DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

NIKOLA TESLA

100-2237 156 pages
REFERENCES 96 pages

252 TOTAL PAGES

XXX

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Main Investigative File
156 pages
Department of Justice,
Attn. Mr. C. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The appended article was printed in the New York Times issue of Aug. 22, 1940 and if based on proven facts, should be of vital importance to the War Department as well as to that of other nations now controlled by insane dictators.

If, as the author states, the teleforce has been perfected by Nikola Tesla, it would be a measure of foresightfulness to insure this constant guarding against his molested, possibly kidnapped and tortured, by alien enemies for the purpose of seizing the secret of such an invaluable instrument of war and/or defense.

The foregoing is offered just in case the article and its inferences have not been called to your attention.

Very truly yours,
"Death Ray" for Planes

Nikola Tesla, one of the truly great inventors who celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on July 10, tells the writer that he stands ready to divulge to the United States Government the secret of his "teleforce," with which, he said, airplane motors would be melted at a distance of 250 miles, so that an invisible Chinese Wall of Defense would be built around the country against any attempted attack by an enemy air force, no matter how large.

This "teleforce," he said, is based on an entirely new principle of physics that "no one has ever dreamed about," different from the principle embodied in his inventions relating to the transmission of electrical power from a distance, for which he has received a number of patents. This new type of force, said Mr. Tesla, would operate through a beam one-hundred-millionth of a square centimeter in diameter, and could be generated from a special plant that would cost no more than $2,000,000 and could take only about three months to construct.

A dozen such plants, located at strategic points along the coast, according to Mr. Tesla, would be enough to defend the country against all possible aerial attack. The beam would fry any engine, whether Diesel or gasoline-driven, and would also ignite the explosives aboard any bomber. No possible defense against it could be devised, he asserted, as the beam would be all-penetrating.

High Vacuum Eliminated

The beam, he states, involves four new inventions, two of which have already been tested. One of these is a method and apparatus...
October 1, 1940

Dear [Name],

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 24, 1940, together with its enclosure.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

All information contained herein is unclassified.

2-2-80 by [Signature]
FBI NYC 1-12-43 11-06 PM WBC
DIRECTOR VEST

UNSUBS --- EQUIPMENT, EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH OF NIKOLA TESLA CEASED, M. RETEL UNDER ABOVE HEADING TO THE BUREAU FROM THIS OFFICE DATED JAN NINE LAST. INQUIRY DEVELOPS THAT TESLA DIED JAN EIGHT, RATHER THAN THURSDAY, JAN SEVEN, AS STATED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE. ON THE NIGHT OF JAN EIGHT, SAVAK KOSANOVICH, GEORGES CLARK, AND KENNETH SWEENEY VISITED TESLA-S HOTEL WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF SHAW WALKER CO. IN ORDER TO OPEN THE SAFE IN THE ROOM OF TESLA. KOSANOVICH LATER REPORTED TO WALTER GORSUCH, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN, NYC, THAT HE WENT INTO THE ROOM IN ORDER TO SEARCH FOR A WILL OF TESLA. KOSANOVICH AND THE OTHERS MADE THE SEARCH OF THE SAFE IN THE PRESENCE OF THREE ASST MANAGERS OF HOTEL NEW YORKER AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN CONSULATE, IDENTITIES OF LATTER NOT YET KNOWN. AFTER THE SAFE WAS OPENED, SWEENEY, TOOK FROM THE SAFE A BOOK CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS SENT TO TESLA ON THE OCCASION OF HIS SEVENTY FIFTH BIRTHDAY. THIS BOOK WAS ARRANGED FOR TESLA BY SWEENEY. KOSANOVICH TOOK FROM THE ROOM THREE PICTURES OF TESLA, TWO BEING ENLARGED NEWSPAPER PICTURES. ACCORDING TO MANAGERS OF HOTEL AND KOSANOVICH HIMSELF, NOTHING ELSE WAS REMOVED FROM THE ROOM OR SAFE. THE SAFE WAS THEN CLOSED UNDER A NEW COMBINATION, WHICH COMBINATION IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF KOSANOVICH. ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN NINE, GORSUCH AND FITZGERALD OF ALIEN PROPERTY CONTROL WENT TO HOTEL AND SEIZED ALL THE PROPERTY OF TESLA, CONSISTING OF ABOUT TWO TRUCKLOADS OF MATERIAL, SEALED ALL ARTICLES AND TRANSFERRED THEM TO THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. NYC, WHERE THEY ARE NOW LOCATED AT THAT TIME THERE WERE ALSO IN THIS WAREHOUSE APPROXIMATELY THIRTY BARRELS AND BUNDLES BELONGING TO TESLA WHICH HAD BEEN THERE SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. THESE HAVE ALSO BEEN SEALED AND ARE NOW UNDER ORDERS OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN. IN VIEW OF FACT TESLA IS A US NATURALIZED CITIZEN, ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN FEELS THAT ITS JURISDICTION OVER PROPERTY IS DOUBTFUL BUT FEELS THAT NO OTHER AGENCY WILL BE ABLE TO GET ACCESS TO THIS PROPERTY FOR AT LEAST TWO DAYS.

