Verona, New Jersey. BRIGGS told SLACK that he wanted SLACK to accompany him to New York and meet an individual whom he knew. The meeting took place

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Schacht* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

105-13910-

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JAN 8 1951  
INDEXED - 81

JAN 17 1951

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NY 105-2242

on the steps of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City. The unidentified instructor was standing on the steps, apparently awaiting the arrival of BRIGGS. He was warmly greeted by BRIGGS, which led SLACK to believe that BRIGGS had been previously well acquainted with this individual.

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

SLACK stated that this Columbia University instructor was an engineer. He believed him to be a mechanical engineer, although there is a possibility that he might be an electrical engineer. He was approximately 5'7" in height, slim build, dark complexion, about thirty years of age at the time and presumably American born. SLACK advised that he believed that he would be able to identify this individual in the event photographs of logical suspects were displayed to him.

The Federal Grand Jury, Northeastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Tennessee, on September 1st, 1950, at Greenville, Tennessee, returned an indictment against ALFRED DEAN SLACK charging him with conspiracy to commit espionage in that he met and conspired with HARRY GOLD and delivered to HARRY GOLD information relating to the national defense of the United States. Upon a plea of guilty to both counts, SLACK was sentenced on September 1st, 1950 to imprisonment to a term of fifteen years.

According to SLACK, RICHARD BRIGGS, who died in 1939, had been engaged in Russian espionage and introduced SLACK to GAIK OVAKIMIAN in approximately 1938. OVAKIMIAN was a known Russian espionage agent. The aforementioned HARRY GOLD has admitted committing espionage on behalf of the USSR.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

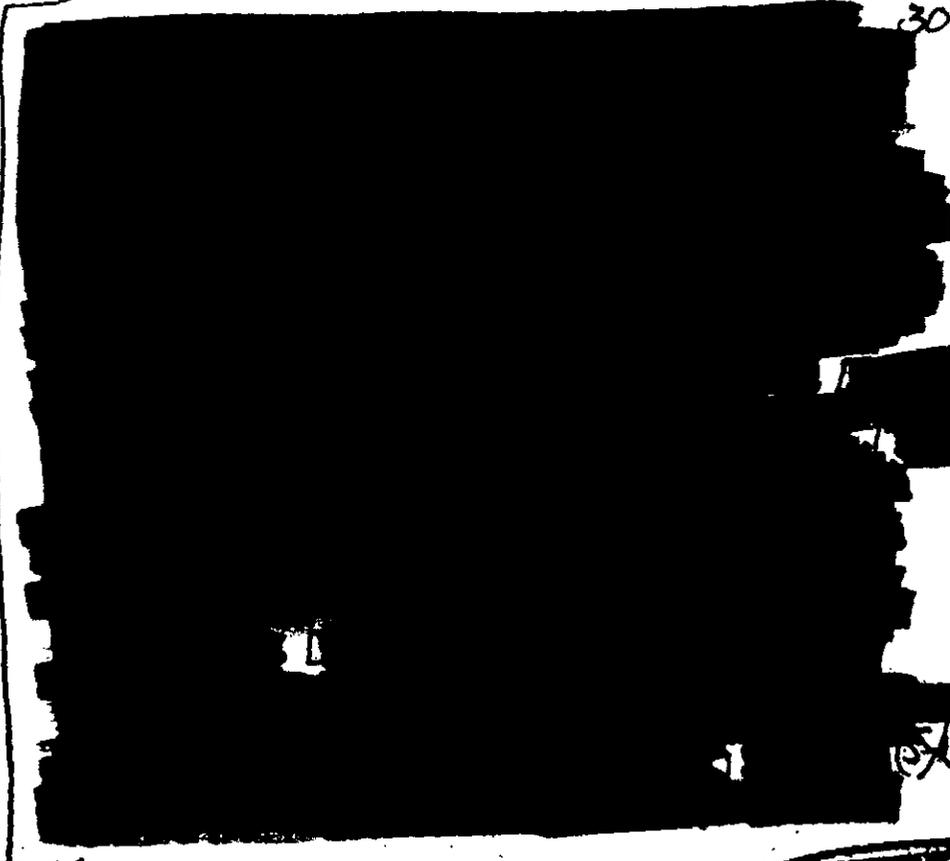
**TOP SECRET**

NY FILE NO. 65-11702 ARV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/18/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/15-7/20/50	REPORT MADE BY A. ROBERT SWANSON
TITLE MOCASE		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

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 Declassify on: OADR 6/6/85  
 3042/rwt/ell  
 9/19/87  
 #801240  
 100-123  
 only



O/S

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b1  
b7D

(u)

(S)(TS)

(S-i) is Appro. Agency  
*Edward Scheidt*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *(Signature)*  
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

1 - Bureau (100-352389-782)  
 1 - Los Angeles (Info)  
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 1 - Washington Field (Info)  
 1 - New York

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100-352389-782 RECORDED - 38  
 INDEXED - 38

NOI/PA # 26018/1/1989  
 APPEAL #  
 CIVIL ACT. #  
 I.D. # 12356  
 DATE 6/6/85 INITIALS

COPY IN FILE

NY 65-14782

[REDACTED]

o/s

b7c b7D

In [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] criticized KLAUS FUCHS, self admitted A-P spy, for talking about his atomic espionage activities there by implicating HARRY GOLD and other Soviet agents.

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

o/s

b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

A separate investigation is presently being conducted by the New York Office concerning NICHOLAS NAPOLI to determine if he is engaged in espionage activities.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

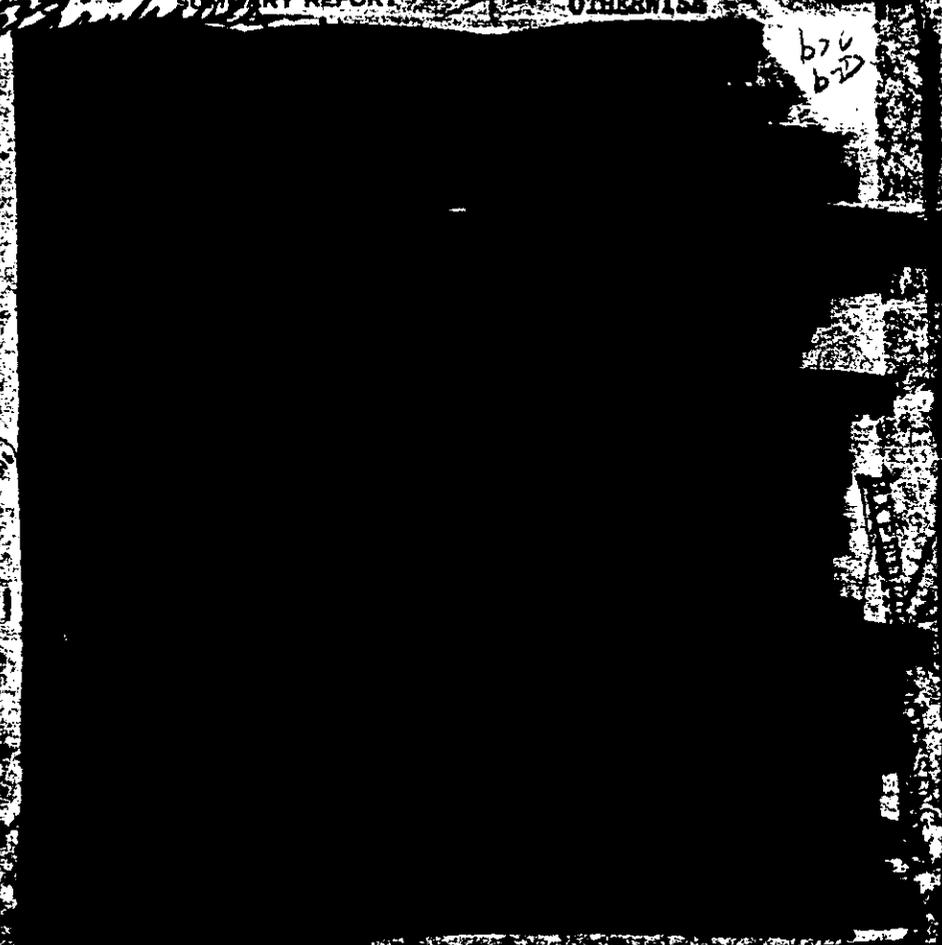
b7D

SECURITY INFORMATION  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-147000-11

REPORT MADE AT <u>NEW YORK</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>APR 15 1953</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>12/10-29/52</u> <u>1/5-5/53</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>A. ROBERT SWANSON</u>
TITLE <u>OMOCASE</u> <u>Classified by <i>W. T. ...</i></u> <u>Declassify on: OADR 7/20/75</u> <u>3042 / PAT / CLE 9-11-54</u> <u>pp. 14-15 only + 16-20</u> <u>Contains nothing...</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE <u>ESPIONAGE - R</u> <u>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED</u> <u>HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</u> <u>EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN</u> <u>OTHERWISE</u>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS <u>SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT</u>			

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b2D

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OCT 15 1956

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NY 65-14702

CONFIDENTIAL

BENTLEY said that her association with KATZ was from approximately October, 1944, to May, 1945, during which time BENTLEY furnished KATZ with materials which she received from contacts in Washington, D. C.

Other known contacts of KATZ were AMADEO SABATINI, who will be mentioned later in this report, and HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent. GOLD identified a photograph of KATZ as being an individual whom GOLD said he met in the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, in the spring of 1940 in furtherance of GOLD's espionage activities.

THOMAS L. BLACK, mentioned herein, has also identified a photograph of KATZ as being one of his Soviet superiors.

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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CONFIDENTIAL

7-71  
0-10-50

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**CONFIDENTIAL**

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-23866

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE 5/4/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/20, 26, 28; 3/1, 6, 12; 4/9, 19, 21, 23/51	REPORT MADE BY <b>HAROLD F. DODGE</b> eim
TITLE <b>JULES KORCHIEN, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

JULES KORCHIEN presently resides 11401 Montana Avenue, West Los Angeles, California, with his wife, whose maiden name was ELIZABETH BEER. KORCHIEN's present business is designing and building homes. An informant stated KORCHIEN hurriedly married ELIZABETH BEER and left New York City in Spring of 1950 to come to California. KORCHIEN interviewed on several occasions during 1950 concerning his association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN who was recently convicted for obstructing justice in a Grand Jury inquiry. During these interviews KORCHIEN denied knowing that BROTHMAN had engaged in espionage activities; denied that he, himself, had engaged in espionage activities; had been approached to do so or had any knowledge concerning espionage activities; and denied membership in the Communist Party. (K)

620773

o/s

*Handwritten initials*

Classified by *5/22/71/ky*  
Declassify on: OADR

*Handwritten notes:*  
7/22/71  
5/12/51, 21  
...  
DETAILS:  
...  
# 61-784667

- P -

D/R

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100 A/R  
6/19/51  
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ei

On October 24, 1950 JULES KORCHIEN was telephonically contacted by SA GILMER G. ROBINSON for the purpose of making an appointment for an interview and advised that he was in the process of moving from 16560 Chattanooga Place, Pacific Palisades, California to 11401 Montana Avenue in West Los Angeles. (K)

The current telephone directory for the Los Angeles area

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1 - San Francisco (Info.)	3 - Los Angeles	

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61 JUL 11 1951

**CONFIDENTIAL**

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

o/s

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

On May 16 and 17, 1950 JULES KORCHIEN was interviewed at his home, 16560 Chattanooga Place, Los Angeles, California by SA GILMER G. ROBINSON and the writer concerning his association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and Associates, Incorporated, of which firm KORCHIEN was for a time a partner as was HARRY GOLD, recently admitted and convicted Soviet espionage agent. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, according to HARRY GOLD, was also engaged in Soviet espionage activities and BROTHMAN was recently convicted in Federal Court on a charge of obstructing justice in connection with a Grand Jury inquiry in New York. (u)

KORCHIEN advised that he met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN for the first time in 1942 and that this introduction was a result of his being employed by the Chemurgy Design Corporation and specifically being employed by HENRY A. ~~GOLWINNE~~. KORCHIEN stated that BROTHMAN was a well known chemical engineer and that this early association with him was of a professional nature in connection with the work done by them on the Rufert Chemical Company plant at Seymour, Connecticut. He said that this project continued for well over a year. (u)

Following the completion of the above job (KORCHIEN uncertain of the date) KORCHIEN advised that ~~GOLWINNE, BROTHMAN, and WEBER (ARTHUR P.)~~ had a misunderstanding regarding financial matters and the above company was terminated. Shortly thereafter BROTHMAN sold KORCHIEN and others (discussed elsewhere) on setting up an organization to be known as the Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated. (u)

