

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Thomas L Black

FILE NO. 65-15338

VOLUME NO. 3

SERIALS 132 -
179

NOTICE

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File No: 65-15328

Re: THOMAS L BLACK

Date: 2-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
132	6-27-50	NY teletype to HQ, PH, NK	1	-	See NY 65-15324
133	6-27-50	PH teletype ^{to HQ} WFO, NY, NK	8	-	See Bufile 65-59181
133	6-27-50	" " " " "	8	-	See Bufile 65-59181
134	6-27-50	NY teletype to HQ, PH	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
134	6-27-50	NY teletype to HQ PH	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
135	6-27-50	NK teletype to WFO, NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
135	6-27-50	NK teletype to HQ ^{HQ} NY, PH ^{391/9-22-78}	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
136	6-27-50	PH teletype to HQ ^{HQ} NY, NK ^{391/9-22-78}	4	-	See Bufile 65-59181-203 ^{391/9-22-78}
136	6-27-50	" " " " "	4	-	See Bufile 65-59181-203
137	6-27-50	NH letter to HQ	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
137	6-27-50	" " " "	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
138	6-27-50	NK letter to HQ	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181

File No: 65-15338

Re: THOMAS L BLACK

Date: 2-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
139	6-28-50	BA teletype to WFO, NY, PH, NK	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
139	6-28-50	BA teletype to WFO, NY, PH, NK	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
140	6-29-50	PH teletype to WFO, NK, NY	5	-	See Bufile 65-59181
140	6-29-50	" " " " " "	5	-	See Bufile 65-59181
141	6-29-50	NK teletype to WFO, NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
141	6-29-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
142	6-29-50	HQ teletype to NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
142	6-29-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
143	6-29-50	PH teletype to ^{HQ} NY , NY, NK	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181 - 218
143	6-29-50	" " " " " "	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181 - 218
144	6-30-50	^{HQ} AS teletype to WFO, NY, NK, PH	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
144	6-30-50	" " " " " "	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181

File No: 65-15338

Re: Thomas L. Black

Date:

2-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
145	6-30-50	PH Teletype to WFO, NY, NK	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
145	6-30-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
146	6-30-50	NK teletype to WFO, ^{HA} NY, PH	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
146	6-30-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
147	6-30-50	teletype NY to to HQ, PH,	1	—	HQ 65-57449-523 291 See NY file 65-15340 9-22-78
148	6-30-50	NY teletype to HQ PH	1	—	HQ 65-57449-513 291 See NY file 65-15324 9-22-78
149	7-1-50	PH teletype to WFO, NK, NY	2	—	See Bufile 65-59181
149	7-1-50	" " " " "	2	—	See Bufile 65-59181
150	7-1-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
150	7-1-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
151	7-2-50	NK teletype to WFO, NY, PH	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181
151	7-2-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181

File No: 65-15338

Re: Thomas L BLACK

Date: 2-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
152	7-3-50	NK teletype to HQ, 291/9-22-78, NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-193 291/9-22-78
152	7-3-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-173
153	7-3-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-174 291/9-22-78
153	7-3-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-174
154	7-3-50	NY letter to HQ	1	-	See NY file 65-15324-430 291/9-22-78
155	7-3-50	" " " "	1	-	See NY file 65-15324-430
156	7-5-50	NK teletype to HQ, 291/9-22-78, NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
156	7-5-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
157	7-5-50	PH teletype to HQ, 291/9-22-78, NY, NY, NY	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
157	7-5-50	PH " " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
158	7-6-50	PH teletype to HQ, 291/9-22-78, NY, NY, NY	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181-195 291/9-22-78
158	7-6-50	" " " " " "	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181-195

File No: 65-15338

Re: Thomas L Black

Date: 2-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
159	7-6-50	WFO teletype to ^{HQ} NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
159	7-6-50	" " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
160	7-6-50	NK teletype to ^{HQ} WFO, NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
160	7-6-50	" " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
161	7-7-50	" " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
161	7-7-50	" " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
162	7-7-50	NY teletype to ^{HQ} HQ, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-193 ²⁹¹ 9-22-78
162	7-7-50	" " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-193
163	7-7-50	PH teletype to ^{HQ} WFO, NY, NK	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
163	7-7-50	" " " " "	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
164	7-7-50	BA report to HQ	9	-	See Bufile 65-59181
164	7-7-50	" " " "	9	-	See Bufile 65-59181

File No: 65-15338

Re:

THOMAS L BLACK

Date:

2-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
164	7-7-50	BA report to HQ	9	-	See Bufile 65-59181
165	7-10-50	NK teletype to ^{HQ} WFO, NY, PH	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
165	7-10-50	" " " " " "	1	-	
166	7-11-50	NH report to HQ	4	-	291/9-22-78 See Bufile 65-59181-82
166	7-11-50	" " " "	4	-	See Bufile 65-59181-82
166	7-11-50	" " " "	4	-	See Bufile 65-59181-82
167	7-11-50	NY teletype to HQ, WFO, PH	1	-	291/9-22-78 See Bufile 65-59181-251
167	7-11-50	" " " " " "	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181-251
168	7-12-50	PH teletype to ^{HQ} WFO, NY	6	-	291/9-22-78 See NY 65-15338
169	7-12-50	PH teletype to HQ + NY	2	-	291/9-22-78 See Bufile 65-59181-260
169	7-12-50	" " " " " "	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181-260
170	7-13-50	NY report to HQ	34	-	See Bufile 65-59181

File No: 65-15338

Re: THOMAS L BLACK

Date:

2-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
170	7-13-50	NY report to HQ	34	—	See Bufile 65-59181
170	7-13-50	" " " "	34	—	See Bufile 65-59181
171	7-13-50	NY teletype to HQ, PH	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181-94 291/9-22-78
171	7-13-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181-94
172	7-13-50	NY teletype to HQ, PH, WFO	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181-261 291/9-22-78
172	7-13-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181-261
173	7-14-50	PH teletype to HQ, NY, NK HQ 291/9-22-78	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181-192 291/9-22-78
173	7-14-50	" " " " "	1	—	See Bufile 65-59181-192
174	7-14-50	Memo to file Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	1	—	See NY file 100-95068
175	7-14-50	BS report to HQ	6	—	See Bufile 65-59181
175	7-14-50	" " " "	6	—	See Bufile 65-59181
175A	7-18-50	NK letter to HQ	2	—	See Bufile 65-59181

3

File No. 65-15338

Thomas & Black

Deutscher

2-78

(month/year)

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

Figure 1

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Thomas L. Black

FILE NO. 65-15338

VOLUME NO. Sec. #4

SERIALS 180

thru

184

NOTICE

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Sec. 4
File No: 65-15338Re: Thomas L. BlackDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
180	6/20/50	NK REPORT TO HQ	75	-	See HQ 65-59181
180		COPY OF ABOVE REPORT	75		See HQ 65-59181
181	7/20/50	SAC LET TO POSTMASTER, NY	1	1	
182	7/21/50	SAC, PH LET TO SAC, NY	1	1	
182	7/21/50	COPY OF ABOVE	1	1	
183	7/24/50	HQ LET TO NY	1	-	See HQ 65-59181
184	7/24/50	NH LET TO HQ	1	-	See HQ 65-59181
Un. #ed	NO DATE	Serial sheet	1	1	

U. S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

File No. 65-15338
Sub. Section # 4
Serial 180, 184

~~MAJOR CASE~~
DO NOT FURNISH INFORMATION
FROM THIS FILE TO ANY
AGENCY WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION
FROM SECT # 6

See also Nos. _____

607 U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

65-15338

July 20, 1950

Honorable Edw. J. Quigley
Postmaster
271 Washington Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that a cover be ^{renewed} placed on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, of the following for a period of thirty days:

JACOB I. PASS
367 Miller Ave.
Brooklyn, New York

☒ return cards

☐ tracings

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,


EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

PZ:JM 

65-15338-181

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 7/21/50

Exhibit

A fifteen page typed report entitled "The Production of l-Sorbose from d-Sorbitol by Acetobacter Suboxydans" was obtained from the subject, who stated this was a copy of a report submitted to his Soviet superior in about 1943. BLACK said that this process, in all probability, would be unsuccessful and was not used commercially at that time. He further advised that this was a fictitious report which he had drawn up from information obtained from various publications, patents, and similar items, which information was enlarged upon by his own personal experimental work in the laboratory.

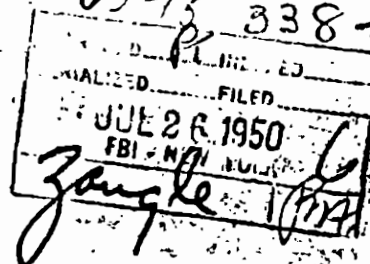
see exhibit 1, 2

The Bureau Laboratory, by letter dated 7/6/50, was asked to ascertain if Sorbose could be produced by the method indicated in the above mentioned report, which indicates that production involves a Fringes generator. The Laboratory was requested to determine if the process set forth by BLACK had been used by commercial manufacturers of Sorbose. The Laboratory, by report dated 7/19/50, referred the Philadelphia Office to Mr. PERCY A. WELLS, Director of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chestnut Hill, Pa., and suggested a lead be set out to the New York Office for inquiry of the Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., at 79 Maiden Lane, New York 7, New York. The Bureau advises the latter concern is one of the largest producers of Sorbose in the United States, and would be in a better position to provide information as to the commercial nature of the subject's report.

It is requested that the New York Division make inquiry of appropriate officials of the Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., to determine if the process set forth by BLACK is or in 1943 was used as a commercial process for the manufacture of Sorbose.

As assistance, a photostatic copy of the subject's report is being forwarded herewith as an enclosure.

Enclosure (REGISTERED MAIL)



SAC, New York

7/21/50

SAC, Philadelphia

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

A fifteen page typed report entitled "The Production of l-Sorbose from d-Sorbitol by Acetobacter Suboxydans" was obtained from the subject, who stated this was a copy of a report submitted to his Soviet superior in about 1943. BLACK said that this process, in all probability, would be unsuccessful and was not used commercially at that time. He further advised that this was a fictitious report which he had drawn up from information obtained from various publications, patents, and similar items, which information was enlarged upon by his own personal experimental work in the laboratory.

The Bureau Laboratory, by letter dated 7/6/50, was asked to ascertain if Sorbose could be produced by the method indicated in the above mentioned report, which indicates that production involves a Fringes generator. The Laboratory was requested to determine if the process set forth by BLACK had been used by commercial manufacturers of Sorbose. The Laboratory, by report dated 7/19/50, referred the Philadelphia Office to Mr. PERCY A. WELLS, Director of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chestnut Hill, Pa., and suggested a lead be set out to the New York Office for inquiry of the Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., at 79 Maiden Lane, New York 7, New York. The Bureau advises the latter concern is one of the largest producers of Sorbose in the United States, and would be in a better position to provide information as to the commercial nature of the subject's report.

It is requested that the New York Division make inquiry of appropriate officials of the Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., to determine if the process set forth by BLACK is or in 1943 was used as a commercial process for the manufacture of Sorbose.

As assistance, a photostatic copy of the subject's report is being forwarded herewith as an enclosure.

Enclosure (REGISTERED MAIL)

HAS: cab
65-1332

65-15336-182

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 26 1950	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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LAST SERIAL MARKED BY AGENT

LAST SERIAL INDEXED

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SERIALS CHARGED OUT
NOT INDEXED

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT THOMAS L. BLACK

FILE NO. 65-15338

VOLUME NO. 5A

SERIALS 185 ONLY

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File No: 65-15338

Re: THOMAS L. BLACK

Date: 4/16
(month/year)

[illegible]

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Thomas L. Black

FILE NO. 65-15338

VOLUME NO. Sec. 5

SERIALS 185 ONLY

NOTICE

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65-45338

THOMAS L. Black

2/78

(month/year)

[illegible]

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Thomas L Black

FILE NO. 65-15338

VOLUME NO. Sec. 6

SERIALS 186

thru

NOTICE

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File No: 65-15338

Re:

THOMAS L. BLACK

P. 1

Date:

2 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
186	7/24/50	PH teletype to DUK + NY w/ copy 291/9-30-78	2	2	2 pgs. no charge
187	7/25/50	BA LET TO HQ	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
188	7/28/50	NY REPORT TO HQ	7	-	See Bufile 65-59181
188		COPY of above	7	-	See Bufile 65-59181
188		" "	7	-	See Bufile 65-59181
189	7/28/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
189	7/28/50	TYPED COPY OF ABOVE TELETYPE	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
190	8/21/50	WFO REPORT TO HQ	5	-	SEE HQ FILE # 65-59181
191	8/23/50	NK REPORT TO HQ	10	-	See Bufile 65-59181
192	8/24/50	NY REPORT TO HQ	12	-	See Bufile 65-59181
192		COPY of above	12	-	See Bufile 65-59181
192		" "	12	-	See Bufile 65-59181

LinkFile No: 65-15338Re: THOMAS L. BLACK

P. 2

Date: 2 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
193	9/5/50	PH TELETYPE TO NY	1	1	
193		copy of above	1	1	No charge
194	9/6/50	NY LET TO PH	1	1	
195	9/7/50	BA REPORT TO HQ	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181
196	9/8/50	BS REPORT TO HQ	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181
196		copy of above	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181
197	9/13/50	BS LET TO HQ	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
198	9/14/50	HQ LET TO BA	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
198		copy of above	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
199	9/18/50	NY LET TO HQ	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
200	10/2/50	NY LET TO PH	1	1	
201	10/26/50	PH let to NY	1	1	

File No: 65-15338

Re: THOMAS L. BLACK

Date:

2 78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
201	10/26/50	Ph Let ^(copy) to NY	1	1	No charge
202	11/10/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ	1	1	
203	11/16/50	NY LET TO PH	1	1	
204	11/20/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	1	1	
204		COPY OF ABOVE	1	1	No charge
205	12/4/50	PH REPORT TO HQ	4	-	See Bufile 65-59181
205		COPY OF ABOVE	4	-	See Bufile 65-59181
206	1/17/51	NY REPORT TO HQ	8	-	See Bufile 65-59181
206	1/17/51	COPY OF ABOVE	8	-	See Bufile 65-59181
207	1/24/51	Ph let to NY	1	1	
207		copy of above	1	1	No charge
208.	2/1/51	Ph let to NY	1	1	

File No: 65-15338

Re:

THOMAS L. BLACK

Date:

2 78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
208	2/1/51	Ph let to NY	1	1	no charge
209	4/2/51	NY report to HQ	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
209		copy of above	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
209		copy of above	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
210	4/25/51	NY TELETYPE TO HQ	4	-	See Bufile 65-58236
211	4/26/51	PH REPORT TO HQ	6	-	SEE Bufile 65-59181
211		copy of above	6	-	" "
212	6/7/51	Ph report to HQ	3	-	" "
213	8/10/51	Ph let to HQ	1	-	" "
214	8/10/51	PH REPORT TO HQ	13	-	SEE Bufile 65-59181
215	10/19/51	Ph report to HQ	3	-	SEE Bufile 65-59181
216	10/19/51	Ph let to HQ	1	-	" "

File No: 65-15338

Re: THOMAS L. BLACK

Date: 2 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
217	10/30/51	HQ LET TO AL	2	-	see Bufile 65-58236
218	11/21/51	PH let to NY	1	1	
218		copy of above	1	1	NO CHARGE
219	12/4/51	NY LET TO PH	1	1	
220	1/30/52	PH REPORT TO HQ	6	-	SEE Bufile 65-59181
221	3/5/52	HQ LET TO PG	1	-	" "
222	5/27/52	PG LET TO HQ	1	-	" "
223	11/4/52	PG LET TO HQ	3	-	" "
224	6/8/53	PH report to HQ	2	-	" "
225	8/5/54	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
226	7/28/55	PH LET TO HQ	3	-	SEE FILE # 65-59181
227	9/4/56	PH airtel to HQ	2	-	" "

bck/mrk

File No: 65-15338

Re: THOMAS L. BLAIR

Date:

2 78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
228	5/17/56	NEWS CLIPPING FROM N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
229	5/17/56	NEWS CLIPPING FROM N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
230	5/17/56	NEWS CLIPPING FROM N.Y. POST	1	1	
231	5/20/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. NEWS	1	1	
232	5/20/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. JOURNAL American	1	1	
233	5/31/56	Ph. let to HQ Letter to HQ	4	—	See Bufile 63-59181
234	5/18/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. NEWS	2	2	
235	5/18/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. TIMES	1	1	
236	5/18/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	
237	5/21/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
238	5/21/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	
239	5/21/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. TIMES	1	1	

File No: 65-15338Re: THOMAS L. BLACKDate: 2 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
240	5/21/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1	
241	5/22/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. NEWS	1	1	
242	5/22/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
243	5/22/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
244	5/22/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1	
245	5/22/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	
246	5/22/56	" "	1	1	
247	6/7/56	SA LET. TO R.A.	1	1	
247		COPY OF ABOVE	1	1	no charge
248	6/10/56	NEWS CLIPPING FROM N.Y. MIRROR	3	3	
249	6/12/56	" "	3	3	
250	6/13/56	" "	4	4	

File No: 65-15338Re: THOMAS L. BLACKDate: 2 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
251	6/2/56	HQ let to NY	1	-	See Bufile 65-59181
251		copy of above	1	-	" "
252	6/11/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. MIRROR	4	4	
253	6/14/58	" "	3	3	
254	6/15/56	" "	3	3	
255	5/26/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
256	5/30/56	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1	
257	6/2/50	CLIPPING FROM N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
258	6/14/56	NK LET TO HQ	2	-	See Bufile 65-59181
259	6/19/56	SA LET TO SAC	3	3	
260	7/6/56	Ph Report to HQ	6	-	See Bufile 65-59181
260	"	copy of above	6	-	" "

File No: 65-12338Re: THOMAS L. BLACKDate: 2 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
261	7/2/56	NY REPORT TO HQ	3	-	SEE Bufile 65-59181
262	1/15/57	NK LET TO NY	1	1	
		copy of above	1	1	no charge
263	1/25/57	SA LET TO SAC	1	1	
264	2/6/57	NY LET TO NK	2	2	
265	6/1/57	BA LET TO HQ	1	1	
266	6/20/57	NY LET TO HQ	1	1	
267	8/1/57	NK LET TO HQ	1	1	
268	12/20/74	241/4-22-78 NK LET TO HQ	1	1	Being processed per Bufile 65-59181
268A	10/1/74	NY LET TO NK	1	1	
269	11/10/74	NK AIRTEL TO HQ	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181
270	11/10/74	HQ AIRTEL FROM NK	3	-	See Bufile 65-59181

File No: 65-15338Re: THOMAS L. BLACKDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
271	2/6/75	NK AIRTEL TO HQ	2	-	see file 65-59181
272	5/13/75	^{291/9-22-78} NK AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1	" Being Processed
273	4/5/75	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	2	-	" "
274	4/25/75	AT LET TO HQ	1	-	(291/9-18-75) dated 4-28-75 see Bufile 65-59181 - unrecorded
275	9/2/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
276	7/10/75	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	2	-	see Bufile 65-59181
277	7/15/75	NK AIRTEL TO HQ	3	-	" "
UN- RECORDED	5/17/77	HQ AIRTEL TO ALL FDOs	2	-	H. VREY last document in Vol 1 dated 5-17-77 see CG 100-28385 - unrecorded 291/9-18-78
			14	1	
			29	77	

U. S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

DO NOT FURNISH ANY INFORMATION FROM THIS FILE
TO ANY OUTSIDE AGENCY WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION OF
SECTION 6

See also Nos.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-58610-2

.....MR. SCHEIDT
.....MR. WHELAN
.....MR. STEIN
.....MR. COLLIER
.....MR. GRANVILLE
.....MR. KENNEDY
.....MR. LEVVIS
.....MR. MARCHESSAULT
.....NIGHT SUPERVISOR
.....MR. RAGAN
.....MR. RING
.....MR. SULLIVAN
.....MR. TUOHY
.....MR. WALSH
.....MR. WOHL
.....CHIEF CLERK
.....PROPERTY CLERK
.....TRAINING UNIT

NEWARK 3 NEW YORK 8 FROM PHILA

7-24-50

6-16 P

SACS.....U R G E N T

THOMAS L. BLACK, WAS., ESPIONAGE - R. REVIEW OF MATERIAL FOUND DURING SEARCH OF SUBJECT-S PROPERTY DISCLOSED CERTAIN NAMES APPEARING IN ADDRESS BOOKS WHICH BLACK CANNOT RECALL. HE CAN RECALL NEITHER THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUALS NOR THE REASON FOR HAVING THEIR NAMES. FOLLOWING NAMES APPEARED IN HIS ADDRESS BOOKS - HEISEMAN, ONE NAUGHT FOUR FIVE FAIRVIEW ST., TELEPHONE EL DASH THREE DASH SIX NINE EIGHT NINE /BLACK BELIEVES THIS IS NEWARK/ DR. M. BLUME, ONE SEVEN FIVE WEST SEVEN THREE ST., NYC - M. LIPMAN, THREE WEST ONE NINETY TWO, BRONX, NY - N. REYER, FIVE EIGHT THREE PINE ST., BROOKLYN, NY - MACEY CASNER, TWO SEVEN ONE GOLDSMITH AVENUE. BLACK BELIEVES THIS TO BE NEWARK. NEWARK AND NEW YORK ARE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AND CHECK SAME THRU THEIR FILES.

CORNELIUS

BOTH AAD PLS

NY PH R 8 NY JJG

NK H R 3 NK CEG

amended 7-25-50

65-15338-186
F.B.I.
JUL 24 1950
N.Y.C.
Coholan RLC

NEWARK 3 NEW YORK 8 FROM PHILA

7-24-50

6-16 PM

SACS.....U R G E N T

J. P.
THOMAS L. BLACK, WAS,, ESPIONAGE - R. REVIEW OF MATERIAL FOUND DURING SEARCH OF SUBJECT-S PROPERTY DISCLOSED CERTAIN NAMES APPEARING IN ADDRESS BOOKS WHICH BLACK CANNOT RECALL. HE CAN RECALL NEITHER THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUALS NOR THE REASON FOR HAVING THEIR NAMES. FOLLOWING NAMES APPEARED IN HIS ADDRESS BOOKS - HEISEMAN, ONE NAUGHT FOUR FIVE FAIRVIEW ST., TELEPHONE EL DASH THREE DASH SIX NINE EIGHT NINE /BLACK BELIEVES THIS IS NEWARK/ DR. M. BLUME, ONE SEVEN FIVE WEST SEVEN THREE ST., NYC - M. LIPMAN, THREE WEST ONE NINETY TWO, BRONX, NY - N. REYER, FIVE EIGHT THREE PINE ST., BROOKLYN, NY - MACEY CASNER, TWO SEVEN ONE GOLDSMITH AVENUE. BLACK BELIEVES THIS TO BE NEWARK. NEWARK AND NEW YORK ARE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AND CHECK SAME THRU THEIR FILES.

CORNELIUS

BOTH AAD PLS

NY PH R 8 NY JJC

BK H R 3 NK CEG

65-15338-186

F. I. E.
JUL 24 1950
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
<i>Langley</i>
<i>Cohran</i>

MR. SCHEIDT
 MR. WITMAN
 MR. EATON
 MR. COLLIER
 MR. GRANVILLE
 MR. KENNEDY
 MR. LEVINS
 MR. MARCHESSAULT
 NIGHT SUPERVISOR
 MR. ALCAN
 MR. DODD
 MR. ELLIOTT
 MR. FOLEY
 MR. GALE
 MR. HOLT
 CHIEF CLERK
 PROPERTY CLERK
 TRAINING UNIT

NY 2 FROM PHILADELPHIA 9-5-50 319 PM

SAC.. U R G E N T

THOMAS L. BLACK, WAS., ESP. R.

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

b1

END ACK AND DSC

PH R 2 NY JJC

65-15338-193

F. B. I.	
SEP 5 1950	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

[Handwritten signature]

NY 2 FROM PHILADELPHIA 9-5-50

319 PM

SAC., U R G E N T

THOMAS L. BLACK, WAS., ESP. R.

END ACK AND DSC

PH R 2 NY JJG

65-15338-193

F. B. I.	
#6 SEP 5 1950	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FIVE

[Signature]

SAC, Philadelphia

September 6, 1950

SAC, New York

THOMAS L. BLACK, Was
ESPIONAGE - R
Philadelphia file 65-4332

Reurtel 9/5/50.

Enc-1
FWZ:IM
65-15338

SPECIAL DELIVERY

gc

R

65-15338-1946

SAC, Philadelphia

October 2, 1950

SAC, New York

THOMAS L. BLACK, Was
ESPIONAGE - R

There is being returned herewith one reel of 16 mm. movie film
containing surveillance movies of subject.

Enc-1
FWZ:IM
65-15338

REGISTERED

Am J

65-15338-2001

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: October 26, 1950

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

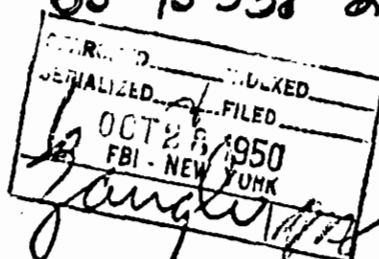
SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK;
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York File 65-15338)

Re Philadelphia lead in New York report of SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE
dated August 24, 1950.

Photographs of N. I. BULGAKOV, aka NIKOLAI I. BULGAKOV and DMITRI L. DOLOTOV, (New York File 65-7471), were displayed to BLACK on July 6, 1950 without effecting identification. Philadelphia Division has no record or photograph of one N. I. BUGAKOV as set forth in referenced report.

Photographs of V. F. KRUCHININ, believed identical to VASILY FEDOROVICH KRUCHININ, were not displayed to BLACK. This office has no record or photographs of KRUCHININ, hence New York is requested to forward all available photographs of KRUCHININ for display to BLACK.

HAS/jfm
65-4332



SAC, New York

October 26, 1950

SAC, Philadelphia

THOMAS L. BLACK;
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York File 65-15338)

Re Philadelphia lead in New York report of SA FRANCIS W. ZANGLE
dated August 24, 1950.

Photographs of N. I. BULGAKOV, aka NIKOLAI I. BULGAKOV and DMITRI
L. DOLOTOV, (New York File 65-7471), were displayed to BLACK on July 8, 1950
without effecting identification. Philadelphia Division has no record or
photograph of one N. I. BUGAKOV as set forth in referenced report.

Photographs of V. F. KRUCHININ, believed identical to VASILY
FEDOROVICH KRUCHININ, were not displayed to BLACK. This office has no record
or photographs of KRUCHININ, hence New York is requested to forward all avail-
able photographs of KRUCHININ for display to BLACK.