REDATIONS ON THIS PAGE ARE NOT FOIA DELETIONS
PAGE TWO

AFTER THAT TIME IT IS POSSIBLE THAT A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR WILL BE
APPOINTED FOR THE PROPERTY WHO MAY TAKE THE PROPERTY INTO HIS CUS-
TODY. TESLA ALSO HAD SOME PROPERTY, ALLEGEDLY CONSIDERED TO BE A WORKING MODEL OF AN INVENTION IN
A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX IN GOVERNOR CLINTON HOTEL IN NY. INQUIRY SHOWS
THAT THIS WAS PLACED HERE BY TESLA IN NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AS SECURITY
FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS OWED HOTEL. THIS BILL IS STILL OWED AND HOTEL
APPEARS UNWILLING TO RELEASE THIS PROPERTY TO ANYONE AT LEAST UNTIL
XXX DEBT IS PAID, BUT THIS OFFICE WILL BE ADVISED IF ANYONE ATTEMPTS
TO PAY BILL AND OBTAIN PROPERTY. CONCERNING TESLA HOTEL MANAGERS RE-
PORT HE WAS VERY ECCENTRIC AND NEE X NOT MENTALLY DERANGED DURING
PAST TEN YEARS AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF HE HAS CREATED ANYTHING OF VALUE
DURING THAT TIME, ALTHOUGH TO THAT HE PROBABLY WAS A VERY BRILLIANT
INVENTOR. THEREFORE, ANY NOTES OF VALUE WERE PROBABLY THOSE MADE
PRIOR TO THAT TIME. XOSANOVICH IS A NEPHEW OF TESLA WHO DESCRIBED
HIMSELF AS FORMERLY QUOTE YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF STATE UNQUOTE AND NOW
QUOTE XXXX PRESIDENT OF EASTERN AND CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD REP-
RESENTING YUGOSLOVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, AND GREECE, QUOTE.
SWEETZER IS A WRITER FOR POPULAR MECHANICS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS WHO
IS DESIROUS OF PUBLISHING A BIOGRAPHY OF TESLA AND THEREFORE WOULD
LIKE TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF HIS NOTES FOR THIS WORK. CLARK IS EMPLOYED
BY RCA AND WOULD ALSO PROVIDE STORAGE ROOM FOR TESLAS EFFECTS IN ORDER
TO USE THEM IN WRITING A BIOGRAPHY. TESLA AT ONE TIME REPORTED TO BE
WORKING ON EXPERIMENTS FOR YUGOSLAVIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. IT IS
DESIRABLE THAT BUREAU ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER IT IS INTERESTED FURTHER
IN THIS PROPERTY FOR PURPOSES OF TAKING CONTROL OF IT. SUGGEST THAT,
IN VIEW OF FACT THAT THE NOTES AND OTHER MATERIAL WOULD BE HIGHLY TECH-
NICAL IN CHARACTER AND FOR THAT REASON XXXX COULD NOT BE REVIEWED
EXCEPT BY A TRAINED PERSON THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DEVEL-

OPMENT MIGHT BE INTERESTED.