KORCHIEN advised that his association with BROTHMAN continued on a professional and social basis until he, KORCHIEN, left the partnership. He advised that he has visited and talked with BROTHMAN at infrequent intervals. (u)

Concerning BROTHMAN, KORCHIEN stated that he is an extremely hard-working individual and often worked at the laboratory until late in the evening and that he had an excellent reputation as a plastic chemist and had many contacts with various business firms. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned in detail for any knowledge he had which would indicate that BROTHMAN was engaged in espionage activity during the period of their acquaintance, with negative results. KORCHIEN advised that he had no knowledge whatever that BROTHMAN or any of his associates were engaged in espionage activity and he further stated that during the time he had known BROTHMAN he had no reason to be suspicious of either BROTHMAN or any of his social or business contacts. KORCHIEN was questioned as to whether he knew of any of BROTHMAN's associates who were Soviet officials, diplomatic or otherwise, with negative results. (u)

Upon further questioning, KORCHIEN related that BROTHMAN had told him several years ago that the FBI had questioned BROTHMAN for the reason that they thought he was a spy. He continued that BROTHMAN was very much concerned over this accusation but, according to KORCHIEN, did not furnish him details concerning the matter, nor did KORCHIEN question him further about it. KORCHIEN was asked if he had knowledge of Communist Party membership on the part of BROTHMAN, and he advised that he did not. (u)

Regarding their association, KORCHIEN stated that he last saw BROTHMAN about eight months ago in New York, at which time he discussed with him the repayment of a loan. (u)

Information concerning Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated

KORCHIEN stated that the idea of the above company was largely that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN's, who sold the idea to ~~VAGO~~, ~~GUS WOLLAN~~, and himself. KORCHIEN said that this corporation represented the partners in the Abraham Brothman and Associates undertaking. (u)

The purpose of the partnership, according to KORCHIEN, was to organize a group of engineers in various chemical fields which would enable the business to offer manufacturers a well rounded engineering service. The idea was to be able to design, equip, and operate a chemical manufacturing business. (u)

KORCHIEN related that the partnership was a mutual understaking and that it was agreed that each partner would share in the returns of the business according to the contributions made by each individual. (u)

He advised that in the early stages of the organization he desired to have a written understanding with respect to the partnership, and in this connection contacted an attorney friend of his who met with the group to discuss this matter. He continued that this attorney, ALEX BRAND, drew up a written agreement concerning the partnership but that it was never signed by any of them. He continued that as a result of not having a written agreement the partnership was very loosely operated. (u)

According to KORCHIEN, ALEX BRAND mentioned above was not known to BROTHMAN, and to his knowledge BROTHMAN has never used his services. (u)

Concerning the financial structure of the company, KORCHIEN said that it was his understanding that only he and BROTHMAN made an original investment in the company. Although questioned from time to time concerning the amount of the original investment, KORCHIEN did not disclose the exact figures, but did say that from time to time he and BROTHMAN advanced small amounts into the partnership. This, according to KORCHIEN, amounted to \$1,800 and that BROTHMAN or the partnership is still indebted to him for this money. (u)

KORCHIEN continued that he had no knowledge that any other persons, firm, or government had advanced loans or given financial assistance to the Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated, in the fur-

9/s [ therance of this business. He stated that he had never received any money for wages or services rendered to the partnership and that his only benefit had resulted from small payments of overhead expenses in connection with his office space at 114 East 32nd Street, which was the office location of the business. (u)

9/s [ According to KORCHIEN, the partnership was begun in late 1943. However, upon questioning he stated that he was not certain of this date and that it would be necessary for him to check his rental lease in order to determine the exact date of the organization. KORCHIEN did not disagree when it was pointed out that the business was begun in about August, 1944. It was apparent during the course of the interview that KORCHIEN had little concern for dates and made no attempt to furnish or figure out the exact dates relating to the business. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned in detail concerning the laboratory which was a part of the Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated, and he advised that this was part of the business and that the financing of the lab was a part of the business. He stated that the laboratory work was concerned solely with the partnership and he did not know of any work which was performed for other companies. He could furnish no information regarding research activities which were conducted at the laboratory, but stated that GUS WOLLAN (GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, was.) spent most of his time at the laboratory where he worked on problems relating to DDT, among other things. KORCHIEN was questioned in detail for knowledge in his possession regarding research matters and for any information which would indicate that individuals connected with the laboratory had other interests, and he stated that he had no knowledge that any of its employees were connected with any other laboratory other than the one with which the partnership was connected. (u)

Concerning his association with the partnership, KORCHIEN advised that he did not do any work for the business, never received a salary, and that during the time he was associated with the partnership he merely had office space there in which he did work of his own, which had no connection with the partnership. He stated that he never took an active part in the operation of the business and that shortly before the partnership moved to Queens he ceased active participation in the business altogether. KORCHIEN was uncertain as to the date, but believed it was late 1944 or early 1945. KORCHIEN advised that the lease record may reflect that the Abraham Brothman and Associates continued in existence at the address 114 East 32nd Street longer than they were actually in operation there. He explained this by saying that he continued to pay the rent of this space and that he believed the rent may have been paid

in the name of the partnership rather than by himself individually. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked if he had at any time been approached by anyone to engage in espionage activity and he advised that he had not. He was specifically asked whether or not he had ever been approached by individuals representing the Soviet Government and he replied in the negative. (u)

o/s KORCHIEN was questioned as to whether he recalled ever having been acquainted with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and he emphatically denied it. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked if he had ever been at any time a member of the Communist Party and again he replied in the negative. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked if he would give a signed statement regarding information that he had related to Agents during the course of this interview, and he advised that he would not, inasmuch as he did not care to become involved in this matter. (u)

HARRY GOLD, admitted and convicted Soviet espionage agent, has furnished information that he was acquainted with JULES KORCHIEN while with Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated in New York City. On June 20, 1950 KORCHIEN was interviewed by SA GILMER G. ROBINSON and the writer at his home at Chattanooga Place, at which time he advised that he did not recall being introduced to HARRY GOLD and that he had no knowledge regarding GOLD or GOLD's activities while associated with Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated, or elsewhere. KORCHIEN was shown a photograph of HARRY GOLD but he stated he did not recognize him as anyone he knew. KORCHIEN stated that he visited the laboratory connected with Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated on only two occasions and that it is possible that GOLD was there at that time but he did not remember anything about GOLD. (u)

o/s [ KORCHIEN was again interviewed at his home at 16560 Chattanooga Avenue, Pacific Palisades, California on October 13, 1950 by SA GILMER G. ROBINSON and the writer and furnished the following information: (u)

KORCHIEN was advised that Agents desired to interview him for information concerning ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and other individuals possibly known to him. KORCHIEN was asked whether or not he recalled previously advising the interviewing Agents that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had told him, KORCHIEN, several years ago that the FBI had questioned BROTHMAN for the reason that they, the FBI, thought he was a spy. KORCHIEN stated he remembered making this statement. (u)

2/5 [ KORCHIEN was asked if he could recall the approximate date when the above conversation occurred or where, and KORCHIEN advised that he could not recall the date nor did he recall the circumstances leading up to this conversation. (u)

KORCHIEN was reminded that according to the records, he, KORCHIEN, terminated his association with A. BROTHMAN and Associates in October, 1946. KORCHIEN then said that he assumed that it would have been subsequent to this period. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned for details leading up to his conversation with BROTHMAN and he, KORCHIEN, related the following story: KORCHIEN stated that he was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office (date uncertain, possibly 1947), and that he was questioned by the Agents for information regarding ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. KORCHIEN said that the line of questioning was such that he "assumed" that BROTHMAN was being investigated in connection with spy or espionage activities. (u)

KORCHIEN added that he had no reason to be "suspicious" of BROTHMAN nor did he have any knowledge that BROTHMAN or any of the members of A. BROTHMAN and Associates were engaged in espionage activity at that particular time or any other period during which he was associated with the A. BROTHMAN and Associates. KORCHIEN stated that he had no reason whatever to question BROTHMAN's integrity. (u)

KORCHIEN said that a short time later, possibly two or three weeks, he met BROTHMAN and on this occasion he told BROTHMAN that Agents of the FBI had interviewed him concerning BROTHMAN. KORCHIEN stated that at this time BROTHMAN then told him that he had also been interviewed by the FBI and that he, BROTHMAN, was accused of engaging in espionage activity. KORCHIEN said that BROTHMAN advised him that Agents of the FBI had questioned him in detail regarding his activities and wanted to know everything about the A. BROTHMAN and Associates as well as himself. KORCHIEN stated that no other individuals were mentioned and that he, KORCHIEN, did not question BROTHMAN for details regarding the above interview. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked if he was aware of the fact that BROTHMAN had testified before the Grand Jury in New York in May, 1947, and he stated he was aware of BROTHMAN's appearance before the Grand Jury. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked as to whether his conversation with BROTHMAN occurred prior to the time that BROTHMAN testified before the Grand Jury and KORCHIEN replied in the affirmative. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned for information or knowledge as to whether he, KORCHIEN, had at any time discussed with BROTHMAN the testimony given before the Grand Jury by BROTHMAN and whether he had knowledge or information that BROTHMAN planned or conspired to give a fictitious story to the Grand Jury in New York in 1947. KORCHIEN denied any knowledge of this information. (u)

KORCHIEN stated that he had further conversation with BROTHMAN after BROTHMAN had testified before the Grand Jury and on this occasion BROTHMAN told him that he, BROTHMAN, "had told the Grand Jury that anything he gave away was his own material". KORCHIEN assumed that BROTHMAN had reference to his own patents. KORCHIEN was questioned regarding the above and KORCHIEN changed his statement to reflect that "BROTHMAN told the Grand Jury that anything he dealt with was his own material". (u)

KORCHIEN said that BROTHMAN advised him that he denied to the Grand Jury that he had ever given secrets to any foreign government, including Russia. KORCHIEN said that BROTHMAN indicated to him that following the Grand Jury hearing, BROTHMAN had the feeling that "the whole matter had been cleared up". (u)

KORCHIEN was asked whether or not he had knowledge of anyone else appearing before the Grand Jury in connection with BROTHMAN's testimony or whether BROTHMAN had related to him that anyone else was to appear. KORCHIEN stated he did not question BROTHMAN in this matter and that BROTHMAN did not mention any other name to him. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked whether the name of HARRY GOLD or FRANK KESSLER was mentioned to him regarding the above, and KORCHIEN advised that no mention was made of these names to him nor did he recall ever meeting HARRY GOLD or anyone using the name of FRANK KESSLER. (u)

KORCHIEN denied having information or knowledge that BROTHMAN and GOLD conspired together to tell a fictitious story to the Grand Jury in 1947. KORCHIEN denied having knowledge that BROTHMAN influenced GOLD's testimony before the Grand Jury. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked if at the time that he was interviewed by Agents of the FBI in New York, whether or not he had been questioned regarding HARRY GOLD or anyone using the name of FRANK KESSLER or whether a photograph of HARRY GOLD or FRANK KESSLER was displayed to him. (u)

KORCHIEN denied ever having a conversation with FBI Agents regarding HARRY GOLD or FRANK KESSLER and states he did not tell

LA 100-23866

BROTHMAN that he was questioned by the FBI about GOLD or KESSLER and denied that he was asked to identify a photograph of any individual using these names. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned as to whether he had ever discussed this matter with MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ or other individuals associated with A. BROTHMAN and Associates and he replied he did not recall any such conversation. (u)

Informant T-4, of known reliability, in June, 1946, learned that KORCHIEN was in touch with a Mr. NEEDLEMAN of Amtorg (trading corporation) and that KORCHIEN desired NEEDLEMAN to meet ABRAHAM BROTHMAN because BROTHMAN was involved in some work which he wanted to discuss with NEEDLEMAN. (u)

On October 24, 1950 KORCHIEN was interviewed at his home in Pacific Palisades by SA HOWARD H. LAVIS and SA GILMER G. ROBINSON. (u)

015 [ KORCHIEN advised that he became acquainted with GIBBY NEEDLEMAN when he was a student at Cornell University. KORCHIEN stated that he renewed his acquaintance with NEEDLEMAN in New York and that he associated with him on infrequent occasions. KORCHIEN stated that he knew NEEDLEMAN was the attorney who represented Amtorg. KORCHIEN said that his acquaintance with him was of a casual nature and that he was not in frequent contact with him. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned as to the circumstances surrounding BROTHMAN's introduction to NEEDLEMAN, by KORCHIEN, and KORCHIEN advised he could not recall the exact circumstances connected with this introduction. He said that he may have told NEEDLEMAN to look up BROTHMAN in connection with some work in which BROTHMAN was engaged as he considered BROTHMAN a highly qualified chemist. KORCHIEN was questioned further regarding the above introduction with negative results. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned for information relative to BROTHMAN's association with NEEDLEMAN, with negative results. (u)