HAS/jfm
65-4332

65-15338-201

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 26 1950	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature/initials]

NEW YORK, NY
NOVEMBER 10, 1950

BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD, PHILADELPHIA
(URGENT)

ESP-R

UNSUB, WAS. ROBERTS, RABINOWITZ, MR. RICH. BUFILE SIXTY FIVE DASH FIVE SEVEN
NINE EIGHT ONE. REFERENCE IS MADE TO REPORT OF SA DONALD G. HANNOG,
OCTOBER THIRTY, FIFTY, WASHINGTON, D. C., ENCLOSED SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHS
OF DR. GREGORY L. RABINOVITCH. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS DISPLAYED TO LOUIS AND
MARGARET BUDENZ, WHO IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED RABINOVITCH AS "UNSUB ROBERTS".

IDENTIFICATION POSITIVE AS SUBJECT'S PHOTOGRAPH DISPLAYED WITH SEVERAL
UNRELATED PHOTOGRAPHS AND NO INDICATION GIVEN TO THE BUDENZES THAT A
PICTURE OF RABINOVITCH WAS BEING SHOWN. COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS BEING
FORWARDED PHILADELPHIA OFFICE TO BE DISPLAYED TO THOMAS BLACK TO POSSIBLY
IDENTIFY RABINOVITCH AS BLACK'S ESPIONAGE SUPERIOR "DR. SCHWARTZ".

SCHEIDT

cc 100-31551
✓ 65-15338 ✓
62-8988
~~100-RUBY-WPTL~~
105-1208

RIS:AMV
65-14753 (45)

65-15338-202

SAC, Philadelphia

November 16, 1950

SAC, New York

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Philadelphia file 65-4332)

Re your letter dated October 26, 1950.

Two copies of a photograph of VASILY FEDOROVICH
are enclosed so that they may be exhibited to the subject.

In connection with the various unknown subject cases now pending in New York which arose from the interviews of BLACK and GOLD, it is believed it would be very helpful if this office had available a list of the names of persons whose photographs were shown to THOMAS L. BLACK. If such a list has been made or if it is feasible to make up such a list, it is requested that the Philadelphia Office forward one or two copies of such a list to New York.

A similar request is being made in the HARRY GOLD case.

Encls. (2)

FWZ:RJS
65-15338

65-15338-203

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. WHELAN
MR. STEIN
MR. COLLIER
MR. C. H. HEPPE
MR. C. L. LLE
MR. L. J.
MR. M. J. CHASSAULT
MR. J. H. DREWS
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. T. J. W.
MR. T. J. S.
MR. L. J. W.
MR. W. J. W.
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

New York, N. Y.

11/20/50

65-15470 *
65-15415 *

MEMO

65-15460 *

Re: THOMAS L. BLACK
ESPIONAGE - R

65-15336 *
+ ref.

Supervisor Frank M. Raisbeck, Newark, called on 11/18/50 and requested that, in the event there is any action contemplated with regard to the arrest of THOMAS BLACK, Newark Office be notified inasmuch as FASO, a contact of BLACK resides within Newark Office territory. I told Mr. Raisbeck that at this time there is no indication of an immediate arrest of BLACK, but that this office would advise Newark in accordance with its desires should an arrest be made.

ROBERT B. GRANVILLE, SA

RR:MFB

This Call was in connection with Black's being mentioned in Brothman trial - case continued in Newark office at that time. Phil is orig.

FBI - NEW YORK
NOV 20 1950

Jangle

15-15330-204-0

New York, N. Y.
11/20/50

MEMO

Re: THOMAS L. BLACK
ESPIONAGE - R

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ROBERT R. GRANVILLE, SA

RR:MPB

FBI - NEW YORK
NOV 20 1950

65-15338-204

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

DATE: January 24, 1951

SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK, was.,
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York File #65-15338)

RENYLET November 16, 1950.

On January 22, 1951, THOMAS L. BLACK was shown a photograph of VASILY FEDOROVICH KRUCHININ without being able to make an identification.

RWH:as
65-4332

65-15338-207

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 26 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Gangley

recd 4/27/51

SAC, New York

January 24, 1951

SAC, Philadelphia

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.,
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York File #65-15338)

RENYLET November 16, 1950.

On January 22, 1951, THOMAS L. BLACK was shown a photograph of VASILY
FEDOROVICH KRUCHINA without being able to make an identification.

RWH:as
65-1332

65-15338-207

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 26 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York file 65-15338)

DATE: 2/1/51

On 6/20/50, THOMAS L. BLACK, an admitted Soviet Agent, told Agents of the Philadelphia Division that he received as a gift from his Soviet Superior, PAUL PETERSEN, a Contax III camera. BLACK described this as a "refugee camera" with a builtin exposure meter using the Din System and a tripod socket of the standard European size.

BLACK said that he subsequently took this camera to the Penn Camera Exchange in New York City and exchanged it for a Contax II.

On 1/24/51, BLACK made available the customer's copy of Receipt #92436 from the Penn Camera Exchange, 126 West 32nd Street, New York City. This receipt bears the date 5/7/40 and records the exchange of a Contax II Box #44047 for a Contax III Box #B50850. It is noted that the exchange recorded on the slip does not agree with the story given by BLACK.

It is requested that the New York Division attempt to trace the Contax II, #44047, through the Penn Camera Exchange or through the American Distributor of Contax Cameras, KARL ZEISS Company, 485 5th Avenue, New York City. It is also possible, if the Contax II was an imported camera, that the Customs Service would have some record of its importation to this country.

Two photostatic copies of the Penn Camera Exchange receipt are enclosed.

RWH/tgm
65-4332

Enclosures

65-15338-208

2-20-51
Reopen on this

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 5 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Long...

SAC, New York

2/1/51

SAC, Philadelphia

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York file 65-15338)

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RWH/tgm
65-4332

Enclosures

65-15338-208

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 5 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (65-15338)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4332)

SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 11/21/51

Re New York letter 9/6/50.

A review of the Philadelphia file in instant case reflects that New York, with relet, submitted a photograph of ALEXANDER ANDREEVICH RAEV to be shown to BLACK.

No record that this was handled can be located in the Philadelphia files. However, the agents handling this matter have a recollection that RAEV was rediscussed with BLACK.

It is requested the New York Office review in its files in the matter and furnish a copy of the communication that answered this lead.

RGJ/tgm

cc:100-32379

65-15338-a18

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1951	
FBI NEW YORK	

Galier

SAC, New York(65-15338)

11/21/51

SAC, Philadelphia(65-4332)

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York letter 9/6/50.

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No record that this was handled can be located in the Philadelphia files. However, the agents handling this matter have a recollection that RAEV was rediscussed with BLACK.

It is requested the New York Office review in its files in the matter and furnish a copy of the communication that answered this lead.

RGJ/tgm

cc:100-32379

65-15338-218

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

SAC, Philadelphia (65-4332) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12/4/51

SAC, New York

THOMAS L. BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference Philadelphia letter to New York 11/21/51. U

Following is a verbatim copy of a teletype directed
to New York by Philadelphia on 9/5/50 in above captioned matters: U

[REDACTED]

61

[Handwritten signature]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Class.*
DATE *ENR/ML 3/28/78*

Classified by *6428*
Exempt from GDS, Category *3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
3/16/78

WRY:CRG
65-15338

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-15338-219

STANDARD NO. 64
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York
FROM : RALPH F. MILLER, SA (65-15338)
SUBJECT: BULKY EXHIBITS REVIEW

DATE: 8/5/54

THOMAS L. BLACK
ESPIONAGE - R

It is recommended that exhibits 1B1 to 1B11 be transferred to the 1A exhibit envelope. They should be retained for possible future investigation or intelligence purposes.

Exhibits 1B12 and 1B13 can be destroyed.

1 - NY 66-6649

*Exhibits Handled
8/18/54*

RFM:EMK
ink

65-15338-225

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 5 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

gjc

Named by Gold:

Chemist Faces Senate Quiz

Was Accused as
Spy Recruiter

WASHINGTON, May 17 (INS).—A chemist named by Harry Gold as the man who started him on the road to atomic espionage was summoned for questioning today by Senate investigators.

Thomas L. Black, identified by Gold as his original recruiter, was scheduled to testify at public hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

BECAME SPY AS FAVOR.

Chief Counsel Robert Morris told reporters Black was cooperative at a closed hearing last week and confessed passing industrial secrets to the Russians over a 17-year period ending in the late 1940's.

Gold, now serving a 30-year sentence for atomic espionage, testified several weeks ago that he became a spy as a favor to Black while he (Gold) was working for the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., in Philadelphia.

N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

N. Y.

DATED MAY 17 1956

P8 Bklyn afternoon

65-15465

65-15474

65-15338

7 memo

65-15338

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 17 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Coholan

5/18

Chemist Testifying in A-Spy's Case

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Chemist Thomas L. Black, identified by Harry Gold as the man who made him a Russian spy, was to testify today before the Senate internal security subcommittee.

Gold, serving a 30-year term as an atom spy courier, told the subcommittee April 26 that Black tried to make him a Communist and induced him to steal industrial secrets for transmission to Russia.

Subcommittee counsel Robert Morris disclosed May 10 that a chemist named by Gold had testified in closed session that he slipped U.S. industrial secrets to Soviet spies from 1933 to 1940.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. ~~REV. WORLD~~ ~~FORWARD~~ 2 SUM
MAY 17 1956

DATED
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

P & Night

65-15338-229

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 17 1956	
FBI — NEW YORK	
<i>Cochran</i>	

Chemist Branded a Red Spy By Gold Faces Senate Quiz

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Thomas L. Black, described by Harry Gold as the man who recruited him into a Soviet espionage network, was called for questioning today by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, said Black is the chemist who testified at a closed hearing last week that he had supplied technical industrial information to the Russians, for a number of years.

Gold, a former Philadelphia chemist who is serving a 30-year prison sentence as an atomic spy, told the subcommittee on April 26 that while he was working for the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. in Philadelphia in 1934 Black had asked him to obtain information for the Russians on company processes.

Morris said last week that a chemist, whom he did not identify at the time, had testified secretly to working for the Russians from 1933 until 1940 and to maintaining some contact with them through the 1940s.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. POST

DATED MAY 17 1956

P. 36 right E

65-15338-230

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 17 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Coholent

Plant Boots Out Ex-Spy Chemist

Thomas L. Black, the 48-year-old chemist who confessed publicly at a Congressional hearing last week that he served as a Soviet espionage agent from 1933 to 1946 and recruited atomic spy Harry Gold, has been fired from the Newark plant where he has been working.

Arthur F. Schroeder Jr., president of the Atlas Refining Co., processors of marine and animal oils, revealed yesterday that Black was ordered out of the place on Friday, 24 hours after his appearance in Washington before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Employed by Another Firm
Black actually is employed by the P. H. Hellie Co., sales representatives of Worcester, Mass., but has been assigned to work at the Atlas plant, with which Hellie has a sales contract.

"We called Mr. Hellie and told him we would have to take the position that Black could no longer work with our facilities," Schroeder said. "Atlas had no knowledge of Black's Communist background. We feel there has been a breach of confidence." Hellie said he wanted all the

facts before deciding what to do about Black.

"However," he said, "I am not the kind of man to strike another below the belt. If Tom Black was honorable enough to go down to Washington and testify for the good of the country, I wouldn't do him any harm."



Thomas L. Black
Real boss waits for facts

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *News*

DATED 5/20/56 p. 70

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65-15338-231

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Coholan

Ex-Red Agent Losing Job After Aiding U.S.

By GEORGE CARPOZI JR.

Thomas L. Black, who bared to Senate investigators his secret past as a Communist spy, was turned out of his Newark chemistry job last Friday and told to "go home until further notice," it was learned yesterday.

The action was taken by Atlas Refinery, Inc., 142 Lockwood st., Newark, where Black had been working about a year. Actually, Black is an employee of the P. H. Helie Co., of Worcester, Mass., assigned to work in the Atlas laboratory.

'YES, IT'S TRUE.'

Black, who lives at 708 High st., Newark, was not available for comment, but Arthur F. Schroeder, president and treasurer of Atlas, confirmed the action he had taken against the man who admitted being a Communist spy from 1933 to 1940.

"Yes, it's true," said Schroeder. "We have told the Helie Company that we can no longer have Black associated with us, and the owner of the company is coming down to see me Monday."

'HEAVY PRESSURE.'

Schroeder said he let Black go because he feared losing Government contracts for employing a "security risk."

"But since yesterday I have had heavy pressure put on me by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to withhold my decision," Schroeder asserted.

"I explained to Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, who telephoned me three times, that I was not taking reprisal against a friendly government witness. I was just afraid it wouldn't work out in everyday relationship with our 50 employees with Black on the job."

'SAME AS FIRING.'

A \$100-a-week chemist, Black was assigned to Atlas by Helie for the last year. Helie is in the textile chemical business with Atlas.

From Worcester by telephone, Percy H. Helie, Black's employer, indicated Schroeder's refusal to let the former spy work at the plant is tantamount to a firing.

"Black is a very good chemist and I'm willing to employ him," said Helie. "But I have no other spot in which to put him."

EXCERPT FROM THE

Journal - American
5/20/56, p. 3, S

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65-15338-232

Chemist Admits Years as a Top Agent for Reds

By JACK DOHERTY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, May 17.—A mild-mannered chemist from Newark, N. J., confessed publicly before Senate Red probes today that he served as a Russian espionage agent from 1933 to 1946, that he brought atomic spy Harry Gold into contact with the Russians, and that he talked himself out of an assignment to arrange for the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico.

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Case file
on Thomas & Black

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65-15338-234

The chemist, Thomas L. Black, 48, of 708 High St., Newark, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee he wanted to break away from the Communists as early as 1940, but continued to accept spy tasks from his secret police bosses out of fear for his life. Black said he was still afraid of assassins. He said he joined the Communist Party in 1931 but dropped his membership in 1933 when he was told he could not go to Russia.