FOXWORTH

END NYC S2 WHS

HOLD WA R 2 RSG

REDACIONS ON THIS PAGE ARE NOT
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EXPERIMENTS AND TESLA, DECEASED. ESPIONAGE - M. NIKOLA TESLA, ON STANDING SCIENTISTS IN THE ELECTRICAL FIELD, DIED SEVENTEEN FORTY THREE AT THE HOTEL NEW YORKER, NEW YORK. LIFETIME, HE CONDUCTED MANY EXPERIMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL POWER AND WHAT IS NOW CALLED THE DEATH RAY. ACCORDING TO INFORMATION FURNISHED TO SPANEL, A DISTANT RELATIVE OF TESLA, NAMED SAVA KOSANOVICH, WHO WAS INTENSELY DISLIKED BY TESLA, IS TAKING STEPS TO ACQUIRE THESE IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND PLANS. SPANEL BELIEVES THERE IS A STRONG LIKELIHOOD THAT KOSANOVICH WILL MAKE THIS MATERIAL AVAILABLE TO THE ENEMY. SPANEL ADVISED C TWO HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, AS WELL AS MR. MORKIN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON, CONCERNING THE ABOVE. SPANEL WAS ALSO IN TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH DR. D LOZADO, ONE OF THE ADVISORS TO VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE CONCERNING THIS MATTER, AND LOZADO TOLD SPANEL THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS VITALY INTERESTED IN THE EFFECTS OF TESLA AND ASKED FOR SPANEL TO LOSE NO TIME IN DOING ALL HE COULD TO PRESERVE THEM. BLOYCE FITZGERALD, AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WHO HAD BEEN CLOSE TO TESLA DURING HIS LIFE, ADVISED THE NEW YORK OFFICE THAT ON JANUARY SEVENTH, NINETEEN SEVENTY THREE, SAVA KOSANOVICH, GEORGE CLARK, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE MUSEUM AND LABORATORY FOR RCA, AND KENNETH SWEZEY OF ONE SIX THREE MILTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NY, WENT TO TESLA ROOMS IN THE NEW YORKER, AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A LOCKSMITH BROKE INTO A SAFE WHICH TESLA HAD IN HIS ROOMS IN WHICH HE KEPT SOME OF HIS VALUABLE PAPERS, INCLUDING IMPORTANT ELECTRICAL FORMULAE, DESIGNS, ET CETERA. WITHIN THE PAST MONTH, TESLA TOLD FITZGERALD THAT HIS EXPERIMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WIRELESS TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL POWER HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND PERFECTED.
FITZGERALD also knows that Tesla has conceived and built a revolutionary type of torpedo which is not presently in use by any of the nations. It is FitzGerald's belief that this design has not been made available to any nation up to the present time. From statements made to FitzGerald by Tesla, he knows that the complete plans and specifications and explanation of the basic theories of these things have some place in the personal effects of Tesla. He also knows that Tesla has a working model of Teslas which cost more than ten thousand dollars to build in a safety deposit box belonging to Tesla and Governor Clinton in a New York hotel, and President FitzGerald believes this model has to do with the so-called death ray or the wireless transmission of electrical current. Tesla has also told FitzGerald in conversations that he has some eighty trunk cases containing transcripts and plans having to do with experiments performed by him. The Bureau is requested to advise immediately what, if any, action should be taken concerning this matter by the New York Field Station.

Foxworth

Correction: Throughout the entire teleotype the name that should appear is FitzGerald, not FitzGerald as it sometimes is spelled.
Nikola Tesla, one of the world's outstanding electrical engineers, died at his residence in New York City, on January 7, 1943. In the course of his life he conducted many experiments with respect to the transmission of electrical energy by means of radio and what is commonly called the 'death ray' in respect to the wireless transmission of electrical energy, were commenced to have been completed and perfected, and Tesla had also conceived and developed a revolutionary type of torpedo which is not in use by nations at the present time. The specifications, explanations of the basic principles, and working models of Tesla's scientific endeavors are reported to be extremely valuable. Tesla is reported to have some 80 trunks in different places containing transcripts and plans having to do with his experiments as well as a working model of one of his developments in the safety deposit box at the Governor Clinton Hotel.

Information concerning Tesla's experiments was reported to the New York Office by A. M. Spang and Bryce Fitzgerald, the latter an electrical engineer who had been quite close to Tesla. Both of these individuals have indicated that no steps have been taken to preserve Tesla's records and models or to keep them from falling into the hands of individuals sympathetic to the Axis powers.

Tesla has a distant relative by the name of Sara Kosanovich, whom he intensely disliked. Kosanovich is reported to be taking steps to get possession of these important documents and plans, and Spang believes there is a strong likelihood that Kosanovich will make such information available to the enemy. On January 7, 1943, Kosanovich, accompanied by George Clark, in charge of the Museum and Laboratory for RCA, and Kenneth Mcnally of Brooklyn, New York, entered Tesla's rooms at the Hotel New Yorker, where, with the aid of a locksmith, they broke into a safe in which Tesla kept some of his valuable papers, including important electrical formula, designs, etc.
The New York Office was instructed to dispose of the matter up with the State's Attorney in New York City with the possibility of taking Kosanovich into custody on a burglary charge and obtaining the various papers which Kosanovich is reported to have taken from Tesla's office. It was pointed out that any activities pursued by the State's Attorney should be handled in a most secret fashion in order to avoid any publicity with respect to Tesla's inventions. The New York Office was also instructed to the Surrogate Court in order that stops could be placed against his hotel and any other points, in particular, the safes and any boxes that he may have in order that no one may enter them without an agent representative being present and every precaution taken to preserve the secrecy of Tesla's inventions. The New York Office is to keep the Bureau advised of all developments.