9/5 [ KORCHIEN denied knowing anyone by the name of VLADIMIR TVERIANOVICH and said that he knew no one at Amtorg by this name, nor was he acquainted with anyone by the name of VLADIMIR TVERIANOVICH. A photograph of TVERIANOVICH was displayed to KORCHIEN and he stated that he did not recall ever having seen the individual. (u)

KORCHIEN denied any knowledge that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was

LA 100-23866

acquainted with anyone by the name of TVERIANOVICH. KORCHIEN also stated that he had no knowledge whatever that BROTHMAN was acquainted with or associated with anyone connected with Amtorg either in an official or semi-official capacity. (u)

KORCHIEN was asked if he was acquainted with an individual by the name of MILTON YUSEM. KORCHIEN replied that this individual may have been an employee of Abraham Brothman and Associates. KORCHIEN said that this name seemed familiar to him. (u)

KORCHIEN was questioned as to whether or not he had ever appeared before the Disciplinary Committee of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians because of a complaint by YUSEM. KORCHIEN said that he seemed to recall being requested to appear before the Federation and that to the best of his recollection the complaint was based on money matters - failure to pay YUSEM his salary. KORCHIEN was asked whether or not he appeared before the Disciplinary Committee of the FAECT and KORCHIEN stated that he did not recall appearing before the committee. KORCHIEN was asked whether or not BROTHMAN appeared before the committee in connection with the above complaint and he advised that he did not know. KORCHIEN stated that he had no information regarding the outcome of this complaint by YUSEM. (u)

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED] Angeles, were examined by Special Employee GENE L. BURGE. (u)

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

0/3

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, stated that he had learned recently that OSCAR JOHN VAGO, who was a partner in the Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated, had mentioned that his former partner is located in either San Francisco or Los Angeles in a town which has the name "Palisades" in it and that JULIUS ROSENBERG (recently convicted of espionage activities for the Soviets) knows this partner well and is surprised that this man is not in prison also. It is possible that VAGO was referring to the subject, inasmuch as KORCHIEN resided in Pacific Palisades which is near Los Angeles and was also a former partner of VAGO. (u)

[REDACTED]

b7E

0/3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Administrative Page

[REDACTED]

b7E

By letter dated March 22, 1951 New York Office was requested to endeavor to contact the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, 52nd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, to determine the nature of their business dealings with KORCHIEN.

[REDACTED]

b7D

o/s

Regarding the contact of KORCHIEN by the name of FERNO in France, this is possibly either JOHN FERNO or FERNO's wife, POLLY KORCHIEN FERNO, who is subject's sister, concerning whom information has previously been set forth in this investigation. (u)

[REDACTED]

b7D

The information furnished by T-3 was made available on condition that it would not be made public except under the usual proceedings through the issuance of a subpoena. (u)

[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised in 1949 that HARRY STEINGART (who now resides on Burton Way) was a member of the THEODORE DRIESER Club, Professional Section, San Francisco County Communist Party. DAVID GREENGLASS, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has furnished information that he "got the impression" through conversation with JULIUS ROSENBERG, also a convicted Soviet espionage agent, that an

Administrative Page

individual, who in all probability is identical with HARRY STEINGART, was engaged in Soviet espionage activities. (u)

Informant T-8, of known reliability, in April, 1948 furnished information that the address book of HARRY STEINGART (who now resides on Burton Way) contained the following names:

o/s [

"KORDIEN, 114 East 32nd Street, N. Y."

It is possible that this name refers to KORCHIEN inasmuch as 114 East 32nd Street was the business address of JULES KORCHIEN in New York City.

"PAUL ~~R~~INSKY, 1242 Pierce Street."

"J. ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe Street, Apartment GE-11". It is noted that this was the address of JULUIS ROSENBERG, above-mentioned. (u)

In view of the above names appearing in the address book of HARRY STEINGART [REDACTED] (u)

Additional information furnished by T-3 reflects contacts of [REDACTED] (u)

b70

o/s

On May 17, 1950 during the course of the interview with KORCHIEN he stated that he was presently building a residence for a friend of his at 1141 Napoli Drive, Pacific Palisades, California. (u)

On March 1, 1951 informant T-9, a reliable source, stated that OTTO ~~H~~ALPERN, a professor at University of California at Los Angeles, was the occupant of 1141 Napoli Drive, Pacific Palisades. (u)

In a Personnel Security Questionnaire submitted on June 27, 1947 by OTTO HALPERN, 914 Corsica Drive, Pacific Palisades, it reflected that he was born on April 25, 1889 at Vienna, Austria; that he first resided on 914 Corsica Drive in 1945; from 1918 to 1922 he attended the University of Vienna, and from 1930 to 1941 he was a professor at New York University, New York; from 1941 to 1945 he was a group leader

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

*FILE DESCRIPTION*

H.Q.

FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

VOLUME NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SERIALS

see

References

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File No: Soo Refs

Re: Gold, Harry

Date: 1/88  
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Inv
			Actual	Released		
65-59190 34	4-10-51	NY Letter HQ	1	1	b1	34-12
34 100-35543	4-10-51	NY Rept. HQ	1	1	b1	34-12
1167	2-25-57	Legat Paris Letter HQ	2	2	b1	47-1
1168 100-298839	2-25-57	Legat Paris Letter HQ	3	3	b1	47-2
214 100-302355	11-7-55	PH Airtel HQ	2	2	b2 b7D	49-17
35X4	10-26-50	NY Let HQ and encl.	23	-	see Brothman 100-365040-NR 475	49-18
56 100-15252	9-26-51	SF Letter HQ w/Encl.	1/6	1/6		46-16
326 62-25733	2-1-51	Jones Memo Nichols w/End.	1/11	1/11		14-17
557 100-352386	8-2-51	NY Report HQ	2	2	b7D	52-8
1603	4-29-57	NY Report HQ	2	2	b1	52-9
33 100-1556	11/9/50	PH at HQ	1	1	b1	46-6
35	11/30/50	NY Rept	8	-	See J. Rosenberg	46-7

64 33 0 0 34 0 0

File No: See Refs

Re: Gold, Harry

Date: 1/88  
(month/year) 2

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Inv
			Actual	Released		
100-3-98 24	8-9-51	EP Letter HQ	2	2	b2 b7D	46-5
1170 62-104277	1-16-51	NY Letter HQ	2	0	b7c b7D 2pg refer CFA	46-4
795 65-59256	6-11-58	Jones Memo Nease	1	-	See J. Rosenberg	16-1
3 100-352386	7-20-50	NY Report HQ	6	6		38-16
491	10-6-50	NY Report HQ	5	5	b7D	52-7

16 13 0 2 1 0  
 Rel Rel down wh presumed Nease  
 FBI/DOJ





Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: April 10, 1951

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT: Wa. Steve Schwartz SWARTZ  
HARRY GOLD, Informant  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

There are enclosed herewith two copies of the report of SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE dated April 10, 1951 at New York, New York.

A review of instant case reflects that HARRY GOLD is the only person who can identify STEVE SCHWARTZ from a photograph. To date has been shown all the photographs available of [redacted] and any other suspects who have been suggested from a review of pertinent files; no identification has been made with the exception of the ROUGA photograph identification which was later repudiated.

As no further leads are presently outstanding in this case, this case is being placed in a pending inactive status until such time as further information about the subject is developed, or an identification is made by HARRY GOLD from photographs of individuals which will be shown to him from time to time in connection with other espionage and security cases.

#86-1840C ✓  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 9/21/87 BY [signature]

Encs. (2)

FWZ:AVK  
65-50100

1-13-81  
Classified by 3042 PWT-JAR  
Declassify on: OADR  
86-1840C ✓

RECORDED - 34  
INDEXED - 34  
65-59190-34  
APR 11 1951

124  
MAY 29 1951

~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-59190** AVK

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/10/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/4/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS W. ZANGLE</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT: wa. Steve <u>SWARTZ</u> HARRY GOLD, Informant</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE

Photos of [REDACTED] (S) contained in same file drawer as the photo of S. M. ROUGA viewed by HARRY GOLD with negative results. b1

- P\* **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE **9/21/87** BY **3042 PWT-JAR**

**DETAILS:** At New York City

HARRY GOLD was interviewed by SAS JOSEPH C. WALSH and FRANCIS W. ZANGLE on April 4, 1951 in the United States Marshal's Office, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City.

At this time, he was shown the photographs of [REDACTED] which were filed in the same file drawer with the photograph of S. M. ROUGA. He did not make an identification. b1

It is noted that GOLD stated he recalled seeing a photograph resembling STEVE SCHWARTZ in the same drawer that the ROUGA photograph was in.

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- P E N D I N G -

**1-13-88**  
**3042 PWT-JAR**  
**86-1840CV**

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7

FBI

Date: 11/7/55

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~~INDEXED - 6~~

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CEC: rdc  
(3BU, 1NY, 1BA, 3PE)

CC: [REDACTED]

100-38290 SUB A (LIBRARY)

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Mr. Belmont

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PAGE TWO

DAYLET

[REDACTED] (u)

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED] (u)

o/s

ROY GROSSMAN is current SI subject of PH Office and MAX MILLMAN is former SI subject. JACK ZUCKER is Organizational Secretary of Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress and a current CP functionary. (u)

Above for info. (u)

END.

CC Mr Condon

MC CABE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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See BROTHMAN. MAIN FILE  
100-365040 - ENCL TO MR SPENCER SERIAL 475

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100-15252-56

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE



Sixth Report of the  
Senate Fact-Finding Committee  
On Un-American Activities

1951

249,074

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61-6527-339  
9-8-53

as witnesses before the committee, with the exception of Bernadette Doyle. Witnesses Lomanitz, Nelson, Fox, Bohm, and Manfred declined to answer questions regarding this meeting on the grounds that to do so might tend to incriminate them."

o/s  
Bear in mind that when this alleged meeting occurred in August, 1943, Fox was the chairman of the executive committee of Chapter 25 of this organization of scientists, which had its inception in an espionage school in Russia, and was actually running the organization. It was Fox who, in 1943, made the decision that the meeting of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Chapter 25, should not be open to the public because it would invite detection from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the university, and it was Fox who suggested that the organization's leaflets should be put in envelopes to make them less liable to detection when they were circulated among the employees of the atomic bomb research project in the radiation laboratory on the Berkeley campus of the university. Here, then, was no minor rank-and-file member of the Communist Party. Here, on the other hand, was the boss of Chapter 25 of a scientific espionage medium being operated by the Communist Party for its own purposes under instructions from the Soviet Union itself.

The attitude of the writers of the book *The Year of the Oath*, toward Irving David Fox, is an excellent example of the naivete which is common among educators toward problems of this character.

After the regents of the university had called Fox before them in 1950 and secured from him an admission that he had been a member of the Communist Party, the writers of this book went to great lengths to describe his manners and his personal appearance. This highlights the entire attitude toward loyalty oaths and Communists on college campuses, and shows the real essence of the entire controversy, to wit: a lack of accurate information about Communism. Simply because a person is a member of the board of regents, the president of a university, member of an academic senate, a janitor, a truck driver, a writer, an artist, or a housewife, does not necessarily mean that person cannot also be an active member of the Communist Party and engaged in espionage.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs was also a mild, good-mannered man. So gentle, so well-mannered that he was perfectly suited to fit his role as the master spy who admittedly gave our most critical atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

o/s  
The university professors and scientists in Canada were also nice-appearing persons with families and good complexions. They were, in addition, traitors so fanatically dedicated to the Communist world revolution that they are now in Canadian prisons, having been convicted of espionage against their own country.

How do the authors of this book think a Communist or spy should look?

Alger Hiss, being even better looking than Mr. Fox, would be utterly above suspicion, if we adopt this absurd criterion. What about

The creeping paralysis of Communism has been so subtle, so insidious, so obscure, so surrounded with a bewildering array of front organizations that it managed to penetrate into almost every sphere of American society before the campaign of exposure finally managed to disclose the Communist conspiracy and techniques to an apathetic public. For years the little groups of students who were seen almost daily at the entrances to the university campuses throughout the Country, passing out propaganda leaflets, haranguing their fellow students and echoing the current Party line, were regarded with tolerant amusement. They were regarded as unimportant, tiny little groups that could produce no real harm. But from these tiny groups came recruits into the Communist Party itself. From precisely such groups as these were drawn the future Party leaders, the scientists and professors who developed into fanatic Communists like Dr. Allan Nuan May, and Klaus Fuchs, and others who have now been convicted of turning over precious secrets concerning the atomic bomb to agents of the Soviet Union. From such tiny groups as these have been developed men like Alger Hiss and Harold Ware and Whittaker Chambers and John Abt and Nathan Witt and Charles Kramer and Lee Pressman and Harry Gold—these and many others are the product of such small cliques of student Communists.