Told to Prove Himself

Then Black said, he went to Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in New York, and met Gaik Ovakimian, earlier identified as chief of the Soviet secret police in the U. S. from 1932 to 1941.

Ovakimian demanded that Black prove his "usefulness" to the USSR by stealing technical data and Black gave him chemical information from his own knowledge and from the Holbrook Manufacturing Co., where he worked, Black said.

He was later passed along to other Soviet contact men, one of whom assigned him to join Leon Trotsky's household staff on the outskirts of Mexico City, where he was to help plot the assassination of Trotsky. Trotsky was murdered in 1940. Black said he avoided the Trotsky job by saying it would look "suspicious" if he left the U. S. at a time when he was due to collect workman's compensation following an accident.

Black also told the Senate group he was instrumental in introducing atomic spy Harry Gold to the Russians.

The subcommittee also released testimony of a Russian refugee who said he saw "thousands" of U. S. top-secret documents in a military research institute in Moscow during World War II.

The Russian, who uses the assumed name of E. Andriyev, was afraid to testify in public, according to subcommittee counsel Robert Morris. He said 90% of the



(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Chemist Thomas L. Black at security hearing yesterday.

foreign documents delivered to him from the Russian secret police were of U. S. origin, and the "vast majority" bore official government secret classifications.

He recalled that he "quite often" got documents "in quantity" originating from RCA and from Fort Monmouth, headquarters of the Signal Corps laboratories.

Andriyev said most of the documents were highly technical descriptions of U. S. radar devices, electronic tubes, telephone equipment, ground control approach systems and "artillery devices."

Black is employed by the P. F. Helie Co. of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of textile chemicals. He is assigned as a consultant at a Newark company that does work for the Helie firm. Acquaintances described him as "very quiet." They said he earns about \$78 a week.

Ex-Spy Tells of Work for Soviet; Says He Dodged Trotsky Slaying

**Chemist, at Senate Hearing,
Describes Contacts and
Passing of Secrets**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17—Thomas L. Black, Newark chemist, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today he was a Communist spy from 1933 to 1940.

He had been named by Harry Gold as the one who recruited him to get atomic secrets for the Soviet Union. Gold is serving a thirty-year sentence. Black said he introduced Gold to a Soviet agent in the early Nineteen Thirties.

The subcommittee is continuing a study of Soviet espionage in the United States. It also made public testimony by a Russian refugee who said he saw "thousands" of classified American documents obtained by the Soviet secret police when he worked for the Red Army Signal Corps in Moscow in 1944-45.

Feared for Life

Black testified he had begun his espionage activities because he wanted to, but had continued later because he feared the Communists would kill him if he quit.

He said he had refused one major assignment—to help arrange the assassination of Leon Trotsky. But he suffered no reprisals from the party as a result, he added.

He said he had dropped his membership because he wanted to go to the Soviet Union, but a Communist organizer told him he could not work as a party member there. The reason for this was not brought out.

Instead, Black said, he went to Jersey City, where he soon began passing industrial secrets to Communist contacts.

Trotsky was assassinated in 1940. Three years later, Carlo Tresca, identified by the witness as "an anti-Communist radical," was murdered in New York. This further alienated him, Black said, and he told his new Communist contact, Jack Katz, that "that sort of thing gave communism a very bad name, and I didn't approve of it."

He said Katz had told him Mr. Tresca was "an enemy of the working class."

Black reported that he did not hear from Katz again until 1946, when the contact urged him to get more industrial information. Black said he had refused.

The next time he heard from



Associated Press Wirephoto

Thomas L. Black, Newark chemist, giving testimony.

the Communists, he went on, was in 1950, when he received a telephone call asking him to meet an agent. He said he had not done so.

That year, he said, he went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with his story. He is now employed as a chemist. He asked the subcommittee not to release the name of the company.

The Russian refugee who told of having seen classified American documents in Moscow was identified only by the pseudonym "Andriyue." He said the documents had dealt principally with electronic tubes used in radar research and with phone communications.

He said many of them had come from Fort Monmouth, N. J., site of the United States Signal Corps radar laboratories. Others were from the Radio Corporation of America, he disclosed.

An Army spokesman noted today that there was a free interchange of information among the Allies during the war. This was promptly challenged by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, who conducted a controversial investigation of Fort Monmouth in 1954.

"There was no free interchange of things marked 'secret,'" the Senator said. "Those had to be stolen."

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Ex-Red Tells Probe He Got Thousands of U.S. Secrets

WASHINGTON, May 17 (INS).—A refugee Russian scientist revealed to Senate investigators that the Soviet secret police relayed "thousands" of U.S. Army Signal Corps secrets to him in Moscow in 1944.

His testimony was made public Thursday after a Newark, N. J., chemist told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee of his own spying for the Soviets out of "fear" that Red agents would kill him if he broke away.

The testimony on radar and other American electronic data flowing to Russia during World War II came from a witness who testified secretly Wednesday



Thomas L. Black

under the name of "E. Andriyev." **SUBCOMMITTEE COUNSEL** Robert Morris, who read the testimony into the record, told newsmen that it was not the real

name of the witness, who he said, could not appear publicly for "security" reasons.

Disclosure of his testimony followed the public questioning of Thomas L. Black, of 708 High St., Newark, on Communist espionage activities in the 1930s and 1940s.

Black, named by Harry Gold as the man who started him on the road to atomic espionage, said he became "disaffected" from communism in 1936, but kept up contacts with Soviet agents for another 10 years because he was "fearful" he would be harmed.

Black said he still fears he may meet a fate similar to that of Carlo Tresca, a radical slain in an office building in New York City in January, 1943. He said Tresca was "tried in Moscow," found to be an "enemy of the working class" and was "executed" by Soviet agents.

The subcommittee "commended" him for his testimony and

Morris assured him he would "get better protection" through having "come out in the open" than if he had kept his "anonymity."

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Senate to Probe Firing of Chemist

By the Associated Press.

NEWARK, May 21.—A staff aid to the Senate internal security subcommittee is coming here to investigate the dismissal of a subcommittee witness from a job in a Newark plant.

Thomas L. Black, 48, a chemist, testified before the Senate group last Thursday that he spied for Russia before 1946 and then worked for the FBI.

The next day, the Atlas refining Co. here abjured Black from his job in the plant where he was assigned by the P. H. Hellie Co., of Worcester, Mass., his employer. The Hellie sales representative firm has a contract with Atlas, which refines marine and animal oils.

Arthur F. Schroeder, Atlas president, said: "I have no use for Communists, whether they're reformed or not. I think most Americans feel that way."

Subcommittee chairman James O. Eastland (D. Miss.), said yesterday the group views Mr. Schroeder's action "with grave concern" and is sending a staff member to look into the case.

"Reprisals against him (Black) for his courageous testimony against the Soviet conspiracy can only aid the Communist cause and discourage other witnesses from coming forward," Senator Eastland said.

Percy Hellie, president of the Massachusetts firm, was to come here also to confer with Atlas officials on the matter today.

Learning of the dismissal last week, Mr. Hellie said: "If Tom Black was honorable enough to go down to Washington and testify for the good of the country, I wouldn't do him any harm."

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Probe Firing of Ex-Red Spy Who Helped Investigation

Members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee expressed "grave concern Sunday as they ordered an investigation of the barring of a witness, Thomas L. Black, from a Newark company where he worked after he had testified he spied for Russia. He had later cooperated with the FBI.

"Reprisals against him for his courageous testimony against the Soviet conspiracy," said subcommittee chairman James Eastland (D-Miss.), "can only aid the Communist cause and discourage other witnesses from coming forward."

THE SUBCOMMITTEE is expected to defer a decision until it hears from the staff aide who was sent to Newark to look into the case.

On Friday, 24 hours after he had testified, Black was ordered out of the Newark plant of the Atlas Refining Co.

Black, a chemist, had not exactly been fired, for he was not employed directly by Atlas. His employer is the P. H. Hellie Co.

of Worcester, Mass., sales representatives, which had assigned him "on loan" to Atlas. Hellie said he would get more facts before deciding what to do about Black. In the meantime, he commented:

"If Tom Black was honorable enough to go down to Washington and testify for the good of the country, I wouldn't do him any harm."

ROBERT MORRIS, subcommittee counsel, said the group will probably decide Monday what to do about the case, and declared Black's barring by Atlas was "a great Soviet victory." Black had at no time publicly identified his employer.

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SENATE AIDS CHEMIST

It Will Investigate Job Ouster
of Admitted Spy for Soviet

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee said today it was sending a staff aide to Newark, N. J., to investigate the barring of a subcommittee witness from employment in a refining company plant.

Arthur F. Schroeder Jr., president of the Atlas Refinery Company, said yesterday that Thomas L. Black, a chemist, had been ordered out of the Newark plant on Friday, the day after he had told the subcommittee he had spied for the Soviet Union but later cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, subcommittee chairman, viewed Mr. Schroeder's action "with grave concern." He added: "Reprisals against him [Mr. Black] for his courageous testimony against the Soviet conspiracy can only aid the Communist cause and discourage other witnesses from coming forward."

Mr. Schroeder had said: "I have no use for Communists, whether they're reformed or not. I think most Americans feel that way."

Mr. Black was assigned to

work in the Atlas plant by the P. H. Hellie Company of Worcester, Mass. The Hellie concern has a sales contract with Atlas which refines and processes marine and animal oils.

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65-15338-239

Loss of Job By Ex-Spy Draws Fire Inquiry Ordered By Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee said today it is sending a staff aid to Newark, N. J., to investigate the barring of a subcommittee witness from employment in an Atlas Refining Co. plant.

Arthur F. Schroeder Jr., president of Atlas, said yesterday that Thomas L. Black was ordered out of the Newark plant Friday, the day after he told the subcommittee he had spied for Russia but later co-operated with the F. B. I.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., said the group views Mr. Schroeder's action "with grave concern." He added in a statement:

"Reprisals against him (Black) for his courageous testimony against the Soviet conspiracy can only aid the Communist cause and discourage other witnesses from coming forward."

'No Use for Communists'

Mr. Schroeder had said, "I have no use for Communists, whether they're reformed or not. I think most Americans feel that way."

Mr. Black, a chemist, was assigned to work in the Atlas plant by P. H. Hellie Co., sales representatives, of Worcester, Mass. The Hellie firm has a sales contract with Atlas, which refines and presses marine and animal oils.

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N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

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65-15338-240

Reformed Spy Might Have Old Job—Maybe

Washington, May 21 (AP).—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee said today that it expects Thomas L. Black, now cooperating with the FBI after a confessed career of spying for Russia, will not be barred as a security risk from work he has been doing in Newark, N. J.

Robert F. Morris, subcommittee counsel, said the Atlas Refining Co. of Newark, which had ordered Black off its premises last week after he told the subcommittee of his espionage, has just agreed to let him return on two conditions:

If the armed forces clear him, and if its own study of the testimony he gave the subcommittee in a public hearing Thursday "satisfies us."

Black is employed by the P. H. Hellie Co. of Worcester, Mass., which has a sales contract with Atlas, and which had assigned him to the Atlas plant.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), had expressed concern lest Black's dismissal discourage former Communists from coming forward to tell their stories.

off 51st St. on Sunday. The hearing will be on the 7th floor at 80 Lafayette St. One woman died in the mishap.

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Admitted Ex-Spy Waits OK to Resume N. J. Job

Thomas L. Black, who revealed himself as a former Communist spy to Senate investigators and then found himself out of work—today awaited security clearance so he could return to his job as a chemist.

Black, who was refused admittance to the plant of the Atlas Refinery Inc., 142 Lockwood st., Newark, last Friday, found a friend in need in the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, to whom he bared his past last Thursday.

AIDED BY PROBER.

Repeated telephone calls by Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, and even a threat to subpoena his boss, helped Black.

Yesterday, Arthur F. Schroeder, president of Atlas, who had turned Black out of the plant, announced that he had decided to cooperate with the subcommittee by keeping the former spy on the payroll.

Actually, Black will be paid his regular \$100-a-week salary by the P. H. Helie Co., of Worcester, Mass., which employs him.

Percy H. Helie, head of the Helie firm, had no objection to paying Black's salary while security clearance from the Army, Navy and Air Force was being awaited. Helie has a sales contract with Atlas, and had assigned Black to the Newark firm's laboratory.

Black, who lives at 708 High st., Newark, had no comment.

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Righting an Error

IT IS a good thing for the anti-Communist fight in this country that Atlas Refinery, Inc., of Newark, has moved to rectify its mistake in removing Thomas L. Black from his chemist's job.

The action against him was taken after the chemist testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he had been a spy for Russia from 1933 to '40, but later came clean and named names to the FBI.

Both Senator Eastland, chairman of the subcommittee, and Robert Morris, its able counsel, said the decision of the Newark company, which amounted in effect to dismissal, could "only aid the Communist cause and discourage other witnesses from coming forward." We are informed by George Sokolsky, a foremost anti-Communist expert, that about 90 per cent of information about subversive intrigue has come from former Communists.

Now Arthur F. Schroeder Jr., president of the firm, has announced the chemist will continue to receive his salary, and will be permitted to return to the plant if he gets security clearance. Mr. Schroeder has taken the right course.

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65-15338-243

Former Red Spy May Get Newark Job Back

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee said today it expects that Thomas L. Black, now co-operating with the F. B. I. after a confessed career of spying for Russia, will not be barred as a security risk from work he has been doing in Newark, N. J.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., had expressed concern lest Mr. Black's dismissal discourage former Communists

from coming forward to tell their stories.