Respectfully,

D. L. Ladd

F. M. C. Smith

This work is now complete.

Customian is to

Miss around in it.

End
On Friday, January 8th, Mr. L. M. C. Smith called me in connection with the death of Nikola Tesla. He advised me that he was concerned about the possibility of enemy agents confiscating some of the trunks of Tesla, who had died on January 7th. He understood that the War Department was interested in this matter and that apparently the Alien Property Custodian's office was taking some action. He desired to know whether the Bureau would take some steps to refrain relatives of Tesla from taking the contents of his trunks and whether the Bureau would seize possession of the trunks. Mr. Smith indicated that he was talking to the Alien Property Custodian along the same lines. I told him that in view of the fact he was going to handle the matter with the Alien Property Custodian's office, there did not appear to be any action which the Bureau could or should take.

Edw. A. Tamm
Mr. J. E. Hauser
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hauser,

I am a student of the Milwaukee School of Engineering, studying Electrical Engineering. I am also interested in the life and work of Nikola Tesla. I understand that at the time of his death, your department took his manuscript and experiment data for national security. I am preparing a paper to be presented before the student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on Tesla.

If it is possible, I would appreciate a copy of material bearing on Tesla's life and methods of experiment.

April 16, 1948
This information would help me in a better presentation of this paper and consequent greater appreciation of his work in the field of science.

I know that a part of experiments and theories have a secret classification, and I do not expect any of it.

I am interested in "Current Current Transmission" as the basis of my thesis for graduation. If it is possible to obtain this information, I would be very grateful.

Yours very truly,
April 3, 1930

Reference is made to your inquiry by telephone on March 29, 1950, concerning certain technical papers which belonged to the late Nikola Tesla.

From an examination of our files, we have been able to determine that this Bureau has never been in possession, as had been indicated to you, of a copy of Dr. Tesla's papers.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

100-225-7-224H
Director, FBI
SAC, New York

April 17, 1950

Memorandum dated April 3 last.

On April 7, 1950, agents of this office interviewed Mr. J.W. FOTTS, Vice President of the Manhattan Warehouse and Storage Company, 52nd Street & 7th Avenue, New York City, and at that time Mr. FOTTS advised that the rules of his firm required that all persons gaining access to goods stored by Manhattan must fill out an appropriate form setting forth their names, date of visit, and reason for requesting access to the goods.

In a review of the files pertaining to the storage of the effects of NIKOLA TESLA, Mr. FOTTS revealed that only one such visit had been made by persons outside of the management of Manhattan Storage itself. This one occasion took place on January 26 and 27, 1943, at which time representatives of the Alien Propert, Custodian made a thorough review of the entire effects of the TESLA estate.

NIKOLA TESLA

The TESLA effects are stored in rooms 5J and 5L of Manhattan Storage's warehouse at 52nd Street & 7th Avenue, New York City. Mr. MICHAEL KINO, who stated he had been Floor Supervisor for approximately 10 years on the floor in question, stated that he could recall only the one occasion in early 1943 when an examination was made of the TESLA effects. He stated that at that time numerous photographs were taken by the examiners. His description of the equipment used would tend to show that a microfilm reproduction was made of some of the papers of the deceased scientist. Mr. KINO added that several of the group making the examination were U.S. Navy uniforms, and during the two days required to complete the examination the civilian assistants in the group were identified to him only as "FEDERAL AUTHORITIES." According to Mr. KINO, no other instance of microfilming of the records of the TESLA estate has taken place since that time.

It should be noted that the Bureau was informed of the examination mentioned above by New York letter (with attachments) dated October 17, 1945, entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; SAVA ROSANOVICH; Experiments & Research of NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased), Radioisotope."
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 105-1991

MR. POTTS stated that no inquiry had been received by Manhattan from
SABA N. KOSANOVICH, nor had Manhattan informed him, in any way, that an ex-
amination of the TESLA effects had been made by anyone. In fact, added MR.
POTTS, the only correspondence relating to the TESLA estate has been in the
form of bills for storage.

MR. POTTS stated that any personal inquiries regarding the estate would
of necessity be directed to him, and to date no such inquiries have been made.