It must be quite clear by now that anyone who aids and abets in the business of turning over our most precious defense secrets to a foreign power—a power that has openly declared to us that it intends to crush us with every means at its command, must be regarded as an enemy.

If this conspiracy were not international Communism, but rather a program for the indoctrination and training of the familiar variety of relatively unimportant, home-grown criminals—burglars, let us say, none of us would condone the actions of our acquaintances or colleagues who contributed money or otherwise aided such a group. If there was a school in San Francisco or Los Angeles which was run by an admitted burglar, and at which embryonic young burglars were taught to engage in their criminal art—the university would recoil in horror at the idea of joining hands with such an institution in a two-day affair on the campus.

But along comes a Communist school, the director of which is a Party member; a school where embryonic young Communists are taught contempt for our courts, our most sacred and cherished institutions, and where they are instructed to lie under oath and to subvert our Country—and the university welcomes the school to its campus.

So far as academic freedom is concerned, the experience of Mr. Granville Hicks, a former Party member, should convince the most skeptical that no teacher can enjoy academic freedom and be a Communist at the same time. They, even more than rank and file members of the Party, are under the strictest party discipline. Mr. Hicks incurred the wrath of his Communist superiors because he refused to announce himself in favor of the Hitler-Stalin nonaggression pact. Hicks said, "If the Party had left any room for doubt, I could go along with it . . . but they made it clear that if I eventually found it impossible to defend

the members who were sitting in the hearing room, that they were still fanatically loyal to international Communism and to the Communist Party. The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that if all of the members of the Communist Party in the United States are as fanatically loyal to the organization and to the international revolution as these witnesses are, then the combat against the Communist apparatus on the Pacific Coast is a grim and serious business indeed.

This is the type of fanaticism that breeds people like Gold, and Fuchs, and Allan May, and Alger Hiss, and Frederick Remington, and Dr. J. Frank Oppenheimer—this is the type of fanaticism that breeds Soviet espionage agents and saboteurs. This is the type of fanatic individual with whom we have to deal, and the committee finds that type of fanaticism exemplified in the testimony which has just been described.

Elsewhere in this report the committee has referred to the tragic lack of information by educational administrators and faculty members concerning the real nature and activities of the Communist Party. Considerable space was devoted to the chapter in the book published by the members of the academic senate of the University of California entitled *Year of the Oath*, in which the academic senate members discuss Miriam Brooks Sherman, the piano player at U. C. L. A., and Irving David Fox, the teaching assistant on the Berkeley campus. The writers of that particular chapter indicate their firm belief that a piano player and a teaching assistant could not be dangerous individuals even if they were members of the Communist Party, because of the insignificant character of their positions with the university and the additional fact that they were nice, gentle, mild mannered people.

### UNGERGROUND SCHOOL

The committee finds an exact parallel in the case of a middle-aged woman by the name of Wilhelmina Loughrey. Mrs. Loughrey first appeared before the committee in a hearing which was held in the City of Oakland in 1946. She testified, almost apologetically and in a well modulated voice and a highly cultured manner that she was a member of the Communist Party and had been for some time; that she was in charge of the *Twentieth Century Bookstore* in Berkeley within a block of the front gate of the university campus; that she was informed concerning Communist ideology and theory; that she regularly attended meetings and was a part of the Communist organization in Alameda County.

Mrs. Loughrey is a rather tall, slender, well dressed woman, with grey hair. Her voice is low and gentle. She has a disarming and attractive personality. She is well-educated, cultured, genial, friendly, and certainly not the type of person one would believe to be a fanatic member of the Communist conspiracy. Common sense, however, indicates that under no circumstances would the Communist Party hierarchy permit an individual to have charge of a Communist book store—which is not only a recruiting center but also a medium for the dissemination

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o/s

o/s

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS  
 FROM : H. [Handwritten initials]  
 SUBJECT: Max Lowenthal's book, CA77-999  
 "The Federal Bureau of Investigation"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4/25/85 BY [Handwritten signature]

DATE: February 1, 1951

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

Attached is a summary of the material prepared as a result of the Lowenthal book.

The first part of this summary is a quick review of the principal techniques utilized by the author in his obvious efforts to smear the FBI and its Director. Following, broken down by chapter, are 371 of the principal inaccuracies and distortions located in the book. These specific items are keyed to the book itself by page number and line. Each particular item is either quoted or paraphrased from the book and following each appears the explanation or the true facts. These points, it is felt, are sufficient in themselves to reveal that the book is a falsehood from cover to cover.

This summary volume is complete in itself and it is not necessary to refer to the eight additional volumes containing the research data unless one desires to look up additional data on a particular point. The eight other volumes are broken down by chapter. At the beginning of each chapter is a brief summation of its contents. Immediately following the summation is a summary of the distortions and inaccuracies, which is keyed to the page numbers in the research material which follows. There is next a glossary of the sources used in the particular chapter and then comes the research data.

At the top of each page is a heading covering the particular point considered; then the page and line where the material appears in the book are indicated. The exact quotation from the book is set forth and then follow the various sources utilized by Mr. Lowenthal to support the particular portion of the book which is quoted above. Where pertinent, other comment has been added at the conclusion of the sources under the heading "Remarks." The page number in the center of the page, at the bottom, in the research material refers to the page in the research data on the particular chapter. The number at the lower right refers to the page in the book where the particular material quoted appears. This number is added as a matter of convenience.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND  
 There are various pink pages throughout the research material. These are not numbered and contain material from the Bureau's files or elsewhere which might not be proper to disseminate outside the Bureau. Thus these pages could be very easily removed if such should be desired.

Attachment dated 3/4/66  
 MAJ:u  
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FUCHS CASE

Page 437, line 28.

The most disastrous instance thus far made public of foreign espionage in the field of American atomic energy came to light in February and May of 1950. (28) According to the FBI's statement, published after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs, a British physicist, in February 1950, a Soviet espionage ring operating in the United States had secured secrets from him in 1944 and 1945 while he was working in American atomic energy plants; the secrets were transmitted to the Soviet agents in the United States through Gold, an American chemist, as well as through other conspirators, and there were numerous meetings between the physicist and the chemist in various American cities.

SOURCE: Washington Post, May 24, 1950, page 1 (Final Edition)

The Post article supports the text.

SOURCE: Washington Times-Herald, May 24, 1950, page 1

This is a story regarding Gold's arrest by the FBI which agrees with Mr. Lowenthal's statement.

SOURCE: New York Herald Tribune, May 25, 1950, page 1

The article is entitled "Big Red Atom Spy Being Hunted Here; Got Gold's Secrets."

Mr. Lowenthal's statement is true. Although Gold was known as a Communist to the Bureau, his spy activities were not identified until Fuchs' arrest. He was recruited as an agent in 1940 by Jacob Golos who died in 1943 but was head of an espionage ring known as Elisabeth Bentley.

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Page 437, line 35.

(35) The press was informed that the Russian agents who had operated in the United States left the country in the winter of 1945-1946, more than four years before the plot was detected.

SOURCE: New York Post, May 25, 1950, page 2 (Blue Final).

Reference is to an article New York Post, May 25, 1950, page 2, headlined, "Hunt U. S. Aides of Spies Who Fled in 1945," by Robert Williams.

It begins: "Soviet agents to whom Harry Gold passed atomic secrets for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the traitorous British scientist, have fled the country, it was learned today, but FBI men were pressing both sources for the identity of other possible U. S. members of the wartime spy ring.

"Washington sources said Russia recalled its agents in the winter of 1945-46 following the last rendezvous between Gold and Fuchs in Jackson Heights in September of 1945.

"But Fuchs was reported to have identified more than one American Communist agent."

It goes on to allege that it was the confession of Elizabeth Bentley that led the Bureau to Gold, since, though she did not name him, he was subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury in 1949 investigating the ring of Jacob Golos, deceased, whom she did discuss.

He was then narrowed down out of the 200 suspects after Fuchs described his U. S. contacts.

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FBI CLAIMS CREDIT IN FUCHS CASE

Page 438, line 9.

The discovery of this plot and of its ramifications is of such recent date and the detection of various other go-betweens is still so incomplete that there has not been sufficient time for a thorough Congressional or any other governmental inquiry into several issues raised immediately after the initial discoveries became known to the press. The first of the questions noted in the press relates to the allocation of credit for the detection of two of the principals in this espionage plot. (9) The FBI claimed that it uncovered the facts which brought about the physicist's arrest.

SOURCE: New York World-Telegram and Sun, February 3, 1950, page 1

The headline of the article reflects that the British had nabbed Fuchs as a Russian agent and said he was held after "FBI tip."

SOURCE: New York Times, May 7, 1950, page 32

The heading of the article stated that three Senators assailed the British tactics in withholding full help from the FBI in the case. The following is in the article: "Mr. Hoover first revealed to an appropriations subcommittee how his agents had broken the Fuchs case."

SOURCE: Hearings Senate Appropriations Committee on Department of Justice Appropriations for 1951, page 116

Senator Saltonstall was questioning Mr. Hoover. The latter had just said a great portion of the increased work was for "internal security." The Senator said: "That is really not 'witch hunting'?"

Mr. Hoover said: "I should say that it is not, very definitely. If you will consider the case that broke in London today, you will find that that was not 'witch hunting.' We have been working on that case for many months. Notwithstanding the statements of some individuals in this country that we are a Gestapo and merely trying to be a 'thought' police, Dr. Fuchs would not have been apprehended but for the investigative work of the FBI."

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NEWSPAPER "LABOR" COMMENTS ON FUCHS CASE

Page 436, line 11.

(11) The newspaper, Labor, indicated some doubt (on Fuchs case) with respect to this statement. (that FBI was responsible for Fuchs case).

SOURCE: Labor, February 11, 1950, page 1

"Labor" is a weekly newspaper, published in Washington, D. C., and owned by "Fifteen Recognized Standard Railroad Labor Organizations" who set its policy. Volume 32, number 28, Saturday, February 11, 1950, page 1, carries an article "Sensation of Week, 'Who Caught A-Bomb Spy? Groves Didn't 'Check' Fuchs.'" The subtitle was: "If Someone 'Close to White House' Admitted That, Capital Hoop Would Raise." It is accompanied by a photograph of Mr. Hoover.

Paragraphs four and five, headed "Who Caught Him?" states: "There is a great deal of mystery about the source of the 'tip' which led to the British arrest of Fuchs as a spy. Most American newspapers said the tip came from the FBI, but that has not been fully confirmed.

"On the other hand, advice from Canada puts that country's 'Mounties' into the picture, saying they have a mysterious 'Mr. X' who tipped off both the FBI and the British authorities."

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CANADIAN PAPER CLAIMS CREDIT IN FUCHS CASE

Page 438, line 12.

(12) According to the Daily News of Washington, a Canadian news-weekly has reported that the Canadian authorities had notified the United States and the British in 1946, that the scientist's name (Fuchs) was turned up in the course of the Canadian investigation of atomic energy espionage. The Canadian paper declared that the achievement in uncovering the espionage ring was due to the work of the Canadian police.

SOURCE: Washington Daily News, May 24, 1950, page 3

"More Fuchs Pals Traced" is title of article. It was stated in this story that the warning about Fuchs was sent to the United States and Britain by the Canadian government in 1946, and had been previously reported by the Washington Daily News and the Canadian Ensign, a Canadian news week.

Fuchs name was in a diary kept by one of the principals in the Canadian spy case.

This story also says that the FBI was praised for its work in identifying Gold by the AEO.

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**ANOTHER ISSUE IS FOUR YEAR DELAY IN FUCHS CASE**

**Page 496, Line 14.**

(18) Another of the issues which has been raised and must await further inquiry, is the reason for the four-year delay in apprehending any of the espionage ring. (in Fuchs case)

**SOURCE:** Washington Daily News, March 2, 1950, page 39

A story captioned "How Could Fuchs Case Ever Happen?" by Charles Incey, appeared under "London, March 2" dateline.

No mention was made of the FBI nor was there any criticism of the FBI in this article. The principal question asked was how was Fuchs allowed into the development of the A-Bomb? The story indicated it was result of British security failure rather than American.

**SOURCE:** New York Times, March 3, 1950, page 9

Late City Edition carried story by Clifton Daniel, London dateline, captioned "British Demand Security Inquiry As Result of Fuchs' Disclosures."