Robert P. Morris, subcommittee counsel, said the Atlas Refining Co. of Newark, which had ordered Mr. Black off its premises last week the day after he told the subcommittee his history of espionage, has just agreed to let him return on two conditions: if the armed forces clear him, and if its own study of the testimony he gave the subcommittee in a public hearing Thursday "satisfies us."

Mr. Black is employed by the

P. H. Hellie Co. of Worcester, Mass., which has a sales contract with Atlas, and which had assigned him to the Atlas plant.

In a statement Mr. Morris said:

"We have just been assured that Thomas L. Black, who testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on May 17, will not be dismissed from his employment, as was reported last week.

"Percy Hellie, president of the Percy Hellie Co. of Worcester, Mass., after conferring with a

staff member of the subcommittee, stated: 'Black is on our payroll and is going to stay.'

"Arthur Schroeder, president of the Atlas Refining Co., where Black works on the Percy Hellie contract, has assured the subcommittee as follows:

"The Atlas Refining Co. has no intention of penalizing Thomas L. Black for his co-operation with the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. Our concern is with the security of our plant and of our country. We wish to co-operate fully and

we have asked the subcommittee to assist us in obtaining whatever clearance may be necessary for Black from the Army, Navy and Air Force, with which we have contracts. If this clearance is obtained, and if our study of the hearing transcript satisfies us, we will allow Black to enter the plant."

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE DAILY MIRROR

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1956

*"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."
John, viii, 32.*

The Thomas Black Case

Thomas L. Black was a Communist and a Russian agent. He has testified that he recruited Harry Gold to be a Russian agent. He has testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that Carlo Tresca was tried in Moscow and executed on the sidewalks of New York. The data which he gave to the committee and which become part of the tragic record of Soviet infiltration into the United States, including the innermost areas of the American Government, are of tremendous value.

Thomas Black is a chemist and works for the P. H. Helie Company of Worcester, Mass., but actually his employment is in the plant of the Atlas Refining Company of Newark, N. J. Arthur Schroeder, president of the Atlas Refining Company, fired Black almost immediately after he testified. All day Monday, Schroeder, Helie and a representative of the Senate subcommittee were discussing the reinstatement of Black.

It is important to note that there was no secret about Black's relationship to communism and Soviet Russia because in the testimony of Harry Gold, in connection with the Rosenberg espionage cases, it came out that Gold had been recruited by this Thomas Black. So Black was permitted to work despite this fact but as soon as he testifies, as soon as he gives our Government data concerning Soviet murders on the streets of New York, he is fired.

Why was he fired? Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate subcommittee, spoke to Arthur Schroeder many times—three times in one day he telephoned from Washington—requesting Schroeder to cooperate with the committee by not firing a Government witness. Black still may get his job back, but—

It is clear that if Government witnesses are fired immediately after they testify as to the activities of Soviet Russia in this country, there will be no Government witnesses.

N.Y. MIRROR

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Backed by His Real Boss

Ex-Spy Is Assured He Won't Lose Job

By RODNEY STAHL and LYNN LEONARD

Thomas L. Black, confessed former Communist spy who was barred from his job by one firm, was assured by his actual employer Monday that he still has a job.

The assurance was given just before announcement that Black, once security clearance is obtained for him, will be reinstated in his position as business representative at the Atlas Refining Co. plant in Newark for the P. H. Hellie Co., of Worcester, Mass.

BLACK, WHO HAS become an informant for the FBI, was removed from the post with Atlas last Friday after telling the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on Thursday that he had spied for Russia over a period of years.

The ouster was attacked by subcommittee chairman Sen. Eastland (D.-Miss.), who said it could "only aid the Communist cause and discourage other witnesses from coming forward." The Senate group moved immediately to seek Black's reinstatement and announced in Washington that it will help the Atlas Co. to obtain "whatever security clearance Black's job requires."

Atlas president Arthur F. Schroeder, who had ordered Black's suspension, said at conferences in Newark with subcommittee investigator Nelson Frank and Percy Hellie, president of the Worcester chemical firm, which is Black's actual employer, that his plant has contracts with the Army, Navy and Air Force. Schroeder said reinstatement will

be granted on two conditions: that the armed forces clear him, and that Atlas Refinery Co. itself is "satisfied" after it makes its own study of the testimony he gave the subcommittee.

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Cochran

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R.A. Mincola
FROM : SA Robert W. Cochran
SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK, wa
Espionage - a
(65-15338)

DATE: 6-7-56

Attached is a letter from the Philadelphia office to Bureau dated 5-31-56 which is self-explanatory.

It is requested that the Mincola R.A. conduct an investigation at Sperry Gyroscope, Lake Success, N.Y. as set forth in attached letter.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R.A. Mureda
FROM : SA Robert W. Coholan
SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK, wa

DATE: 6-7-56

Espionage - R
(65-15338)

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'I WAS A RED SPY!'

First Step Taken on Road Leading To Lifetime of Agonized Remorse

By THOMAS L. BLACK, with EUGENE LYONS

(Copyright 1958 N. Y. Mirror)

For a dozen years—until the blessed day in 1950 when I made a clean breast of it to the FBI—I was tangled in the web of Soviet spying in the United States.

I took orders meekly from a succession of mysterious foreign agents whom I knew only under code names like Paul or Jack. Though they were familiar with the most intimate details of my life, I was never allowed to know anything about them. What is more, I could only guess at the real purposes of the assignments and the intensive training they gave me.

At first I served them willingly, even with a sense of pride in being part of something big, omnipotent and noble. Then, as my doubts about the Soviet paradise gradually turned into disillusion and hatred of communism, I felt myself trapped, held fast by sheer animal fear.

NOT ONCE in those years did the sinister word "espionage" cross our lips. We talked instead about "working for the cause" and "helping the Soviet Union." Such phrases had a hypnotic effect on the true Communist believer. After I ceased to believe, however, they became bitter ashes on my tongue. I suffered the humiliations

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of a helpless puppet and the agonies of remorse which will be my lot for the rest of my life.

My only consolation today is that, through circumstances which I shall recount, I gave little if any tangible help to the spymasters who manipulated me. Thus I did little if any tangible harm to my own country.

The only important contribution I made to Soviet espionage, I suppose, was that I pulled Harry Gold into the net — the same atomic spy case involving Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. But Gold, after all, was a very minor cog in a vast machine.

Misdirected Idealism

ALL THE SAME, I consider it my duty to tell the whole story, as accurately as I can after the passage of so much time, to my fellow-Americans. My hope is that I may help them comprehend the scope and menace of the Red conspiracy in our midst.

How does a native American like myself, with a middle-class background and a good education, become fouled up in Red spy operations?

The answer is not easy. It involves so many elements that cannot readily be made convincing to people who have not been through it. The main ingredient, certainly in my own case, was misdirected idealism. But it was mixed up, I must admit in retrospect, with an itch to bolster my ego by playing a bigger role in the world.

WHATEVER MY MOTIVES, greed was not one of them. On the contrary, out of my modest earning as a chemist I contributed money "to the cause." Personally I knew of only one instance where an American worked in Soviet espionage just for pay—and his superiors did not trust him. As one of them explained to me, a mercenary will crack too easily or sell out to "the enemy" for a higher price.

Normal Childhood

It is primarily by their heart-strings that confused Americans are pulled into the quagmires of Red treason.

But let me reconstruct my unhappy career from the beginning.

I WAS BORN in Bloomsburg, Pa., on July 5, 1907, of British stock with a dash of Pennsylvania Dutch through a grandmother. My father was a teacher, a fine scholarly man proud of his all-American background. Because my mother died when I was three, he raised me with the aid of a string of housekeepers



"This time the woman actually smiled. 'Well, comrade, we've decided to take you in,' she announced."

(Illustration by Don Sherwood)

until he remarried ten years later.

My childhood and young manhood were normal, almost typical. I attended the local high school, then specialized in chemistry at college. If I differed from most small town boys, it was in my love of serious reading in economics, sociology, philosophy. At an early age I was familiar with the writing of Marx, Engels and Lenin, as well as crusaders like Henry George.

I began to earn my own living in 1929, when I was 22. My first job was at a plant near Linden, N. J. About a year later I moved to a better job with the Holbrook Manufacturing Co. in Jersey City. The firm made industrial soaps. Though my wages were modest, I was pleased to be on my own in a small but pleasant apartment.

THE DEPRESSION did not affect me directly. Yet the awareness of distress and despair could not be avoided. I began reading the Communist press, especially the more serious theoretical

journals. I joined the Friends of the Soviet Union, in New York, and then literary outfits like the John Reed Club and Pen and Hammer. Incredible as it now seems, I was too naive to recognize them as Communist fronts.

Who recruited me into the Communist Party? That question comes up repeatedly. The truthful answer is that I recruited myself.

A series of articles in a party-line magazine clinched the decision that had been shaping up in my mind. The articles lashed out at "Intellectuals" who stood aside from the great struggle for a better world and urged them to join the Communist vanguard of humanity. I took the bait.

One weekend in early 1931, I belook me to the national headquarters of the party on E. 13th St., N. Y. The woman who talked to me hardly concealed her astonishment when I said I wished to join up. Her eyes narrowed in suspicion, she took down my name, address and place of em-

ployment and indicated that perhaps I would hear from them

Long Investigation

I DID, SEVERAL months later. In the meantime, as I later realized, I was being carefully investigated. On a Saturday afternoon a girl of about my own age came up to my apartment and introduced herself as a Communist. As a sample of Red femininity, she was far from enticing. Austerity was then the "line"—cosmetics and attractive clothes were taboo.

My caller didn't approve of me either. After a long discussion she informed me that I lacked understanding of the movement and was crawling with "petit-bourgeois prejudices." But again, maybe I would hear from them, by postcard this time.

A couple of months passed. Then the card arrived instructing me to appear at headquarters. This time the woman actually smiled. "Well, Comrade, we've decided to take you in," she announced.

I was assigned to District 2, Section 2, Unit 2-B, on the lower East Side of Manhattan. There, she explained, I would have the best chance of being properly "proletarianized." The unit organizer, Comrade Brandt, was expecting me and would take me in hand.

How Could It Happen?

What could turn an ordinary American youth with a typical



small-town background into a Soviet spy, a cog in the vast sinister apparatus that sought to pervert our scientists and siphon off our secrets? For 12 long years, Thomas L.

Black served Red masters—until revulsion sent him to the FBI. Here, in a series of articles of which this is the first, he tells of the shining lure which drew him in—and the nightmare reality that held him.

Behind the affable mask of a minor purchasing agent was the ruthless, crafty master of a Soviet spy net, to whom technological espionage and murder were alike parts of the daily job. How he drew an ingenuous American into betraying his country for the Reds is told here, in the third article of a series confessing Thomas L. Black's dozen years in the Communist service.

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By **THOMAS L. BLACK** with **EUGENE LYONS**
 Gaik Ovakimian, generalissimo of Stalin's spies in America, phoned me several weeks after our initial acquaintance and we dined at a good restaurant in the Times Square



"Our meetings were now carefully prearranged, timed to the minute and surrounded with elaborate precautions."

(Illustration by Don Sherwood)

area. We made small talk in a cordial, chatty spirit. I took it for granted he was sizing me up, that the business could not be rushed.

At a second dinner meeting he took me, as it were, into his confidence. He hesitated to recommend me to Moscow, he said, until he was sure I could contribute to Soviet technology. So why didn't I, by way of a test, make reports on some aspects of American industrial chemistry?

The suggestion seemed entirely reasonable. At the next meeting, while taking a friendly walk, I handed him several reports. I was proud of them, having dug up a lot of published information and added data available in my plant on tanning procedures which might not be known in Russia. He wanted more and I came through.

"NOT ESPECIALLY valuable," he told me sadly later. "We are already receiving this type of information from other sources."

Still, he thought, the reports were competently drawn. Unfortunately he was too busy to pursue the matter and must turn the negotiations over to a colleague whom I could trust implicitly. Just then, sure enough, the "colleague" appeared and Ovakimian left us abruptly. I never saw him again.

'Drift' to Espionage

The newcomer, my second and most durable "contact," introduced himself as Paul Peterson. Later the surname was tacitly dropped. He was simply Paul—one of the short code names favored by Soviet espionage.

Harry Gold in due time testified he had known this agent as Paul Smith and that, similarly, the Smith part was quickly for-

gotten. Though Paul indicated he was in the U. S. on a Danish passport, I judged from his accent and manner that he was a Bavarian German.

PAUL AND I thereafter met frequently. For a while I still broached my wish to go to Soviet Russia, but in time this was pushed aside. The real question, he convinced me, was how and where I could be "of most value" to that country. There was work of the highest importance to be done right here—the kind of work Ovakimian and he were doing.

Beyond that he didn't specify. Subtly, with a skill that amazes me when I think back to that time, he put our relations on a conspiratorial basis, in which prying questions were ruled out. Our meetings were now carefully prearranged, timed to the minute and surrounded with elaborate precautions.

I began to understand that what was involved was espionage of some sort. Before long this was a definite conviction, though it was never mentioned in so many words. Why did I go along? Part of the answer was inertia. I had allowed myself to drift into the relationship. For the rest, I could at that time see no moral wrong in espionage. To a Communist, anything that supports

his cause seems not merely permissible but a matter of duty and honor.

FLATTERY WAS PAUL'S long suit. He assured me that I had the intelligence and personality to take over his own responsibilities. After all, a native American rather than a foreigner should be doing his job. Why, come to think of it, couldn't I succeed him when he returned home? All I needed was training—yes, a lot of arduous training—and he intended to give it to me.