Interviewing agents explained to MR. POTTS that the examination made,
as mentioned above, was not instigated by the Bureau, nor had the Bureau taken
part in that examination.

Unless advised to the contrary, this investigation is being placed in
a closed status, and no further investigative action is contemplated by this
office. CLOSED.
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Records  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In a manner of introduction, I wish to state that I am working toward a degree in Electrical Engineering at the Institute of Technology of the University of Minnesota.

For several years, I have been engaged in a study of extensive compass and detail concerning the researches and writings of the late, world renowned scientist, Dr. Nikola Tesla. At considerable expense, I have acquired an extensive collection of materials relating to Dr. Tesla and his works which include:

1) Personal letters written by Tesla to his close friend.

2) Numerous periodicals, some of which are to be found in only a few libraries throughout the United States.

3) A few rare books which have now become "collector's items".

4) A collection of issued patents.

Although the items listed are considerable in number, the specific information desired is lacking.

As I understand it, because of the nature of Dr. Tesla's role in scientific developments, all research papers, patent applications, etc., were secured by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of Dr. Tesla's death in January of 1943.

The purpose of this seizure, as described in numerous articles, was to determine whether these papers contained suggestions leading toward advancements in the field of science.
Now it seems that sufficient time has elapsed for an investigation of this kind. If Dr. Tesla's estate has been released by the department in charge, any records that can be made available for examination will be welcomed.

A letter from Harold I. Baynton, Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, informed me that the Library of Congress listed certain works, writings and research studies prepared by the late Dr. Tesla. However, a letter addressed to the Library failed to bring results as the Library "has no files on the researches of Tesla".

A similar result was obtained from the Bureau of Naval Research and the Department of Commerce.

I am especially interested in the research work in which Tesla was engaged in his later years. There are various unpublished works, such as a 10-page typewritten statement presented in 1937 at a meeting of several well-known editors outlining his discoveries and giving a resume of his work in the fields of gravity and cosmic ray research, etc. Also, Tesla prepared various papers, one of which was in effort to secure the Pierre Gutzman Prize from the Institute of France. My inquiry is in effort to determine whether any of these documents, as well as others, are at this time available.

I will greatly appreciate any information in regard to any records which you may have.

Very truly yours,
August 26, 1952

With reference to your letter of August 16, 1952, our files disclose that the effects of Nikola Tesla were taken into custody at the time of his death by the Office of Alien Property, and not by this Bureau. Consequently, you may wish to communicate further with that agency, which may be addressed as follows: (65-47953)

Assistant Attorney General
Rowland F. Kirks
Director, Office of Alien Property
United States Department of Justice
101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General (with copy of Rowland F. Kirks

Director, Office of Alien Property
United States Department of Justice
101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE: No reference Bureau files on correspondent in Minnesota. 8-22-52...per
Office Memorandum  

TO:  

FROM:  

DATE: May 5, 1953  

SUBJECT: NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased) 

INFORMATION CONCERNING  

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 

called on the afternoon of May 4, 1953. 

stated that he had been reading a book entitled, "The Prodigal Genius - The Life of Nikola Tesla" by John J. O'Neill, whom was described as a science writer for a New York newspaper (publisher - Ives Washburn). noted in this book that Bureau Agents went to Tesla's room following his death on January 7, 1943, opened his safe, examined his papers, and took over his personal files. said this appeared on page 277. said that Tesla is the father of modern power engineering, being responsible for the invention of the A.C. generator, motor transmission, and other electrical engineering feats. He inquired (1) if the papers and works of Tesla were in the possession of the Bureau, and (2) if so, were they available for review in view of their scientific importance.

I told that the statement concerning the Bureau's taking Tesla's files did not seem very logical but that I would check on the matter.

The Bureau's files reflect that shortly after the death of Tesla in his hotel room in New York City on January 7, 1943, Sava Kosanovich, a distant relative, and other individuals entered his room and opened the safe, examining certain materials which he possessed. On January 8, 1943, Mr. L. M. C. Smith of the Department advised Mr. Tamm that he was concerned about the possibility of enemy agents confiscating some of the trunks of Tesla and apparently the Office of Alien Property Custodian was taking some action regarding these effects. Since the matter was being handled by the Office of Alien Property Custodian, the Bureau did not make any inquiries into this situation. (65-47955-6)

It is noted also that the Bureau received a letter dated April 16, 1943, from explaining that he was studying electrical engineering at the Milwaukee School of Engineering and  

65-47-52 

INDEXED:  

MAY 6, 1953 

22
was interested in the life and works of Tesla, stated that he understood at the time of Tesla's death the Bureau took his manuscripts and experiment data for national security. The Bureau on April 22, 1946, advised that the effects of Tesla were handled by the Office of Alien Property and not by the FBI. (65-47353-16)

I called this morning and told him that it was the office of Alien Property and not the FBI which took over the effects of Tesla following his death. Accordingly, I suggested that I might wish to communicate with the office of Alien Property for further information concerning this matter.