This story deals with criticism of MI-5 (British Intelligence) for failure to discover Fuchs until they had received the tip from the FBI. There was nothing critical in the article about the FBI itself, although several questions were raised about reason for British Intelligence's failure to break the case sooner.

**SOURCE:** Washington Evening Star, April 5, 1950, page 9

An article entitled "Capture of a Real Spy Like Fuchs Caused Little Excitement" by David Lawrence appeared on this date. There was no criticism of the FBI unless it is through the statement that "the persons in official life who failed in their duty to detect him (Fuchs) sooner aren't even ferreted out for public criticism."

**SOURCE:** New York Herald Tribune, May 5, 1950, page 1

The article is entitled "David Lawrence Reports Britain Agrees to Give U. S. Fuchs Data. Says Facts on Atom Disclosures to Russia Were Withheld Until Now Despite State Department Plea." The article states: "Tragically enough, the fact that Dr. Fuchs was a Communist was known to the Home Office in the British Government for a long time. Nevertheless, in 1947 Dr. Fuchs was sent to the United States as the head of a second

ulg

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British group to discuss with American atomic officials such a vital matter as what data should be 'declassified' in connection with the atomic bomb...."

It was said that when Fuchs came here in 1947 no check up was made because of the "clearance" given in 1943.

SOURCE: Baltimore Sun, May 22, 1950, page 1.

No pertinent story is noted on page one of the final edition.

REMARKS:

It should be noted that none of the articles cited place the blame on the FBI.

126

WHO HAD RESPONSIBILITY TO UNCOVER FUCHS

Page 438, lines 21, 25.

(21) A third question that has been raised and still remains unanswered is the problem of whose duty it was to detect each of the three categories of agents involved in this espionage affair—the physicist who had the secrets, the several go-betweens to whom he conveyed them, and the Soviet agents to whom the go-betweens delivered them.

(25) With respect to the first of these three categories, Mr. Hoover has stated that the FBI's responsibility did not begin until 1947. Mr. Hoover made this statement after the British arrested their scientist in England in February 1950.

Line 21

SOURCE: New York Times, March 2, 1950, pages 1, 14

The late city edition has a story by Clifton Daniel captioned "Fuchs Sentenced to Serve 14 Years in Atom Spy Case." This is a factual story regarding Fuchs' sentencing. The story also raises many questions as to why Fuchs was not found out earlier, whose responsibility, etc. It gives FBI credit for developing information which resulted in the uncovering of him.

SOURCE: New York Times, March 3, 1950, page 9

In the late city edition there is a story by Clifton Daniel, with "London, March 2" dateline, captioned "British Demand Security Inquiry as Result of Fuchs' Disclosures."

This story dealt with criticism of British Intelligence (MI-5) for their failure to discover Fuchs until the FBI had furnished them the "tip." There was nothing critical in this regarding the FBI.

SOURCE: Washington Evening Star, March 3, 1950, page 18

An editorial deals with Anglo-American-Canadian security systems and about cooperation and states restrictions of 1948 law will remain in force in view of Fuchs' case.

SOURCE: Washington Evening Star, April 5, page 9

This is David Lawrence's column to the effect the capture of a real spy like Fuchs caused little excitement. He remarked that those in official life who failed to detect him sooner were not even "ferreted" out for public criticism.

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**"SECURITY CLEARANCE" AN ARMY RESPONSIBILITY**

Page 438, line 30.

Page 439, line 2.

According to the New York Herald Tribune's paraphrased report of (30) Mr. Hoover's secret testimony before the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee following the physicist's arrest, "the FBI ... did not even know (he) was in the United States." The Herald Tribune said that Mr. Hoover "implied" that this scientist's "security clearance" was "entirely an Army responsibility." As to the responsibility for detecting the go-betweens and the Soviet agents who got the secrets, no additional public statement, subsequent to the arrest of Fuchs and Gold, has been made by the FBI up to the time of this writing (September 1950). However, (Page 439, line 2) the FBI and its chief made numerous statements in the preceding ten years, both on the subject of its being in charge of the work against foreign agents, and on the degree of its success in discharging this duty.

Page 438, line 30

**SOURCE:** New York Herald Tribune, February 7, 1950, page 21. Late City Edition.

The material quoted is accurate, but there is omitted a statement from Mr. Hoover that the FBI did not investigate any Manhattan Engineering District employees from March, 1943, until January 1, 1947, when the Atomic Energy Commission took over from the Army. This was the period when Fuchs worked at Los Alamos.

Page 439, line 2

**SOURCE:** See Note 1.

This statement is of course quite true. For note 1, see material on page 438 of the book.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-86896** 88

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/2/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/1 - 7/1/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>THEODORE G. KIRSCHNER</b>
TITLE <b>JACK SOBIE, was., et al.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	
<p><i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</i></p> <p><b>STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL</b></p>		<p><i>See 48.13</i></p> <p><b>REGISTRATION ACT</b></p> <p><b>INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b></p> <p><i>See 10-P-141</i></p>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

*Handwritten notes:* 132A - CLASSIFIED BASED ON DECLASSIFY ON 2-7-77 BY 1042 PAM/... 8/2/84

*Large redacted area:* [REDACTED]

*Vertical stamp on right:* INFORMATION AGENT FOR FIELD OFFICE ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) IN FILE

*Handwritten initials:* (D)(D)

<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 - Bureau (100-86896)</li> <li>1 - Los Angeles (info)</li> <li>1 - San Francisco (info)</li> <li>1 - Washing Field (info)</li> <li>1 - New York</li> </ul>	<p>100-352386-55</p> <p>RECORDED - 23</p> <p>INDEXED</p>
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100-8689

TOP SECRET

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NY 100-86896

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1603

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia  
SUBJECT: BERNARD SCHUSTER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 9, 1950

**SECRET**

Rebulet captioned [redacted] <sup>(3)</sup> ESPIONAGE - R, 10/11/50. ] o/s

It is requested that the New York Office display photographs of SCHUSTER and MAX MILLER to HARRY GOLD inasmuch as he is currently in the New York Division.

In view of the fact that there is no additional investigation to be conducted in the Philadelphia Division, this matter is considered RUC. ] o/s

RGJ/mm  
65-4426

cc: New York

1-12-88  
Classified by 3042 PWT-JAR  
Declassify on: OADR  
86-18406V

RECORDED - 2  
INDEXED - 2  
NOV 11 15 37 1950  
RECEIVED

100-1556-33  
NOV 13 1950

27  
5 NOV 18 1950

EX-89

**SECRET**

TO: Director, FBI

August 9 1951

FROM: SAC, El Paso

**CONFIDENTIAL**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST PARTY - USA - COMMUNIST FUGITIVES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(BUFILE 100-3-98)  
COMMUNIST PARTY - USA - UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950  
(BUFILE 100-3-94)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Classified by SP5CJ/oms  
Declassify on: OADR <sup>29, 37</sup>  
*3042/PAT/CLK 9-30-87 pgs. 18 & 19 only & 80/1840*

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re El Paso letter to Bureau dated 7-26-51 and El Paso teletypes dated August 6 and 8, 1951.

Bureau letter to El Paso dated 2-17-51 captioned "Communist Party - USA Underground Operations, IS-C" instructed that the El Paso Office recommend what information, if any, be disseminated to other agencies. The El Paso Office recommends that at this time none of the following information be disseminated. It should be noted that this information is as yet known to very few individuals who are operating under extreme security practices. It is believed that for this reason dissemination to outside agencies will likely result in compromising Bureau informants.

The following information was furnished to SA [redacted] on [redacted]

[Large redacted block of text]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5CJ/oms 5-7-77  
REASON - FCIM 11 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-8-82

*Att. [redacted] city [redacted] 8-20-51*

INDEXED - 113  
RECORDED - 113

FAJ:bgh  
100-4985

- cc: 2 - Albuquerque (Confidential) (AMSD)
- 2 - Denver (Confidential) (AMSD)
- 2 - Houston (Confidential) (AMSD)
- 2 - New York (Confidential) (AMSD)
- 2 - Phoenix (Confidential) (AMSD)
- 2 - San Antonio (Confidential) (AMSD)
- 2 - San Diego (Confidential) (AMSD)

AUG 11 1951

55 SEP 20 1951

**CONFIDENTIAL**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-94

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Continuing, [redacted] furnished the following additional information: (S) U  
b2 b7D

[redacted] (S) U b7D

[redacted] (S) U

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[redacted] (S) U b7D

[redacted] (S) U b7D

[redacted] (S) U

Continuing, [redacted] furnished the following additional information: (S) U  
b2 b7D

[redacted] (S) U b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI - 100-3-98

DATE: January 16, 1952

FROM: SAC, New York - 100-105699

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
COMMUNIST FUGITIVES  
IS - C

**SECRET**

Rebulet, 12/10/51, which enclosed a copy of a CIA report dated [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted at New York in an attempt to ascertain the present activities of ROLLAND A. WANK [REDACTED]

At New Rochelle, New York

It was discreetly ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. ROLLAND A. WANK are presently residing at 35 Highview Avenue, New Rochelle.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc: El Paso  
cc: Asst. Dir. E. J. Connelley

WTW:LS

JAN 29 1952

RECORDED - 937  
INDEXED  
JAN 17 1952

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

**SECRET**

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/pet/alc  
DECLASSIFY ON: 4-26-1990

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

cc to Legat, info by n/a/for info 7/16/22/52

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Refer CIA

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Handwritten signature and initials.

Letter to Director  
NY 100-105699

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7c b7D

A review of the New York indices reflects the following information on the firm of Fellheimer and Wagner:

New York file 100-55242 contains information that OSCAR JOHN VAGO, a former employee of Fellheimer and Wagner, was indicted for perjury concerning his relationship with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD.

New York file 65-9909 indicates that one HARRY DE SPRETHER, who was indicted on 7/27/43 for espionage (G), was a close friend of CALEB HORNBESTEL, the contractor associated with the firm of Fellheimer and Wagner.

New York file 101-271 entitled "BENJAMIN EDWARD MALTZ; SM-C" reflects that MALTZ was employed in the concern of Fellheimer and Wagner.

The indices also reflect that the name of ALFRED FELLHEIMER, 156 East 42nd Street, appeared on the 1941 list of members of the American-Russian Institute.

[REDACTED]

Rfer CIA

~~SECRET~~



NY 65-15364

In 1939 BLACK stated he received a call from HELLER and they had dinner together. HELLER told BLACK that he was presently employed by the American Chemical Paint Company and that Amtorg had recently written that Company requesting information about thermoil gramadan. HELLER advised BLACK that inasmuch as the American Chemical Paint Company had not answered Amtorg's letter he decided to give Amtorg the information. BLACK stated that HELLER produced over 200 formulæ together with instructions for use and KANE typed the reports that were destined for Amtorg.

BLACK, who appeared to have an intimate knowledge of the subject, states she was born December 25, 1899, at Rensselaer, New York, as Veronica Batcheller. She was raised in the Catholic Church but left it and graduated from Barnard College, New York City. She married JOHN DEMPSTER KANE of Philadelphia and they are presently separated but not divorced. He added that a son by this marriage is living with the father who is superintendent of a paper mill in Upstate New York.

BLACK further stated that subject claims to have been on the stage and radio. He stated she introduced him to CLARENCE HATHAWAY, former editor of the "Daily Worker". He stated she told him she was acquainted with members of the National Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A., and on one occasion told a National Committee member that the Communist Party Headquarter's phones were being tapped. He added she obtained this information from the law office where she was employed at that time.

HARRY GOLD, an admitted former Soviet Espionage Agent, advised agents of the Philadelphia Office that he first met subject in September, 1933 in her Greenwich Village apartment through THOMAS BLACK. GOLD states that he also saw her on a few occasions in 1934. In 1935 he went to her apartment with BLACK and upon the occasion of this visit he stated that mention was made of the fact that BLACK was supplying information to the Soviet Union and that he (GOLD) was anxious to do so too. GOLD stated the discussion centered around probable difficulties he would have in having photostats made of material at Penn Sugar where GOLD was then employed. He stated that KANE suggested the Hudson Blue Printing Company as this was a large concern and no suspicion would be aroused by having GOLD'S photostatic work done there.

NY 65-15364

FERDINAND P. HELLER advised agents of the Philadelphia Office that BLACK introduced him to the subject some time in 1933 and a short time after that he (HELLER) lived with KANE in a common-law relationship at 335 West 11th Street, New York City, for approximately one year. He stated that he left her because she was having an affair with BLACK and this incident also strained his relations with BLACK.