As a starter, I must stop reading Communist publications, stop seeing Communists, and refrain from political discussion. Any Red literature I had at home must be immediately destroyed—not by burning, which might attract notice, but by tearing into pieces and flushing down the toilet. A breach of these orders would be regarded as gross disloyalty.

At one time, probably near the end of 1934, Paul asked whether I knew any other friend of the Soviet Union who would like to go there. "Yes," I said, "another chemist—a fellow by the name of Harry Gold." We arranged that I bring him to the next rendezvous if possible.

Two-Year Training

GOLD, WHEN I PROPOSED the idea, readily consented. Paul met us at an agreed spot near Pennsylvania Station and motioned me to leave them alone, which I did. What transpired at that meeting I could not know. Though we were both ordered never to see one another again, Gold and I continued to meet at long intervals. But the weight of our involvement was like a muzzle on both of us, so that we avoided mention of Paul and his schemes.

I met Paul continually, sometimes weekly, other times with long breaks, in the years that followed.

The assumption that I was slated to succeed him in his "important" but still undefined post became the foundation stone of our relationship. Our every meeting became a lesson in the course of "training" that went on for about two years.

A fantastic "trade school" in the tricks of the espionage trade, as operated by the Red apparatus in America, is described in the fourth article of this series, in Wednesday's MIRROR.

'I WAS A RED SPY!'

'36 Purge Trial Shakes His Faith, But Trainee Finds It's Too Late

How a Soviet spymaster trains his American dupe—with threats and promises, tips on the FBI, tricks of the trade—is detailed here in the fourth of a series of articles by Thomas L. Black, who served the Reds for a dozen years. Was it their plan to make him a cat's-paw in the murder of Trotsky? He tells how he fell into this sinister assignment.

By THOMAS L. BLACK with EUGENE LYONS

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For about two years—until May, 1936, when the first of the blood-purge trials in Moscow gave my life a new twist—I was the object of a sort of slow-motion training course in the tricks of the espionage trade as perfected by the Soviets.

Never before, I am sure, had there been such a fantastic "trade school." One professor, one pupil, with the sidewalks of New York as classroom and lessons conducted while walking! Pedestrians saw two ordinary men strolling along, engaged in earnest conversation. But the conversation was of microfilming stolen secrets, the science of meeting new "contacts."

To sum up the course would require a fat textbook. Here I can only give a few random samplings. Once I remarked about the dangers of being caught. "It's counter-revolutionary even to think of being caught!" Paul snapped. "Our methods have been tried all over the world. They're foolproof." Then he added pointedly, "Only those who violate instructions are caught. Remember that!"

THE RENDEZVOUS or secret meeting was, of course, basic in the course. The precise day, time and place are set in advance—but not the week. It might be "Thursday, at 6:47 in front of the Public Library." This did not mean next Thursday, but the Thursday following a phone call by the superior agent.

The call might not come through for a month or a year, but when it did, the prearranged time and place still held good. The caller, naturally, talked of trivial things like your health. He might even ask you to get together on Saturday—but it still meant next Thursday.



"Normally, when two agents met, a third unknown to both of them was 'accidentally' around. By means of some simple action, such as dropping a newspaper into a trash can, he warned of danger."

(Illustration by Don Sheddwood)

When the agents ordered to get together are strangers to one another, the procedures are more complicated. They must go about their roles like ordinary people doing ordinary things. A tie of a certain color, a current magazine under the right arm, might be the initial identification.

Learns FBI Methods

THE SECOND STEP might be an innocent question—like "What time is it, please?"—and an equally innocent answer, like "Sorry, I don't have a watch." The technique amounted to a series of simple, inconspicuous acts in a prescribed sequence to rule out the remotest chance of coincidence.

Normally, when two agents met, a third unknown to both of them was "accidentally" around. By means of some simple action, such as dropping a newspaper into a trash can or honking his horn a certain way if he were in a car, he warned of danger.

I was taught to detect surveillance and shadows, and how to elude them. That Paul had an intimate knowledge of FBI methods was evident in the counter-measures he explained to me. The typical FBI observer, I recall his saying, was a well-dressed young man reading a newspaper in a parked car.

MY LONG-STANDING interest in photography gave us common ground for interesting sessions on microfilming and, even more important, the swift spoiling of such films at the first sign of danger. I practiced the duplication of keys, with the help of soft wax, until I could get a perfect impression in my pocket or in

the palm of my hand in 10 seconds.

I feel certain to this day that I was being prepared for a vital espionage post. Paul, a subordinate of the great Ovakinian, would hardly have invested some 50 meetings without a good reason.

The other half of my training, to which Paul brought no less zeal, was political. Patiently he expounded the party line of the moment, analyzing events in Moscow and elsewhere. The picture he drew was of ruthless Fascists, Nazis and capitalists plotting to destroy the Soviet land. The moral was that we must be no less ruthless in our work for the cause.

First Nagging Doubts

THE TRUTH IS the temperament of my communism was falling, so slowly that I was scarcely conscious of it. In defiance of orders I had read a few "anti-Soviet" books, and I could not avoid some awareness of slave labor and other horrors in the "workers' paradise."

I suspect now that Paul detected tremors of doubt in me even before I was myself aware of them. Certainly, as time went on, the overtones of threats in his attitude became louder, less subtle. They were never expressed — yet always there, in hints and looks. It might be a casual reference to the fate "deserters" deserved, or a chuckling allusion to what happened to someone who "sold out to the enemy."

Once I allowed myself a joking remark that "this business hasn't much of a future." In the same kidding vein Paul cracked: "If you don't follow

instructions you won't have any future to worry about." The hint stuck to my mind like a burr.

My faith in Stalinism — what was happening in Russia, as distinct from communism in theory — was ebbing. With every month it was harder to batten down the inner turmoil of doubts and objections. This soul-searching came to a head with the shocking news of the first big purge trial in May, 1936. I simply couldn't swallow the story that so many of my Soviet heroes had been scoundrels, assassins, agents of Fascist countries.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, I then stood up to Paul. The bizarre charges against the Founding Fathers, I said, were undermining the revolution. We had a long and heated session, at the cost of a lot of shoe-leather. For once I did not pretend to be convinced. "If such things continue," I said, "they might make me a Trotskyist!"

Paul blew his top. I had committed the great sin of invoking the name of the official devil. We parted on such bad terms that I thought this was the end of the line.

When the familiar call for a rendezvous did not come through for a month, then a second and a third, I was filled with a glow of joy. A great weight seemed to lift from my spirits.

THEN THE CALL CAME, and once more I was pounding the pavements at Paul's side. Considering our last parting, he was strangely friendly. He got down to business quickly. That remark about becoming a Trotskyist, he

Continued on Page 22

said, packed a good idea. In fact, that was my immediate assignment: to join the Trotskyist movement.

"You mean to report on the American Trotskyists?"

"No, no, we don't care about those dogs," Paul replied.

"Don't ask questions — you'll get your instructions when we're ready. Meanwhile your job is to ingratiate yourself with the Trotskyist leaders here, so that they value and trust you."

The tone of his voice left no room for argument. In short order, therefore, I enrolled in the Trotskyist wing of the Socialist Party, and then, when this wing seceded to form the Socialist Workers Party headed by James Cannon, I was among the seceders.

Why had I been ordered to infiltrate the Trotskyist movement? At this point I had not the slightest inkling.

A secret Communist worker in the Trotskyist camp, Black tells how he dodged a sinister, perhaps murderous, assignment, in the fifth article of this series. Read it in Thursday's MIRROR.

'I WAS A RED SPY!'

'Comrade Jones,' in an Attempt To Get to Russia, Meets Boss Spy

Misguided to begin with, then carefully nurtured by Red masters, an ordinary American emerges as "Comrade Jones," ready to help the Communists in all their ~~plans~~ and trained to ask no questions. His first fatal step over the line from party hackwork to the secret net of the Soviet spymaster is detailed here by Thomas L. Black, who served the Reds for a dozen years before the bitter awakening. This is the second of a series of articles on his experience.

By THOMAS L. BLACK, with EUGENE LYONS

(Copyright 1956 N. Y. Mirror)

My first meeting of a party "neighborhood unit" was rather an anticlimax. It didn't match my romantic notions of the revolution in action. The 15 or 20 men and women in the shabby room were working people, with whom I did not feel entirely at ease; and the evening's business concerned petty matters like finances and subscriptions to the Daily Worker.

But I emerged from the session as "Comrade Jones," the first of several aliases inscribed in my dues-book. I selected the name myself—almost the only act of free choice allowed by party discipline.

Comrade Brandt, a former merchant sailor, evidently was well briefed about me. He was sympathetic with regard to my "political backwardness" and gave a lot of time to curing it. Part of his method was to test my devotion by loading me down with routine and often disagreeable chores, like distributing "party literature" and ringing doorbells.

ONCE, FOR INSTANCE, he assigned another comrade and me to visit a list of Italian residents in the area, under the pretext of soliciting signatures on a Communist nominating petition. Our task was to engage the Italians in political argument and show them the error of their ways. We made no converts and collected plenty of abuse, including threats of a beating if we didn't scam.

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At a "fraction meeting" (caucus) of the Friends of the Soviet Union I now discovered who pulled the strings, and how. I was now one of their dedicated company. Perhaps a dozen of us managed to steer the activities of some 250 members, without their quite knowing it. The pattern held true in the other Red fronts to which I was attached.

Suddenly I was neck-deep in activities: meetings, assignments, indoctrination sessions with Brandt, money-raising parties, lectures. The very memory of a private life, of a free evening or weekend, began to fade out. There was, at first at least, a kind of intoxication in this furious round of activity in the company of other dedicated souls.

Gets 'Teaching' Post

WITHIN A YEAR I was apparently considered "proletarianized" enough to leave Brandt's supervision. One of the party bigwigs, a member of the national Central Committee, herself instructed me to transfer to a party unit in Jersey City.

"It's a unit of intellectuals," she told me. "You can help educate them, just as Comrade Brandt helped you."

It seemed to me a promotion. I was no longer a newsboy or signature collector. My unit comrades included an unemployed pharmacist, several dentists, a woman concert pianist, several writers. Few of them seemed to know what it was all about, but all were enthusiastic, keyed up to save the world.

MEANWHILE, at the Holbrook plant, my fellow-workers did not know that I was a Communist. I had gotten the knack of talking communism without ever using the word. In the Spring of 1933, in the depth of the depression, I was offered a better-paying job in Harrison, N. J. Someone suggested that I recommend a young chemist—unemployed and in desperate need—to take my place.

That was how Harry Gold

came into my life, and vice versa. He came to see me, I introduced him to the plant manager, and he was hired. Gold was pathetically grateful.

Actually he held the job only briefly, returning soon to his previous job with a Philadelphia sugar company. We met from time to time. At this point he called himself merely a Socialist, though he was sympathetic to the "great experiment" in Soviet Russia.

MY NEW WORK involved moving to Newark and a transfer to a Newark unit of the party. By



THOMAS L. BLACK



"We made no converts and collected plenty of abuse, including threats of a beating if we didn't scram."

(Illustration by Don Sherwood)

this time, however, I was becoming more and more bored with the party treadmill. It all seemed so tame and futile compared with what was happening over there, in the "workers' fatherland." As a chemist, it occurred to me, I should be in Russia doing my bit for the Five Year Plan.

The idea of going to the Soviet Union began to obsess my mind. I talked about it to Harry Gold, among others. Finally I went to see Comrade Rebecca Grecht, sure that she would help me.

Longs to Visit Soviet

To my surprise, she treated my proposal as if it were a desertion. Our Soviet comrades, she informed, don't need American Communists; they have plenty of their own. If my yen for foreign adventure was that strong, I could

be assigned to fighting fronts in Europe or Asia. But my duty was here at home. I left her, depressed but not convinced.

VAGUELY I FELT my chances of getting to Russia would be better if I cut loose from the party. So I simply stopped attending meetings. No one, strangely, came to inquire about my disappearance. Possibly the party was used to sudden exits.

My party membership had taken more than two years out of my life. I had to become accustomed again to being master of my own time. I did not cease to be a Communist—one does not cast off a deep political faith overnight.

But the focus of my allegiance

Continued on Page 12

was now Soviet Russia where, as the Red press put it, a bright new world was in construction.

IN NOVEMBER of 1933, about six months after dropping out of the party, I applied for a Soviet job through regular channels. At the Amtorg Trading Corp. on Fifth Ave., I told the receptionist my problem. Soon a stocky, dark-complexioned man came out. He was immaculately dressed, soft-spoken and affable.

I asked whether they could use a first-class chemist, and a good Communist, in the Soviet Union. He smiled understandingly. We must discuss it at leisure, he said. How about dinner some time? He would phone me.

"My name," he said, "is Gaik Ovakimian, and I'm purchasing representative of a Soviet chemical trust."

Meets Spymaster

NOT UNTIL YEARS LATER did I realize that I had met one of the top Soviet spymasters: the Chief Resident Agent of Soviet Intelligence in America. Among the teeming agents under his command were Julius Rosenberg and the notorious Jacob Golos, under whose direction Elizabeth Bentley worked. He also took part, according to ample evidence, in the preparations for Trotsky's murder.

From 1932 to 1941 Ovakimian was boss-spy over a whole galaxy of apparatuses. In May, 1941, he was arrested. But he was never brought to trial.

The State Department allowed him to depart in exchange for a promise by Moscow to release six American citizens being held in the USSR. A good deal — only Moscow didn't keep its promise!

But of all this, of course, I knew nothing. To me he was an attractive Amtorg official not unfriendly to my plan. I left him feeling happy. That was how casually I met my first espionage "contact" and embraced my tragic destiny.

The spy "contact," who artfully makes a conspirator of Black, is described in the third article of this series, in Tuesday's MIRROR.