The book "Prodigal Genius - The Life of Nikola Tesla" is not in the Bureau Library. A copy is being obtained from the Library of Congress. It will be examined to determine specifically the reference made to the Bureau's taking these papers. At that time a determination can be made as to what further action should be taken.

Addendum: LLL:mer 5-14-53

Page 277 of the "Prodigal Genius - The Life of Nikola Tesla," describing Tesla's death, contains the following statement: "Operatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation came and opened the safe in his room and took the papers it contained, to examine them for a reported important secret invention of possible use in the war."

Since this work was published in 1944, it is not felt that any particular purpose would be served by raising an objection with the publishers at this time. The individual who raised the question, has been set straight and, therefore, no further action is being taken.
Office Memorandum

TO: Director, F.B.I.
SUBJECT: INFORMATION

DATE: 3/25/51

INFORMATION IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. GEORGE H. SCHERR, Jr., 1850 Ford Road, Rochelle, New York, advised that he received two letters from LELAND A. ANDERSON, 127 Seymour Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota, photostats of which are being furnished the Bureau and Minneapolis.

Mr. SCHERR stated that he was an associate of EDISON TESLA in 1914 and that for many years his father had been Dr. EDISON'S private secretary. Mr. SCHERR said that he never heard of LELAND A. ANDERSON, or did he ever hear of any of the names mentioned in ANDERSON'S letters.

Mr. SCHERR stated that he has quite a bit of EDISON'S writings in his possession and he didn't know whether or not they would be of value to a foreign government.

No further action is being taken by the M.K. Office, F.B.I.

Encs. (29)
1. Minneapolis (and Encs.)

EXP. PROC.
Mr. George H. Scheriff, Jr.
145 Schenectady Road
Westchester, New York

Dear Mr. Scheriff:

re: The life and work of Dr. Nikola Tesla.

Recently, I have formed an organization in name and honor of Dr. Tesla in cooperation with several people who were intimately associated with Tesla during his lifetime, and with others who are interested in Dr. Tesla and his achievements from a scientific and historical standpoint. (See enclosed brochure.) I have had some difficulty locating a few of Tesla's associates, and the name of George Scheriff is among them. Therefore, it is my sincere hope that you, Mr. Scheriff, are the person I seek as having been associated with Tesla.

I have personally studied the works of Tesla for a number of years, being particularly interested in elaborating upon his researches regarding high-tension radiant beams. Through some travel and other efforts, I have been fortunate to locate many original collections of Tesla's correspondence and manuscripts, and in a few cases obtained a number of interesting items.

I was in New York a short time ago on business, and while there I visited Mr. Kenneth X. Sweezey. He intends to undertake some significant work on behalf of Tesla in the near future, and since he knew Tesla for so many years during his later life, it will be handled with great understanding.

I hope that you may have some interest in the work which I have initiated on behalf of Dr. Tesla. There are many matters that I wish to discuss with you, provided of course, that you are the Mr. Scheriff related to the Tesla story. I would be most happy to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and will send you all publications of the organization if you wish to receive them.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

February 3, 1954
To Those Who Are Interested in the Life and Work of
Dr. NIKOLA TESLA

Following the death of Dr. Nikola Tesla on the 7th of January, 1943, Mr. John J. O'Neill, former Science Editor of the New York Times, published a biography of Nikola Tesla for the first time. Despite his tremendous achievements with which his name was world-wide famous in scientific circles, even those closely associated with the media of science and engineering discovered a remarkable story not generally known of the brilliant mind Tesla whose sensitive personality and solitude kept his face in a shadow.

The TESLA INTERNATIONAL organization is being established in the United States in name and honor of Dr. Nikola Tesla by those sharing a mutual interest in his life and work. The organization has as its objective the promulgation of the truths about Nikola Tesla that a full recognition be made for the fundamental research work on the effects of currents of high frequency and high potential, and for his achievements in the realms of electricity, power transmission and telecommunication. It would be the duty of the organization to be in all its power that the name of Tesla win in the eyes of the nation the just deserving of a true American for his contributions to science, industry, and to this country.