25 HELLER stated that in 1939 he "filched" a number of formulae <sup>Heller</sup> regarding phosphate coatings. He stated he had DOROTHY WISWELL, whom he later married, and VERA KANE type copies of these formulae at the apartment of BLACK in Newark, New Jersey. He stated that these formulae were intended to be used for a business he and BLACK were contemplating setting up. However, the plans fell through and when HELLER requested KANE to return the reports she did not do so.

In 1945 HELLER stated that after he had divorced DOROTHY WISWELL he visited VERA KANE in New York City at which time KANE told him to stay away from HARRY GOLD as he was a "bad egg". HELLER stated that he did not know what KANE meant by that remark.

NY 65-15364

NY 65-15353

NY 65-15338

KANE telephoned the New York Office on June 19, 1950, at which time she was questioned relative to her knowledge of any of the espionage activities of BLACK or HELLER. She said she did not know anything concerning this and denied ever meeting HARRY GOLD. She said she did not recall BLACK discussing with her any offer to go to Mexico in connection with Trotskyite penetration by the Communists. She said she may have done some typing for BLACK or HELLER but could not recall typing any reports from Nopco or any of BLACK's or HELLER's employers.

KANE said she kept diaries almost continually since the early 1930s. She kept the diaries because her doctor ordered her to stop carrying so many details in her head, and he recommended that she keep a record of anything she feels she has to remember. She said she was on the verge of a nervous breakdown at that time due to the combination of an unsuccessful marriage and the birth of a child. She was so upset at that time, she said, that she took some special vows which included not wearing any color except black and white and she said she has adhered to that up to the present time. The diaries that she has kept, she said, were written in her own peculiar and obsolete style of shorthand and that she would be reluctant to turn them over but would gladly search through them in order to refresh her recollection concerning HELLER and BLACK and the related activities. Throughout both of the above interviews with KANE, it was noted that she was more partial to BLACK than she was to HELLER.

On June 26, 1950, KANE again telephoned the New York Office and stated that she had been searching through her diaries and had found a reference to meeting BLACK for lunch in January 1945. She said that she had lunch with BLACK; JOHN WALDO, who was in the Army at that time; and FRANK FLUMACH, whom she said she has known since before 1930. FLUMACH was a government inspector at that time for some engineering project. He presently resides in Riverhead, Long Island, where he is attempting to build up a law practice, but, according to KANE, has had little success so far. She said FLUMACH knew BLACK through her.

She said there was also a note in her diary that a few days after, FLUMACH came to the Chateau Restaurant in downtown New York where she always had lunch. On this occasion, FLUMACH was accompanied by two men who were listed in her diary as BOIKEN and ZAMORSKY, both of whom she believed were Russians. KANE said she recalled nothing else about the second lunch with FLUMACH.

At this interview, KANE was questioned about a trip to the Sherman Square Hotel which BLACK alleges he and HELLER made in 1939. KANE said she did not recall the date but knew that it was after BLACK had the

NY 65-15364

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In her interviews thus far, the subject has been evasive and has denied knowledge of espionage activities such as have been described by BLACK, HELLER and GOLD. Therefore, it is believed that all interviews with her should be held in abeyance pending receipt of all information which might be obtained from all persons being interviewed in instant case including BLACK, GOLD and HELLER. When such information is received it is contemplated that she will be interviewed at length in an effort to straighten out all of the discrepancies in her story and to ascertain her knowledge of Soviet espionage activities.

The Philadelphia Office has advised that FERDINAND P. HELLER believes subject was secretary to General HUGH DRUM during World War II. It is believed HELLER was referring to General Roy V. Monahan in whose law office subject is presently employed. However, St. Louis Office was requested by teletype dated July 5, 1950, to review Army Personnel records to ascertain if subject was employed by the Department of the Army.

A thirty day mail cover was placed on July 6, 1950 on all mail for VERA KANE, with aliases, at the following addresses:

c/o Suite 1600, 37 Wall Street, New York, New York.

c/o Madison Square Hotel, 37 Madison Avenue, New York.

A thirty day mail cover was placed on July 6, 1950, on all mail for JOHN WALDO, c/o Madison Square Hotel, New York, New York.

It is also contemplated that a list of all telephone calls made by the subject be obtained from the Madison Square Hotel management.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Newark, Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices for information purposes as investigation may be conducted in the territory covered by those offices.

The Bureau has requested that all leads be handled expeditiously.

NY 65-15364

LEADS

ALBANY

At Rensselaer, New York

Will at Rensselaer, New York, verify subject's birth on December 25, 1899.

5/20 Will check the indices for any information on subject's husband, JOHN DEMPSTER KANE who is alleged to be a superintendent of a paper mill in Upstate New York. In the event his whereabouts are ascertained he should be discreetly interviewed concerning any knowledge on his part of subject's espionage activities together with pertinent background information on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will report all pertinent information pertaining to subject as obtained from interviews with THOMAS L. BLACK, FERDINAND P. HELLER and HARRY GOLD.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

2/5 Will at the Passport Division of the Department of State ascertain whether subject was issued a passport. In the event a passport was issued complete background information should be obtained together with subject's photograph and handwriting specimens.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

100-86896 AM

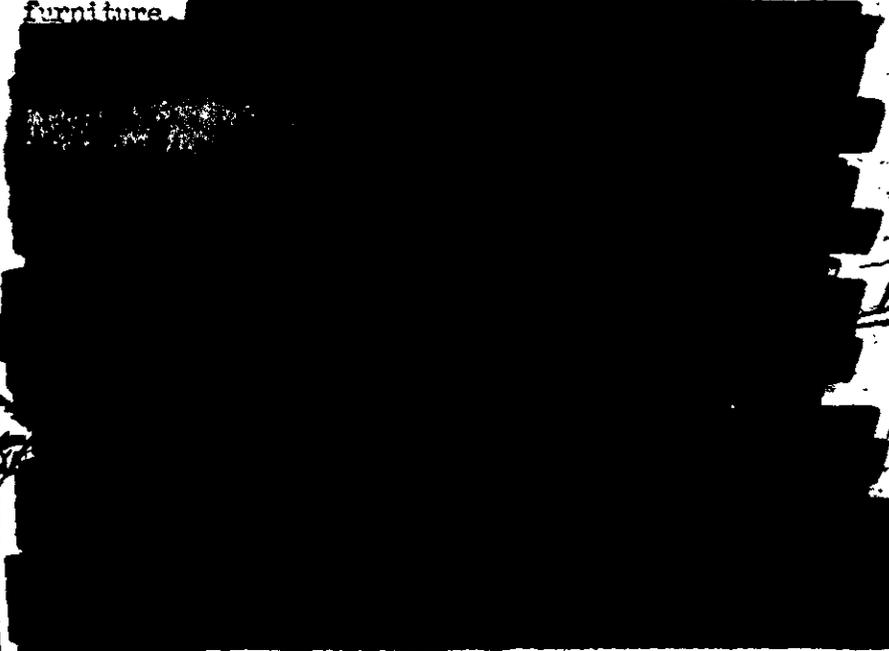
REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/6/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/1 - 8/1/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>THEODORE G. KIRSCHNER</b>
TITLE <b>JACK SOBLE, was. ET AL</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

JACK SOBLE visited U.S. from 6/6/50 to 7/8/50 and physical surveillance of his activities during part of time in NY reflected no suspicious meetings, except with JAMES MARTIN on 7/4/50. MYRA SOBLE and son departed U.S. 7/29/50 after selling apartment and furniture.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE



*P-2*  
*10-14*  
*3-43*  
*10-43*

*O/S*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Chas/Dick*  
DATE *11/2/50*

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*86-1840 cv*

CLASSIFIED BY: *8-7 mac/ob*  
DECLASSIFY ON: *OADB 11-16-84*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Shane D. Smith* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES **RECORDED - 98**

- 5 - Bureau (100-86896)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info.)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info.)
- 1 - Washington Field (Info.)
- 3 - New York

**100-352386-49/SE 33**

OCT 20 1950

INDEXED - 87

RETURN TO INDEXING DESK

**CONFIDENTIAL**

NY 100-86896

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O/S  
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NY 100-86896

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-7  
6-15

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15496

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/29/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/24-28, 30, 31; 11/1-4, 6-11, 13-18, 20-22/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. STOLZENFALER
TITLE BRUNO PONTECORVO		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: BRUNO PONTECORVO, Atomic Scientist, Harwell Laboratories, England, reported to have fled to Russia in September, 1950.			
<p>3012/PWT/CK 10.14.87 #60184</p> <p>CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 JAP/CLS 3.21.86</p> <p>DECLASSIFY ON: OADR</p> <p>FOI/PA # 201725</p> <p>APPEAL #</p> <p>CIVIL #</p> <p>E.O. # 12354</p> <p>DATE 1/18/88</p> <p>RECORDS AEC, NY, do not reflect subject visited AEC installations under jurisdiction of NY AEC Operations Office.</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</p> <p>- P -</p> <p>DETAILS: On October 22, and 23, 1950, various New York newspapers carried stories reflecting that BRUNO PONTECORVO, naturalized British scientist employed at the Harwell Laboratories, Britain's Atomic Research Center, had allegedly gone to Russia.</p> <p>The "New York Times" of October 22, 1950, carried a news dispatch from Reuters, datelined Stockholm, Sweden, October 21, 1950, which reflects</p>			
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that PONTECORVO was known to have gone to Italy on a vacation from Harwell in July, 1950, accompanied by his wife and three sons. His movements were reportedly traced from Rome to Helsinki, Finland. The article reflected that PONTECORVO is believed to have gone to Russia.

o/s

The "New York Times" of October 23, 1950, carried an article by the Associated Press datelined Rome, October 23, 1950, which reflects that HENRICO ALTAVILLA, Stockholm correspondent of the Italian newspaper "Il Tempo", had traced PONTECORVO'S route to the harbor at Helsinki, where PONTECORVO, with his wife and children, boarded the Russian ship Bellostov, which sailed at 5:00 p.m. on September 2, 1950, bound for Leningrad. ALTAVILLA is reported as having stated that, after going from Italy to Stockholm, Sweden, PONTECORVO and his family spent the night of September 1, 1950, in a house occupied by the Soviet Embassy. They were said to have gone to the Broome Airport in Stockholm about 11:00 a.m. on September 2, 1950, in a Soviet Embassy car. From there they flew to the Helsinki Airport, where they were taken to the Helsinki Harbor by an automobile of the Soviet Legation.

The "New York Times" of October 24, 1950, contained an article datelined London, October 23, 1950, which reflects that CHARLES TAYLOR, a Conservative Party member of the House of Commons,

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had alleged that ~~PONTICORVO~~ was a "bosom friend of FUCHS" (Dr. ~~KLAUS~~ FUCHS).

[REDACTED]

*refer state*

[REDACTED]

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*o/s*

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

o/s

The following individuals, formerly associated with the Communist Party's activities and/or Soviet espionage, were interviewed and shown a photograph of the subject, BRUNO PONTECORVO. They were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject:

b7c  
b7D

LOUIS BUDENZ

[REDACTED] who were contacted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY.

HARRY GOLD, who was contacted by Special Agent JOSEPH C. WALSH.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who was contacted by Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER.

The above persons were also questioned concerning SERGE ALEXANDER SCHERBATSKOY, JACOB NEUFELD, SERGIO DI BENEDETTI, and SALVATORE LURIA, but could furnish no information concerning them.

[REDACTED]

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o/s

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS  
FROM : L. E. SHORR  
SUBJECT: SUMMARIES OF SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES  
Bufile 100-345686

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- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

We have received 29 volumes (Part 1 through Part 28 and also Part 7-A) of hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate captioned "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States." These hearings were held during 1956 and as they were held the Bureau received stenographic transcripts and photostats of the various hearings. As received these have been reviewed, memoranda prepared, and indexing has been done.

In order to file all of these volumes as well as future volumes in this series that may be received, this memorandum should be filed in the above captioned file. Separately, 150 copies of this memorandum on plastiplat are being requisitioned in order that our Classifiers may place a copy in files of individuals on whom the Bureau maintains a separate case file. This will minimize indexing and make our subject matter files more up to date. We do not propose to index individuals in the 29 volumes when we place a copy of this memorandum in their case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That this be referred to the Espionage Section for the attention of Mr. Turner.
2. That the attached requisition for 150 plastiplat copies be approved.