'I WAS A RED SPY!'

Tom Barely Escapes Involvement In the Trotsky Death Plot

The Reds pull strings—and the murderous web tightens around a sick old man, the Communists' arch-foe, Trotsky, in Mexico. Was a gullible American chemist slated to swing the fatal ax? How he struggled out of the assignment is disclosed here by Thomas A. Black, 12-year member of the Soviet spy net, in the fifth of a series of articles.

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By THOMAS L. BLACK with EUGENE LYONS

I was in the Trotskyist camp as a "sleeper," to be yanked into action by my Soviet puppet-masters when they wished. The strings were not pulled for more than two years. Meanwhile my original orders stood: to ingratiate myself with Trotsky's most important American friends.

Except for a sinking sense of guilt over my double role, the assignment was really to my taste. I had in fact come close to the Trotsky viewpoint in my thinking. Now, mixing with his disciples and reading their literature, I easily identified myself with their movement.

When it came to lambasting Stalin and his crimes, in true Trotskyist style, I could put my whole heart into it. The continuing blood-bath of the big purges, turning the Soviet dream into an obscene nightmare, made that easy and heart-warming.

MY MEETINGS with Paul tapered off. Evidently he was seeing me just often enough to make sure the strings were still firmly attached. Somewhere along the line, without a fond farewell, he vanished and I was never to see him again. The agent who took his place was "George"—whom I now know to have been another Amtorg employe named Semion Seminov. (Harry Gold also worked under Seminov about the same time.)

I was able to report truthfully—to Paul and then to his successor—that I was making friends in the anti-Stalin party.

One obvious way to ingratiate myself was by donating generously to Trotskyist papers and causes. My spy-chiefs considered this a legitimate expense and gladly gave me small sums, to which I added more out of my own pocket. I took a certain ironic pleasure in using "Soviet gold" to help finance Trotskyism.

Enter 'Dr. Schwartz'

EARLY IN 1938 I suffered a serious accident in my plant and was confined in a hospital for 20 weeks. I still carry the scars on my arm. But the uglier scars are on my conscience. For it was at the hospital, when I had been there about 10 weeks, that Red espionage reached out for me again.



"One day a mysterious 'Dr. Schwartz' came to my hospital room. From the way he read the bed-chart and examined my burns, it was clear that he was really a physician... yet, I knew at once that he was a Soviet agent, come to look me over."

(Illustration by Don Sherwood)

One day a mysterious "Dr. Schwartz" came to my hospital room. From the way he read the bed-chart and examined my burns it was clear he was really a physician. No word passed to suggest that it was anything but a medical call. Yet I knew at once he was a Soviet agent, come to look me over.

Some time after my return to work, I was called to the next prearranged rendezvous. I expected Seminov, but found instead my hospital visitor. The new "contact" called himself Robert or some such name.

More than a decade later, when I was cooperating with the FBI, I identified Robert from photographs. I then learned he was really Dr. Gregor Rabinovich, with a string of punitive murders in Europe to his credit. He was in the U. S. ostensibly as a representative of the Soviet Red Cross.

IN HIS RECENT BOOK, "Soviet Espionage," Dr. David Dallin writes that this Russian doctor "had been sent to the U. S. at the height of the purge with the assignment of investigating Trotskyites and organizing the assassination of Leon Trotsky." Louis Budenz, in his testimony after breaking with the party, also tied

Dr. Rabinovich into the Mexican murder plans.

To me, Robert was just another of the faceless, nameless men whose orders I must obey—or else! After a few exploratory meetings, he got down to brass tacks. This was to be the payoff on my long cultivation of friendships in the Trotskyist movement.

"Tom," he announced, "the time has come for action. You're to quit your job immediately and proceed to Coyoacan near Mexico City. Your Trotskyist friends should be able to help you enter Trotsky's household. We have people there already who will help if necessary."

A chill went down my spine. So that was what I was being reserved for—to join the Communist vultures hovering around the exiled leader in Coyoacan!

"Why must I go there?" I ventured. "It's not easy on such short notice."

"That's no concern of yours. You'll get contacted and told what you need to know when the time comes. Use your Trotskyist connections to gain admittance. We'll do the rest."

I PROTESTED that I must think it over. "I'll do the thinking," Robert snarled. This was an order, and the penalty for disobedience would be drastic.

We agreed to meet within a week, when I would presumably have completed preparations. I racked my brains for a plausible alibi for not going. Fortunately I found one ready-made. I was waiting to be called before the Workmen's Compensation Board in connection with substantial claims on my accident. My sudden resignation from a good job, coupled with failure to show up before the board, I argued, would be reckless conduct. It was sure to arouse suspicion, especially among fellow-workers who might already suspect my politics.

Robert was angry and unhappy I muttered that it was

a blow to his plans. But he was forced to admit the logic of my argument. That was the end of this episode, and my last meeting with the killer-doctor.

For nearly two years thereafter the Soviet espionage bravos chose to let me alone. Once more I was convinced they had given me up as useless. I now worked in the Trotskyist ranks with a clearer conscience.

In August, 1940, I read the sensational news that Trotsky had been killed in his Coyoacan stronghold by a man who posed as a disciple and friend. I realized with a shudder that, but for the grace of God, I might have been implicated in the killing.

IT WAS NO COINCIDENCE that the strings were pulled again soon after the crime of Coyoacan. With the example of Trotsky's murder vivid in my imagination, I had no doubts about my own danger. The network was making certain I was still safely on leash.

The "contact" was now a faceless Jack. As we walked in midtown Manhattan, I reassured him about my "loyalty."

To make sure, he continued to summon me at fairly frequent intervals until early in 1943, though sometimes a substitute, "John," kept his appointments. Jack, I believe, was a Czechoslovak, and John probably Italian. Both spoke with distinctive accents.

Soviet Russia had by then become our ally in the big war. I must suppose my "contacts" were minor figures to be assigned to holding a petty agent like Tom Black in line. There were more important jobs—Soviet spies were then enjoying a field day under cover of war tasks.

Disillusionment, terror of sudden death, and his efforts to get free of the spy network are described by Black in the sixth and final article of this series, in Friday's MIRROR.

'I WAS A RED SPY!'

The Nightmare Years Finally End, Tom Reveals Self to the FBI

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. NY. TIMES

DATED JUN 15 1956

NY. TIMES

P. 5 Final

~~65-15338-2~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
6 JUN 15 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Coholan</i>	

65-15338-254

The nightmare tightens its hold—no more pretense of idealistic service, but only terror of sudden death keeps a deeply entangled American in the service of the Red spy network here. Thomas L. Black, a Soviet puppet for 12 years, tells of his disillusionment with the "workers' paradise" and how he was freed at last—in the final article of a series.

By THOMAS BLACK with EUGENE LYONS

My spy superior of the final period, Jack, was not as demanding as Paul had been. But he did give me more assignments than I had received in the past. They were trivial chores, but presumably essential.

On one occasion, for instance, I delivered a letter to someone in Philadelphia, which necessitated the use of those elaborate techniques for recognizing strangers. Another time I served as go-between in paying off an agent in another New Jersey factory.

Jack also reminded me of the very beginnings of my servitude by suddenly demanding that I supply him with technical information in my field—on any subject I thought useful for Soviet industry. I decided to concoct reports which would not contain a single line of "secret" data, and felt some satisfaction in sabotaging my tormentors.

MY METHOD WAS to search out new things in technical publications and in recent U. S. patents. I still possess a carbon copy of one such "document." It made impressive reading and I did not get complaints, but any tyro of a chemist could have dug up its contents in the library.

This routine of amply spaced meetings came to an end early in 1943. Then, for about three years, I was a free man again. But it was a freedom shot through with bouts of panic. Rightly or wrongly, I felt I had known too many Kremlin agents and too much of their methods to be let off the hook.

In addition to the Trotsky murder there had been the mysterious death, in a shabby Washington hotel room, of Walter Krivitsky, a high Soviet intelligence official who had defected. In January, 1943, Carlo Tresca, a famous Italian syndicalist and passionate enemy of communism, was shot in broad daylight on a New York street. I was aware of others—Julia Stuart Poyntz in the U. S., for instance, and Ignatz Reiss in Switzerland—who had been "liquidated."

THE TERROR IN my heart was real and deep. I want to emphasize this, though it reflects little glory on me. The urge to go to the authorities and tell all was never far from my mind but my dread of sudden death always won out over good intentions.

A conversation with Jack in one of our last meetings, soon after the Tresca murder, remained fresh on my nerves. I remarked that Tresca's friends were blaming the Communists.

Far from denying the allegation, my "contact" grabbed credit for the crime.

"Tresca was an enemy of the working class," he said in substance. "He was a serious obstacle to the Italian Communist movement. This was not a murder—it was an execution! Tresca received a fair trial—in Moscow!"

Did he make this up to frighten me, to suggest that I too might get a "fair trial" in Moscow? Or was there an element of truth in what he said? If his purpose was to intimidate me, he succeeded in full measure.

SOMETIME AT THE END of 1945 or the beginning of 1946, the phone call I dreaded came through. Jack was still on the job. We met. Merely a check-up after a long separation, his manner suggested. "You know how it is," he said. "Times change, people change. We want to know whether you've changed." I reassured him on this score.

This was after the war, when disillusionment with our late Soviet ally had set in. Congress was beginning to ask questions about Red spying. No doubt Jack was checking on me as part of a larger reconnaissance, to determine which of the former agents or "sleepers" might kick over their traces.

Net Closing on Gold

I heard nothing more for four years—until after the arrests of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in England and Harry Gold here. In the meantime I had dropped out of the Trotskyist fold, a sadder, and wiser man. I had come to hate communism of any and all brands.

IN THE MEANTIME, too, the dramatic revelations about Soviet espionage by Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley and others had been making headlines. Naturally I read every word of the news, afraid that somehow my name would crop up. I wanted only to forget my

past and live at long last a normal life.

Soon after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs, I received an excited phone call from Harry Gold. He insisted, in a frantic voice, that we meet that very evening. Gold was in a distraught condition.

"You've read about the arrest of Fuchs," he said, "and that the FBI is searching for his American contact." He paused for a long moment, then blurted: "Tom, I am that contact."

"I have only two courses," he went on. "I can try to flee the country, or commit suicide."

I TRIED TO DISSUADE him on both alternatives. Whether my arguments had any effect I could not know; I never saw him again. Some time later I read of Gold's arrest. Since I had recruited him, I realized my secret would soon be known to the authorities.

Within days after Gold's arrest, Soviet espionage contacted me again—for the last time. The code word set four years before was "Watkins." When a Miss Watkins phoned, I recalled the arrangement: a rendezvous under the marquee of the Translux Theatre on Broadway, between 7:15 and 7:18 p. m. next Tuesday.

I had no intention of obeying. But the decision was taken out of my hands in any case—several FBI agents called on me that very Tuesday.

They merely questioned me about Gold's activities, of which, of course, I knew little or nothing. I did not tell all at once, and the FBI understandingly did not press me. But I knew that I must find the courage to "come clean" without reservations. So far as treasonable acts were concerned, my conscience was clear—or nearly so. I had far more to fear from Stalin's executioners than from my own government.

I MADE UP MY MIND I phoned the FBI and made an appointment at its Philadelphia office. At long last I had taken the only step that could disentangle

me from the Red spy network and still give me reasonable assurance of dying a natural death. To any ex-Communists who may read these words my advice is: "Don't walk, run, to the nearest office of the FBI. You will be treated with understanding and consideration, just as I was treated. More important, you will be doing your part to help keep America free."

My long ordeal was over. It was a relief to talk openly, fully. I have cooperated with the FBI ever since. Later I repeated my story to a Federal grand jury, and again, this year to the Senate Internal Security Committee. Said Sen. Jenner at the conclusion of the hearings:

"I want to commend you and to thank you for your cooperation."

Let no American suppose the disclosures about Soviet espionage have ended its menace. I am convinced it is today more widespread and deeply entrenched than ever before. It must be rooted out!

THE END

The Red Letter:

Poor Pay For Truth

By LEON RACHT

NO MORE valuable assistance has been given the formidable task of exposing the Communist conspiracy in the U. S. than by former Reds who repent and tell what they know of Kremlin intrigue within our borders.

These are men and women of raw courage for they know that the very moment they reveal themselves they face the loss of livelihoods and maybe their lives by vengeful ex-colleagues. The very least they can expect is a ceaseless character-assassination campaign by Communist and fellow-traveler smear artists.

The list of those who have tried to remedy their mistake and perform their duty to their country is long, but not yet long enough. Among the most notable are Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz and Dr. Herbert Fuchs.

In forcing Alger Hiss to crawl out from under his rock, Chambers had to leave his \$30,000-a-year job as senior editor of Time magazine.

Budenz and Miss Bentley are even now being hounded and harried although they have found economic refuge in teaching jobs in schools untainted by communism.

Fuchs has been on his uppers since he was fired from his faculty post at American University in Washington, D. C., after he identified 48 Reds in government jobs.

Latest Victim

Now the latest reprisal victim is Thomas L. Black, who last week testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that newspaper editor Carlo Tresca was "tried" in Moscow and executed in New York and how he, Black, recruited atom spy Harry Gold into his apparatus.

As a reward, Black was suspended from his chemist's job in a Newark, N. J., plant by an employer who said he has "no use for Communists, reformed or not."

It is conceivable that Black could be fired if he had been exposed as a Communist while on the job on the suspicion that, as a chemist, he might slip some poison into his capitalist boss' chowder. However, his employer knew all along of his Communist background since Black told his story to the FBI in 1950 and his name had come out in the Rosenberg spy trial.