A Journal of the TESLA INTERNATIONAL organization will be beginning the month of November, 1943. In addition to being of present historical interest related to Tesla the journal will include:

1) A formal record of all those who have an interest in the Tesla organization and with their Report on its activities

2) An opportunity of subscribing to the records of the organization through the motion of the Journal

3) A comprehensive bibliography and synopsis of all available data concerning Tesla, which would include a chronology of the various collections of Teslian material newly known, such a list will be of particular importance to scholars in the research field

4) A presentation of this material in printed writings and analyses of Tesla's technical research station as they become available

The Journal of the TESLA INTERNATIONAL organization will be forthcoming at intervals of 1 to 2 months. Subscription rate is $1.00 per year for 10 issues. Membership in the TESLA INTERNATIONAL organization is concurrent with subscription to the Journal.
February 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Serich,

It was so very rewarding to receive your reply concerning Dr. Nikola Tesla. I have initiated an undertaking on behalf of Tesla because I feel that in all right and justice something should be done to perpetuate the name of Tesla and see to it that his name becomes a part of the heritage of this nation. A great task perhaps, but as time goes on I believe the name of Tesla will become more significant in scientific developments. I hope that you may have an interest in the organization which I have proposed and established, and I will be honored to have you as a member. The organization is presently set up on the basis of those having a mutual interest in Tesla, with a free exchange of information between members. The first two issues of the journal of the organization are being sent to you under separate cover, and should reach you in a day or two.

Some other members which may be of interest to you are: Rabbi Karlin, Dorothy Sterritt, Kenneth Swezey and W. W. Alwine. The recent deaths of John O'Neill and Edwin Armstrong were very unexpected, and it is with a great sadness that I received the news and loss of these two members.

Do you know if Mr. Lowenstein and a daughter? The reason I ask is that a woman visited Mr. O'Neill before his death and told him that she inherited a great amount of Tesla's from his father—whom I presume to be Mr. Lowenstein. This woman was afraid of disclosing the information by reason of her mistaken action and fear that she would be robbed by the army. You see, Mr. O'Neill related to me that a few army officials visited his home with insistent requests for information. Of course, all this sort of government interest was aroused by Tesla's "Death-Ray" rumors, passed on by enterprising journalists. Well, the result of all this is that she refused to give Mr. O'Neill her married name—only that she married a former prince no less, and moved to some old city in Italy. If this woman has the amount of material that Mr. O'Neill indicated, it would certainly be important to locate her.

I believe that one of the valuable efforts of the Tesla organization would be to catalog every piece of information concerning Tesla. I have made a beginning effort along this line, and I hope that before too long all collections of Tesla's may be located, cataloged, and reproduced for fear of eventual loss. Through Mary A. Benjamin (of Walter R. Benjamin Autographs in New York) I have obtained a number of significant items of correspondence between Tesla and Robert U. Johnson. The entire collection of correspondence with Mr. Johnson numbers in excess of 70 pieces. I share this collection with Mrs.
Chris M. McNamara of Long Island. The period of this correspondence was from 1944-1953. Mrs. McNamara has another series of correspondence between Tesla and Vincent Sylvester Bierock which is very interesting in that it is from a period later in Tesla's life. If you wish to receive any additional copies from these collections I will be happy to send them to you.

I am interested to learn whether you have collected any mementoes, correspondence, book, writings, etc., of Tesla. For a long while I have been trying to locate a copy of the brochure which Tesla issued the first week of February, 1914. It came in a large square envelope bearing a large red wax seal with the initials "H.T." stamped thereon. What a matter of these were distributed throughout New York and elsewhere to the Tesla enterprise in an effort to secure financial backing for the tower and power plant erected at Wardenclyffe, Long Island. You no doubt know of the procedure of which I speak. I thought it would be interesting to reproduce this brochure and distribute it among various sections of the Tesla organization as mementoes. Although I have written and inquired about this brochure extensively, I have not been able to locate a copy. Did you ever have one?