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*See release 1/21/57*

**SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES**

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**HEARINGS**

BEFORE THE

**SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS**

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE**

**EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS**

**FIRST SESSION**

ON

**SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE  
UNITED STATES**

MARCH 29, APRIL 2 AND 8, AND AUGUST 15, 1957

**PART 58**

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

*ORIGINAL*



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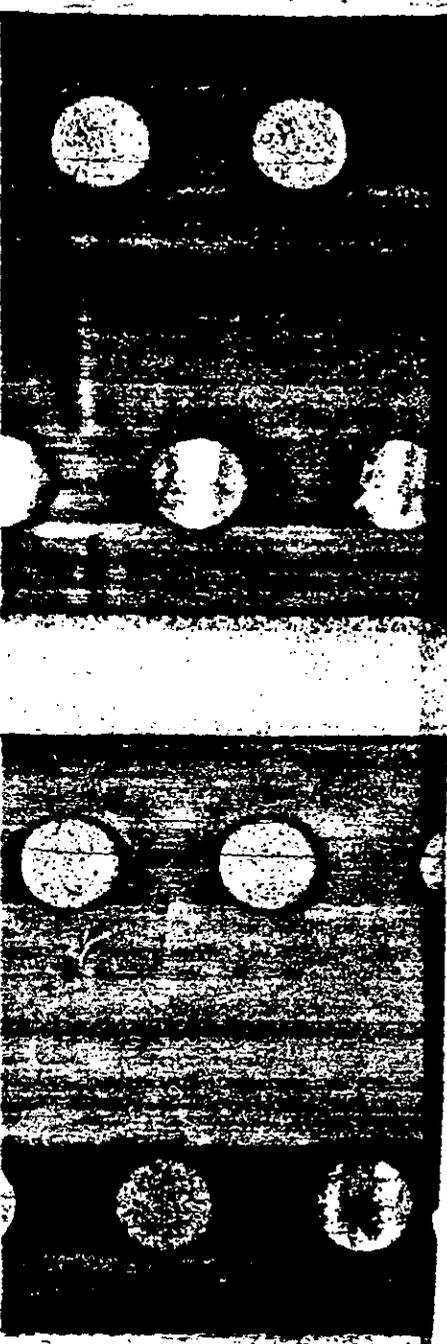
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o/s



3814 SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

in connection with our inquiry in communism in the Harry Bridges unions. We have been doing some followup staff work and we received from the Department of Labor a letter dated April 22, 1938, which purports to be a ribbon copy document on file at the National Archives and Records Service from Secretary Perkins, who was at that time Secretary of Labor.

And we have a photostatic copy of a letter from James Hou—Mr. Rusher, could you spell that?

Mr. RUSHER. H-o-u-g-h-t-e-l-i-n-g. James Houghteling.

Mr. MORRIS. And this is dated April 15, 1938, addressed to Hon. Edward Cahill, District Commissioner.

These letters, while adding some light to our inquiry about the Harry Bridges case, Senator, tend to confirm some of Whittaker Chambers' testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee with respect to Donald Hiss, the brother of Alger Hiss, which tends to refute statements Donald Hiss has made in connection with some of his assignments.

Senator HRUSKA. They will be accepted into the record.

(The documents referred to above will be found in a later volume of the subcommittee's hearings on scope of Soviet activity.)

Mr. MORRIS. I have no further questions, Senator.

Senator HRUSKA. Very well, the committee will adjourn at this time. (Whereupon, at 11:45 a. m., the committee adjourned.)

(A supplemental statement by Harry Gold, convicted atomic spy now in Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., was ordered into the record of the subcommittee by Senator Roman L. Hruska at an open hearing August 15, 1957. Text of the statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD

JULY 27, 1957.

In regard to Soviet techniques for influencing sincere people, I note only my direct experience. It is proposed to—

(A) First, detail certain incidents which occurred during my personal association with Soviet agents and in the course of carrying out espionage for the Russians.

(B) Then, to show how these incidents fit into an overall pattern. Actually, this chronological sequence was also the manner in which my own awareness came into being, i. e., first the discrete, apparently unrelated, and (on the surface) not too significant events; then the much delayed understanding of their true import.

To begin:

1. Included in the first information on chemical processes which I obtained for the Soviet Union back in 1934-35 were methods for the manufacture of various "industrial solvents"; these chemicals are used in the formulation of a whole host of lacquers, varnishes, and synthetic finishes. I was told, "our people [the Russians] eat off rough, bare boards. You can help them to live a little better, a little more as humans should, by getting us this material." And along with that idea went something else: To get this data I had to steal it from my employer, Dr. Gustav T. Reich, the research director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. Dr. Reich was really more than an employer, he was always a kindly mentor and a friend, to a boy just making a stumbling start in chemistry. So this added up to violating a trust—plus theft. (But none of that meant anything, it is all for a good end. The Pennsylvania Sugar Co. is not being hurt. No one is really hurt, only good is being accomplished.)

2. In February-March of 1937 a violent strike took place at the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. Some 600 men and women stayed in the plant under a state of actual siege for about 5 weeks; at least an equal number were outside. It was worth one's life to try to cross the picket lines; food was brought in by way of the Delaware River using motor launches (the plant is right on the waterfront).

At this time there were some 30 people working in the laboratories, and though we chemists and engineers were not directly involved, it was known from the beginning that we would be used to help operate the refinery, only one of Dr. Reich's staff refused to work—Harry Gold. Now, let it not be supposed that my motives were all pure. On the afternoon that the strike broke in its full fury, I wouldn't remain because I had a "hot date" that very evening; which prospect I was much loath to forego and then I was considerably confused and upset by the circumstance that Dr. Reich, when I made it plain (after some initial wiggling and weaseling) that I would not stay in the refinery, grew terribly angry (he actually banged a water glass so hard on top of the cooler that it cracked in his hand) and said, "You're through! Get out! But you'll never work as a chemist again—I'll see to that." I got (and ironically enough, as I was crossing the railroad yard in front of the plant, was narrowly missed by a brick hurled by a striker.) Now I was torn two ways: as one who had been reared to believe that being a "scab" in a strike was abhorrent, I was on the other hand faced with being denied further employment in the chemical field—where the Soviet Union wanted information. It was done, all right, but had I chosen the correct course? However, when I told my Soviet boss, a giant of a man known to me only as "Steve," what had occurred, he did not chide me at all. My Russian superior said he appreciated the turmoil through which I had just passed, yet I had to retain my self-respect—which would be forfeit if I worked during the strike. Steve reassuringly said that he doubted Dr. Reich's ability to carry out the blackballing threat and estimated that the research director was not vindictive, just angry. Steve added that even were the worse to come to pass and I could no longer work in the chemical industry, my efforts would still be utilized (in some unnamed fashion). (Here the Soviet Union was being forgiving and understanding, bearing up nobly under a loss—though actually Pennsylvania Sugar had been pretty well looted by this time. If all this sounds fantastically foolish and naive, all I can say is it was another day and age and I am relating it just as the event happened.)

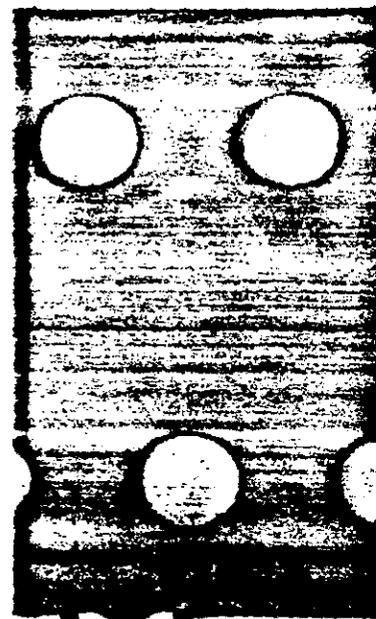
As a matter of record, the union won the strike and one of the provisions of the settlement was that no one be fired for having stayed out; this included the laboratory, even though we never became union members. In fact, Dr. Reich treated me most agreeably when I returned and I rose fairly rapidly in the research setup.

3. In March-April of 1942 I was due to be drafted into the Army. I told my Russian mentor ("Sam," since identified as Semen Markovitch (Semenov) about this so we could make arrangements for my successor. Frankly, I had expected a "chewing-out," or a plea to use any means to stay out of the service and avoid disrupting our efforts at obtaining technical information. Instead I received a "Go, and God bless you" type of sendoff. The gist of Semenov's remarks was that the Soviet Union (not he, mind you but the Soviet Union) understood my desire to fight fascism (to me fascism was directly equal to anti-Semitism) as a frontline soldier and it was well realized that were I to avoid such duty, I could never again regard myself as an entire man. I ate it up.

Well, when I was rejected because of hypertension (April 20 (?), 1942) I rushed in to the commanding officer (Major Keough?) at the Lancaster Avenue Armory and pleaded to be taken into the Army. He said I was wasting his time. I made two subsequent efforts, first the Navy and then the Marines, but neither would look at a 4-F.

And I was welcomed back by Semenov—a Harry Gold all the more anxious to aid the Soviet Union in its struggle with the Nazis. I was ready to do any bidding, to obey any command.

4. This is a bit difficult to place in time. It did occur somewhere about 1942, but it also took place on many other occasions, both before and after this date; and in more or less the same form. I'm sure this technique was used beginning with my very first contact with a Soviet agent in 1933 (I started industrial spying for the Soviet Union back in 1934, but did not actually meet a Soviet agent till well over a year later.) Thus, in 1943 I was experiencing difficulty in getting information from Abe Brothman, an American chemical engineer. It was not that Brothman was unwilling to furnish data, but that he insisted on giving what we didn't want (i.e., his own work) and would not supply what we wanted (that is, chemical processes in successful operation in the United States—"successful operation" was defined as "making money" and that, curiously enough, was the Russian criterion: if a plant operated at a profit in the United States, then the exact process used was what the Soviets desired—they refused to hear about any theoretically better, but as yet untried method).



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••• I had made some 3 or 4 trips in 1 week between Philadelphia and New York (after working a full day at the Pennsylvania Sugar Co.) and, on the last of these journeys. I was horribly tired again: Abe had nothing for me. A little later in the evening I met Semenov to report another failure and on this occasion he too appeared weary. We spoke of the inherent troubles in attempting to get individuals to supply technical information and of the many disappointments; of the necessary cajoling and flattering; of the importuning and of the deceit; of the promises never meant to be kept; of the outright threats—when required; of the dreary, but apprehensive, waiting on street corners for appointments never kept; of the whole discouraging business. It was deadeningly—dull, dirty, sullyng work Semenov said, and here we were, I a chemist, happiest when working in a laboratory, and he a mathematician and a mechanical engineer, both pursuing a shabby course we only despised, both longing just to be allowed to do the work we liked and for which we were trained. A dismal job, this espionage, but a vital job, one which had to be done, and by implication we were to be commended for sticking with it. Then, one glorious day in the future, Hitler would be destroyed, there would be peace on earth, and no such depressing endeavor would be required. Neat.

5. About this same time, 1943-44, and carrying through to 1945, Semenov and his successor "John" (since identified as Anatoli Antonovitch Yakovlev) occasionally would introduce another theme. This related to Semenov leaving America to return to the Soviet Union. But it was not "Goodbye," I was told. Surely, when it was all over, this dreadful war, that is, all nations would be friends again and people could travel freely; then I could openly go to the Soviet Union and in Moscow (yea, this city was special) would renew acquaintance with all my old Soviet "friends" (by which was meant the men who had directed my espionage activities). Oh, we would have a fine old reunion.

And I remember Yakovlev's enthusiasm—early in the spring of 1945—over the impending organization of the United Nations in San Francisco. Actually, the subject came up before I was due to meet Klaus Fuchs in Santa Fe in June of that same spring and Yakovlev was reminding me of the need for early travel reservations what with all the people heading for the west coast about that very time. Please I am not faulting the U. N. here. It is the only hope for world peace. All I wish to point out is the attempt to foist upon me the idea of: "We're all going to be friends forever right soon now. So what's it matter if meanwhile I engaged in a little illegal activity. Just a dab of espionage, huh?" •••

6. There were a great many other manifestations of the Russian devices for influencing me, some in constant use during the 11 active years of my spying, from 1935 to 1946. I mention just:

(a) If the Nazis triumph, the Jews are done. Extermination. The Soviet Union is the one unyielding opponent of Hitler's fascism. Therefore, anything that strengthens the Soviet Union helps save the Jews. O. E. W. This was in reality the big drive that kept me so resolutely working in espionage. Yes, I'm fully aware of the loopholes in such a stand and I was conscious even then of the illegality of many of my actions, but I continued to put all doubts aside 'til 1946 (when for about 3 years the contract with me was abandoned and I saw no Russians).

(b) Contempt for paid agents: at times I acted as paymaster and I was constantly reminded that, while people who gave information for money were to be valued, Harry Gold, motivated solely by idealism, was a much more laudatory character (and the idea here was not to save a few dollars).