But as soon as he speaks out in the open his job is up for grabs despite the plea by chief committee counsel Robert Morris that such action can only aid the Communist cause and "discourage other witnesses from coming forward."

It now appears that Black might get his job back. His employer has promised to reinstate him if he gets government "security clearance."

The point is he should never have been suspended in the first place. Rather he should have been congratulated and rewarded with something more than his \$78-a-week take-home pay.

Black says he has lived in "fear" since he broke with the Communists.

His fears have now been added to as well as have the fears of other potential government witnesses who might come forward were they not wary of similar economic reprisals.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Journal America*
DATED 5/26/56
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Jg. 8

65-15338-255

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 28 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Coholan

Plant Takes Back Admitted Ex-Spy

NEWARK, N. J., May 29 (AP)—The Atlas Refinery Co. today agreed to readmit to its Newark plant a chemist who testified that he once was a Soviet spy.

Thomas L. Black, the chemist on loan to Atlas from the P. H. Helle Co., of Worcester, Mass., was told to leave the plant May 18, just twenty-four hours after he testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The reinstatement was announced by Arthur F. Schroeder Jr., president of Atlas, who had asked Black to leave. He said, however, that some of the company's employees still have qualms about working with Black.

"Under the circumstances," he said, the company has invited Robert Morris, counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, to speak to the employees Friday at noon, when Black returns to work.

The speech, Mr. Schroeder said, will be in regard to "the significance of Mr. Black's contributions to the national interest through his testimony to the Senate subcommittee." The decision to readmit Black, the president said, came after study of the chemist's testimony before the subcommittee and after a "very satisfactory conference" with F. B. I. agents.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

DATED 5/30/56
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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65-15338-256

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MAY 31 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Cololan

Says Spies Get 'Higher-up' Aid

A research chemist who nearly lost his job after testifying before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee said today Soviet spies are still getting "protection" from high government officials.

Thomas L. Black, 48, a self-admitted former Communist agent, got his job back yesterday with the Atlas Refinery Co., Newark, after a Senate investigator personally intervened with the company.

"We would never have been able to do half what we set out to do as Communist party members without the help of people in high places," Black said.

Robert Morris, the subcommittee's chief counsel, hinted that Black had named many of his former "protectors." He spied on U. S. industry for 17 years for the Soviets.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. *Journal American*
DATED *6-2-56*
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Righted.

P3

65-15338-257

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6 JUN 4 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	
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#

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : S.A.C., N.Y. (65-15338)

FROM : S.A. LEO H. FRUTKIN

SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK N.G.
ESPIONAGE, — R.

DATE

6-19-56

On 6-19-56 [REDACTED] b7d [REDACTED] b7d

Spying Hyman G. Lake, [REDACTED], 27, advised that there were two projects of a classified nature at Spying Hyman G. during the war which involved tracking aircraft — one was for Navy, the other was for Air Force. He described each as follows: —

① Navy Contract

MARK 14 Gun Sight

It was mounted on a Navy vessel for anti-aircraft work. Its mechanism was

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1.5-15338

259

Colonel [REDACTED]

based on 2 gyros attached to mirrors which enabled the gunner to obtain the lead angle on enemy aircraft.

This device was first placed on the anti-aircraft gun itself but the smoke from the gun interfered with the tracking.

Therefore they took the Mark 14 and fitted it into the Mark 5-1 Fire Control System as a component of it. This

Mark 5-1 (and Mark 14) was located about 30 feet from the gun on board the ship.

Later the Mark 14 became known as the Mark 63. It is de-classified now.

(It was not mounted on the airplane but was mounted on a naval vessel.)

Right up to the end of the war modifications of the Mark 14 were still being worked on.

② Air Force Contact (not for Navy)

K14. Gun Sight

This was a modification of the British Mark II. It operated on a single gyro mounted on a airplane. It would pick up enemy aircraft in a mirror and the sights would be adjusted according to the known wing span of the enemy plane.

It was worked on to the end of the war. Now declassified.

note:

No Navy contact called for aiming devices to be mounted on planes.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15338)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4074)

SUBJECT: THOMAS LESSING BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: Newark

DATE: 1/15/57

In June, 1956, a series of six articles by the subject and EUGENE LYONS were published in the "New York Daily Mirror." The articles were entitled, "I Was A Red Spy." The first article appeared in the "New York Sunday Mirror" of 6/10/56, and an article appeared each day ending with the article in the issue of 6/15/56.

It is suggested that you advise whether these articles were forwarded to the Bureau.

The Philadelphia Office has requested copies of these articles. It is desired that efforts be made to obtain a copy of each issue of the "Daily Mirror" for June 10 through 15, 1956, and that photostats be prepared so that three copies of each issue can be furnished this office.

2 - New York (RM)
1 - Newark

FCZ/mam
(3)

Chief Clerk:

Reopen Case

Origin

65-15338

NEWARK

1-17-57

a28
26

65-15338-262

assign →

R.W. CORTOGAN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15338) DATE: 1/15/57

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4074)

SUBJECT: THOMAS LESSING BLACK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: Newark

In June, 1956, a series of six articles by the subject and EUGENE LYONS were published in the "New York Daily Mirror." The articles were entitled, "I Was A Red Spy." The first article appeared in the "New York Sunday Mirror" of 6/10/56, and an article appeared each day ending with the article in the issue of 5/15/56.

It is suggested that you advise whether these articles were forwarded to the Bureau.

The Philadelphia Office has requested copies of these articles. It is desired that efforts be made to obtain a copy of each issue of the "Daily Mirror" for June 10 through 15, 1956, and that photostats be prepared so that three copies of each issue can be furnished this office.

2 - New York (RM)
1 - Newark

FCZ/mam
(3)

65-15338-262

asB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York
FROM : SA ROBERT W. COHOLAN
SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK
ESPIONAGE-R

DATE: 1-28-57

It is requested that the phot. lab make three photostatic copies of serials 248, 252, 249, 250, 253, 254. The photostatic copies will be furnished to the Newark office.

Photographic Work
Completed on 1/29/57
By Photo Lab. N. Y. Field Division

65-15338-263

JAN 30 1957

-263-

SAC, NEWARK (65-4074)

2/6/57

307 SAC, NEW YORK (65-15338)

THOMAS L. BLACK, was
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO: NEWARK)

ReNewark letter to NY, 1/15/57.

Enclosed for the assistance of the Newark Office,
are three Photostats of a series of articles captioned,
"I was a Red Spy", which appeared in the "NY Daily Mirror",
6/10/56 through 6/15/56. These articles were written by
subject and EUGENE LYONS.

These articles were not furnished to the Bureau. RUC

2-Newark (65-4074) (Encs. 3)
①-New York (65-15338)

2/11/57
Chief Clerk:

Close Case on this

105#6

2/6/57

RWC:aei
(3)

65-15338-264

PAGE TWO

Norfolk is requested to present these facts to appropriate USA.

KELLY

LEB 8 22 PM '61
BT
ENDING LINE

LEB 4 5 34 PM '61
BT
ENDING LINE

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58934)

6/13/57

SAC, BALTIMORE

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1712)

JOHN GULCK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: Baltimore

65-1529-1794

Re Baltimore letter dated 1/25/57.

It is to be noted that the activities of unknown subject, was. PAUL SMITH, PAUL PETERSON, pertained to the period 1935-1936. Attempts to obtain photographs of subject that were taken during that period have been unsuccessful.

Enclosed for the New York Office are a series of photographs taken 6/6/57, of above captioned individual, obtained by discreet photo surveillance.

The New York Office is requested to show the enclosed photographs to HARRY GOLD and THOMAS L. BLACK for identification, and return the photographs to the Baltimore Office.

JOHN GULCK is described as follows:

Sex
Race
Complexion
Eyes
Hair
Height
Weight
Born

Class: O

Male
White
Fair
Blue
Gray
5'8"

190 lbs.

Aalborg, Denmark

2/3/1900 or 3/2/1900

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF class
DATE 3/28/78

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 3 - New York (Encls. 32) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Baltimore

JWO:jmc
(6) CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 4913
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-15338-265

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58934)

6/20/57

to SAC, NEW YORK

JOHN GULCK, was
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO: BALTIMORE)

Re Baltimore letter, 6/13/57.

Forwarded herewith for Philadelphia and Newark is one copy each of referenced letter. Also enclosed for Philadelphia are the photographs mentioned in referenced letter. These photographs should be displayed to HARRY GOLD at Lewisburg Penitentiary, after which they should be forwarded to Newark for display to THOMAS L. BLACK.

- 2 - Bureau (65-58934)(RM)
- 1 - Baltimore (65-1712)(RM)
- 2 - Newark (Enc.1)(RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Encs.33)(RM)
- ① - NY 65-15338 (THOMAS L. BLACK)
- 1 - NY (JOHN GULCK)

(6)

65-15338

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

65-15338-266

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58934)

DATE: 8/1/57

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4919)

SUBJECT: JOHN GULCK, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

- Baltimore

Re Baltimore letter to Bureau, 6/13/57, New York letter to Bureau, 6/20/57, and Philadelphia letter to Bureau, 7/10/57.

On 7/31/57 the photographs of the subject were exhibited to THOMAS L. BLACK by SA FREDERICK C. ZINCK.

BLACK advised that, while there are possibly some slight similarities in facial characteristics of the subject and the man he knew over 20 years ago as PAUL PETERSON, he is almost positive that they are not identical. He advised that he felt certain that if he saw an old photograph of the subject, he could state definitely whether or not they could be identical. He said that subject's nose appears to have a slight bump on the bridge, which PAUL's nose did not have. Also, he said he is almost certain PAUL was no more than 5'7" in height. He remembers that PAUL spoke with a soft voice and a slight accent. Also, when walking, PAUL took shorter steps than the average man. BLACK felt that these characteristics could be considered in eliminating subject as being identical with PAUL.

BLACK stated that the reason he could not definitely say that subject is not identical with the man he knew as PAUL is that in 20 years a person's appearance can change considerably.

The photographs are being returned to Baltimore as enclosures with a copy of this letter.

RUC.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Baltimore (65-1712) (32 Encls.) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (65-5174) (info) (RM)
1-New York (65-15338) (info) (RM)
1-Newark

FCZ:AM
(6)

65-15338-267

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 5 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-57913)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-3923) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JOSEPH KATZ, aka
ESP-R
OO:NY

DATE: 12/20/74

Re: Newark airtel, 11/15/74.

Address of ALEX BILAWSKI should be Apartment 8,
4211 Church St., Clarkston, Ga., and not Chruch as carried
in referenced airtel.

Based on the fact that all logical investigation
has been completed within the Newark Division, Newark is
placing this case in an RUC status.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6428
3/16/78

- 3 - Bureau
 - 1 - 65-59181 (BLACK)
- 3 - New York (65-14918)
 - 1 - 65-153380 (BLACK)
- 2 - Newark
 - 1 - 65-4074

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF declared
DATE EW 12/23/74

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on pay Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, NEWARK (65-4074)

10/1/57

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15338)

THOMAS L. BLACK
ESPIONAGE - R
OO:NEWARK

JACOB ISRAEL FASS, 177 East Railway Ave., Paterson, NJ, Armory 4-7943, when interviewed at the NYO, FBI, on 9/11/57, relative to GERALD DAVID SMOLIAR, (NY 100-130854) furnished the following information regarding THOMAS L. BLACK, a former associate of FASS:

THOMAS L. BLACK has a large quantity of personal effects stored in the Van Poznak Warehouse, 92 Howard St., Newark, NJ. The storage charges have been unpaid for sometime, and the warehouse sent a communication to FASS requesting the address of BLACK, inasmuch as they wanted to dispose of his personal effects. FASS related that BLACK's personal effects consisted of books, equipment, and miscellaneous items.

A review of BLACK's file in the NYO reflects that BLACK was interviewed by the Newark Office, and that the most recent contact with him by the Newark Office was on 7/31/57.

The above is for the information of the Newark Office. No action is contemplated by the NYO in this matter.

- 2 - Newark (65-4074)
- 1 - NY 65-15457 (JACOB FASS) (6)
- 1 - New York (65-15338)

VJA:cas
(4)

65-15338-268A

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OCT 2 - 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	

arB

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 5/19/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-57913)
(ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (65-3923) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JOSEPH KATZ, aka
ESP-R
(OO:NEWARK)Re Newark airtel to the Bureau, 2/6/75.
New York airtel to the Bureau, 5/14/75.

For information, investigation requested in referenced New York airtel is contained in referenced Newark airtel, copies of which were provided to New York files 65-14918 and New York 65-15338.

~~SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY 2046
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 3
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON IndefiniteAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 5/21/75
DECLASSIFIED BY 65X
10/18/753-Bureau
(1-65-59181) (BLACK)
1-Atlanta (65-1407)
3-New York (65-14913)
(1-65-15338) (BLACK)
2-Newark
(1-65-4074)
PHC/ghm
(9)

15338-292

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1975	
FBI - NEW YORK	

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 9/27/77 88/teeApproved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : SAC (65-15338)

FROM : SA RICHARD F. MC CARTHY (#38)

SUBJECT: THOMAS LESSING BLACK
ESP - R

DATE:

SEP 8 1975

Referenced New York communications relative to this matter in the JOSEPH KATZ case.

This is to record that THOMAS LESSING BLACK was interviewed by SA RICHARD F. MC CARTHY of the New York Office, and a representative of the Bureau from the Atlanta Office on 8/8/75 and 8/9/75. The results of these interviews are set forth in NYfile 65-14913.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3137
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1 - 65-14913

65-15338-275

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SEP 8 1975	
FBI - NEW YORK	



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27