(c) Contempt for the Communist Party of the United States: I was told, "Hah! you call this a revolutionary party? These fools! What do they think they accomplish by standing on street corners and selling the Daily Worker? (This was a really alick shot, one with plenty of reverse English on it—you see, I was never a Communist Party member, in fact, I always felt a revulsion at the thought of joining it.) The one quote given here, as I recall it, (dates from late 1942, when we were having more vexation with Abe Brothman and he kept talking of wanting to give up espionage and go back to the Communist Party.

(d) Open and direct flattery:

Incident 1. Three people are involved. About December 1942 or January 1943, a meeting between Abe Brothman, Semenov, and myself was arranged. It took place in a suite of rooms at the Hotel Lincoln in New York City (45th Street and 8th Avenue?). I introduced Abe to "George" (Semenov) and the latter, as an "important visiting Soviet official," praised Abe's most recent technical data as being equivalent to a "full brigade of men" (or was it "several brigades"? my memory is dimming, and a side note on the care used, viz, the alias "Sam" with

me, and "George" with Abe). The real purpose of this rendezvous was to get Abe to abandon his own firm (the recently formed Chemurgy Design Corp., in which he was a partner with two other men, Henry Golwynne and Artie Weber) and renew working for any large American chemical process company, preferably a petroleum refinery—so the Soviets would have the latest American techniques again fed to them (as they had when Abe was employed by the Hendrick Co.). What an awesome respect they had for the technical ability of the United States, and how the Russians worshiped largeness in United States corporations.

Incident 2. This has been given much publicity. It was the award to me of the "order of the Red Star" in about October-November of 1943. Just one point here. In December of that same year I was asked ("asked," mind you) would I accept the most important assignment any agent had ever had, one where I would have to think 3 or 4 times before I uttered any word or made any move, and in January of 1944 I met Klaus Fuchs.

(e) The human touch: In the middle of 1942 I was trying desperately to get Abe to assemble some badly wanted information on the design of chemical process mixing equipment. After several fruitless trips to New York on successive days, I met Semenov and told him, "Saturday is it. Abe promised faithfully."

"The hell with him," Semenov stormed. "He [Abe] won't have it ready this Saturday or the next one or for months to come." (An accurate estimate. The material was finally sent to the Soviet Union in November 1942.) Semenov continued, "Look at you! You not only look like a ghost, you are one. What must your mother think? Come." And we went to a quiet restaurant where I had a sandwich and a couple of drinks; then Semenov put me in a cab, took me to Penn Station, and insisted that I buy a parlor-car ticket to Philadelphia, and left me with firm instructions to stay home over the weekend. Nothing really. Just a decent concern (it seemed), and it worked so beautifully with me.

Also, on my part, I was enjoined to be certain that, when I visited any of my sources of information, to regularly bring along a small gift. I was told to give much thought to this matter and to make each gift (be it book, wallet, flowers, candy) reflect a genuine liking and not appear just a routine courtesy gesture.

(f) In the very beginning, on the occasion of my first meeting with a Russian contact (about October 1935), this man, "Paul," wanted a "history" of me and my family: all I knew, from my earliest recollections—and going back before my birth to the origins of my father and mother (and their beliefs). Then later, I in turn submitted careful "personality evaluations" on each of my primary (American) sources of espionage data, care, and I always was given to understand that no decision was made by my immediate superior above (except for the most humdrum items). There was ever the reply, "I'll talk it over with our people." Yes, there must have been a committee.

This ends phase 1 of this writeup, the detailing of certain incidents. There is more that could be related, but to get to, as Somerset Maugham has put it, "The summing up":

The overall pattern is the deceptively simple one of, "Tell 'em what they want to hear"—but because of its obviousness, it disarms and thereby becomes tremendously effective. The simplest and most used idea is to espouse an incontrovertibly decent cause, one really of solid worth and undeniably correct. In my case, the ready-made one of anti-Semitism. Did I have a horror of anti-Semitism? So did the Soviet Union—actively so (as far as the face was presented to me). And, as with a symphony, there are minor themes, all building up to the crescendo of the coda: Such are:

(1) Let's start them [the gulls] in a small way, any way at all, but let's start. Have them get the habit of working for the Soviet Union.

(2) Bolster up the [phantom] of the courageous individual who dares disagree, the man of true moral fiber \* \* \* and from there one can easily go on to a lack of respect for the properly established procedures and authority \* \* \* and then, inevitably, to take matters into one's own hands.

(3) Feeding the individual's self-esteem: This appears so plainly a sucker play, that it doesn't ever seem likely to succeed. But see how nicely it was accomplished. Me and my lofty idealism and let's not forget the neat backup on the item of contempt for the Communist Party of the United States.

(4) Reaction to kindness: This doesn't have to be anything big or of great moment and, preferably, little, if any, monetary value should be involved. We humans seem to most appreciate the small, considerate, selfless gestures and such an event binds one even closer to the donor.

(5) Where the Russians positively wanted to make certain, they just crashed ahead with blunt, out-and-out flattery. This works too, because a person won't believe that anyone would try such a brash approach. It's as if a man's closest friend were to say (for no apparent reason), "I'm going to kill you," and forthwith does so—the victim would probably laugh and turn his back at just the moment before the tragic event.

The last element in the Soviet structure requires a place by itself, right along with the overall pattern given earlier (it's too important, especially right now, to be relegated to a minor theme status). I refer to the Russians dwelling on the prospect that all nations would live in peace. It's sort of, "Look, Mom, no brass knuckles," gambit. Plus, "See, I smile and make jokes—Ergo, I'm no monster; I'm human." This is the deadliest of all.

But, remember: "Tell 'em what they want to hear."

With this goes also the decision that I was always to regard myself as an American citizen, working under cover for the Soviet Union solely because of the obstructive tactics of industrialists and politicians. Even that much-belabored trip to Moscow carried with it the explicit understanding that I was to return to the United States. The Russians nurtured this idea most carefully: Harry Gold—loyal American. To me the true horror underneath "buying" the Soviet way of life resides in the inevitable, completely inexorable demand for a payment—but the currency in use is the human soul and there is the awful corollary, the fact that a man becomes willing, even eager, to do any bidding, no matter how loathsome.

I am aware that the portrait given here of my reactions to the Soviets' maneuvering of my personality is delineated in harsh strokes. Looking back, as I said before, it does seem as if it were another day, another age, almost another world. Yet I know what occurred and what I did.

LEWISBURG, PA., July 27, 1957.

HARRY GOLD, No. 19512.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

~~TOP SECRET~~

500 Widener Building  
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania  
April 13, 1951

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Alden	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
10/24/75 SWB/ra

Director, FBI

Re: THEODORE ALVIN HALL, was., et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau file #65-59122)

~~TOP SECRET~~ b1  
R-18400V  
Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw  
Declassify on: OADR 1/20/88

Dear Sir:

Re Chicago letter dated March 22, 1951.

[REDACTED]

THEODORE JORGENSEN is currently with the Physics Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

GRANT KOONTZ is associated with the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

For the information of Omaha and Cleveland, reference Chicago letter states  
Confidential

[REDACTED]

RGJ:as  
65-4334

4-18-51  
junk

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 2385 LAG/ra  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
all Classified because  
Belittment.

RECORDED - 44  
INDEXED - 44  
65-59122 (6) 26

APR 14 1951



cc: Omaha (AMSD)  
Cleveland (AMSD)  
Chicago (65-3403)

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8342 NOV 18 1960

EX-130

~~TOP SECRET~~

Handwritten initials and signatures

Director, FBI  
April 13, 1951

b1

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET (TS)

Reference Chicago letter [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

It is requested that Cleveland and Omaha conduct the [REDACTED]

Specific Bureau authority is hereby requested for [REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

No additional investigation is being conducted by the Philadelphia Office and this matter is considered RUC. [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

*A. Cornelius Jr*  
A. CORNELIUS, JR.  
Special Agent in Charge

o/s

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 23, 1951

FROM : SAC Chicago

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: ~~THEODORE ALVIN HALL, wa.;~~  
~~SAVILLE SAX, was.~~

~~SECRETLY CLASSIFIED~~  
10/24/75 WAB/MS

ESPIONAGE R b1  
Bufile 65-59122

86-1840CV  
Classified by 304 DPWT/lmw  
Declassify on: OADR 11-20-88

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Boardman	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

The premises of SAVILLE SAX, 1370 East 61st Street, Chicago, Illinois, were searched by his consent on March 16, 1951, by SAS W. RULON PAXMAN, L. HOYT McGUIRE, and ROBERT K. McQUEEN.

An address book belonging to SAX was found and one of the names listed in it was that of one --- HANIG. No address or other identifying information was found concerning this individual.

It is believed, however, that HANIG is identical with DAVID DANIEL HANIG who formerly resided at 3248 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Your attention is called to the report of SA ELMER W. LARSON, JR., 3/23/51, Chicago, in the case entitled, "MRS. RUTH C. HANIG, nee RUTH BELL COHN, SECURITY MATTER-C", San Antonio origin (100-8001).

It is noted that referenced report reflects that DAVID HANIG is a writer of plays and it is further noted that a search of SAX' premises reflected that he has written or has tried to write plays.

It is requested that the Bureau authorize the San Antonio Office to interview both DAVID DANIEL HANIG, now a student at the University of Texas, and his wife, RUTH C. HANIG, now employed by the Defense Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, with regard as to whether they know SAX and any information they may have concerning him.

Classified by 335 WAB/MS all classified due to  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 +  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REMcQ: SR  
65-3403

RECORDED - 117

APR 25 1951

cc San Antonio Enc. (3)

INDEXED - 117

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TOP SECRET

0/s

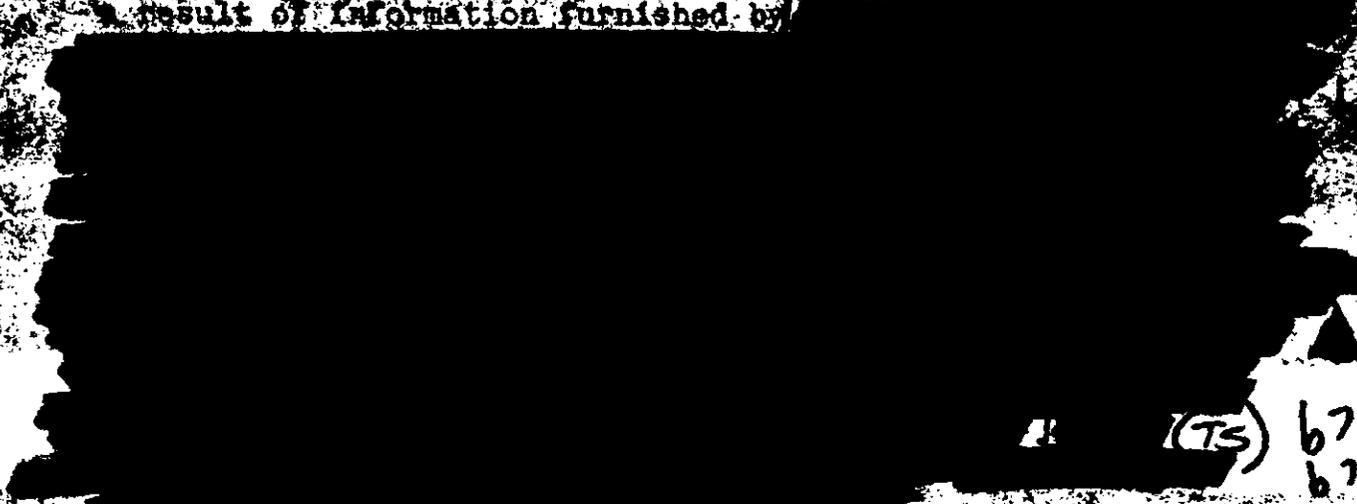
DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: THEODORE ALVIN HALL  
SAVILLE SAX

~~TOP SECRET~~

It is suggested that this interview might be of some benefit to the San Antonio Division in their investigation of HALL and SAX.

For the benefit of the San Antonio Office, in the event the Bureau authorizes interview of these individuals, THEODORE ALVIN HALL and SAVILLE SAX have been under investigation as a result of information furnished by [REDACTED]



(TS) b7c  
b7d

After World War II both HALL and SAX attended the University of Chicago, HALL taking his doctorate in the spring of 1950. SAX is presently enrolled at Roosevelt College, Chicago, Illinois, and both have been active in the Progressive Party as well as the Young Progressives of America, while they attended the University of Chicago.

o/s

The attention of the San Antonio office is directed to Bureau instructions regarding the protection of information arising from a Bureau source, and particular instruction in instant case that the information from the Bureau source is not to be reported in any other case.

There are enclosed for the San Antonio office one copy each of two photos of SAVILLE SAX and one copy of a photo of THEODORE ALVIN HALL.

~~TOP SECRET~~