I have notes that in 1915 (the Tesla Centenary) some significant assistance may be obtained here in the United States in honor of Tesla. The Tesla Museum in Yugoslavia has obtained the Tesla manuscripts, which amount to 7 tons of apparatus, writings, etc. It is the intention (so stated) of the Museum to publish the entire writings of Tesla, including those in the inheritance, on the Tesla Centenary. I don't know what sort of political propaganda might be involved in this publishing, but it occurred to me that it may be expedient to arrange an advance publication in this country of the same kind works. Unfortunately, there is not much to gain by it; we are not a country concerned in this country's auroral phenomena in any important manner in the same way that we are in America or Britain. A development center in Ohio, if these manuscripts could be located there, would be much material for a development. However, in working with the Library of Congress in the question of a copy, the A.T. these manuscripts have won the most extensive review and thus far,

Knowing that you may be interested in the efforts of the Tesla-Museum and on behalf of Tesla and wish to associate yourself with it, I am,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Leland L. Anderson
127 Scoville Avenue Southeast
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
To members of the TELES INTERNATIONAL organization
and those interested in the works of
Dr. Nikola Tesla

Announcement

Please note:

'The Inventions and Writings of Nikola Tesla'

By

- Dr. Frederick Martin

It is with great pleasure that the TELES INTERNATIONAL organization announces the reprinting of this classic in scientific literature.

This comprehensive treatise on Tesla's significant work has been in high demand for this reissue. Prepublication price of the book is strictly limited; orders will not be repeated when the stock is exhausted. Copies ordering a copy of the book are advised to write immediately.

Cost of this issue of the original printing rate is only $4.00

Please note the limited availability of the book to members and
affiliates of the TELES INTERNATIONAL organization.
SAC, New York  
March 10, 1954  

RE: 15-0-4973  
Director, FBI  
100-2287-X-X1  

ERLAND L. ANDERSON  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DETAIL  

Attention:  

Ms. Elizabeth Anderson  

Enclosed is a copy of the report prepared by the former FBI employee, Edward J. Anderson, Jr., concerning the above-captioned individual. The report was prepared in response to a request from the FBI and was made available to your office by George K. Suhr, Jr. 

The report contains information that may be relevant to the ongoing investigation. Please review it carefully and provide any comments or feedback as appropriate. 

Attachment  

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-2-82 BY: L. J. 

Mailed 16  
MAR 10 1954  
COMM - FBI  

C:  

32
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Back in 1943, the local Alien Property Custodian searched through the belongings of the late electrical inventor, Nikola Tesla, stored in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse in New York City. Tesla had been a naturalized American for more than fifty years, so I believe that the search was made on the grounds that the property was to be sent to Yugoslavia, through Tesla's nephew and heir, Mr. Sava Kosanovic (Mr. Kosanovic had been Minister of State under the King's government, later became Ambassador to the United States from the present government, and is now a Minister serving in Belgrade).

According to the attorney who handled the Tesla estate, Mr. Philip Wittenberg, the Alien Property Custodian assured him that nothing had been held. I have a letter from the Office of Alien Property, dated March 15, 1955, which confirms this statement.

In gathering material to help in a nation-wide commemoration of Tesla's one hundredth birthday next year—which will be participated in by leading scientific and engineering societies, museums, and universities—I have just discovered, however, that Tesla's solid gold Edison Medal somehow vanished during that search.

As a friend who had known Tesla well during his last twenty years, I was with Mr. Kosanovic in Tesla's room in the Hotel New Yorker on the day he died. A safe expert was called in to unlock Tesla's safe. Among its contents were several honorary degrees, a volume of greetings which I had gathered for him on his seventy-fifth birthday, a bunch of keys, and the Edison Medal. We kept the book of greetings (I mentioned this at the time to the assistant manager of the hotel and later to a Mr. Gorsuch of the Alien Property Custodian's office), but everything else, including the medal and the keys, was replaced and the safe was locked. 

Except when it was inspected by the Alien Property Custodian, the safe was never reopened until it
If that is so, I thought that perhaps some of your men might remember the conditions under which the search was made and therefore might have a suggestion as to what could have happened to the medal. After this long time, I have no hope that the medal can actually be restored, and I am already trying to interest Americans in making a replacement. But future biographers might be spared a lot of wild guesses and wrong blaming if some hint could be obtained as to whether the original got lost, strayed, or stolen—and who might have been responsible.

With best regards and sincere appreciation for any help you can give,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

P.S.: I am enclosing an editorial from last month's POWER magazine which outlines Tesla's contribution to the electric power industry.
Strange Genius

ASK ANY GROUP of power men to name those who laid the foundation for today's electrical generation and distribution. You'll wind up with an impressive list—Edison, Brush, Thomson, Westinghouse, many others. But there is almost sure to be a significant omission.

Yet this forgotten man conceived the polyphase ac motor—still basic—and devised a suitable system of generation and distribution for applying it. To grasp the magnitude of this contribution, we must turn back to the 1880's when the electrical era was being born, and the "battle of the systems" held sway.

Arc lights and motors were being operated on constant-current series systems. Edison's Pearl Street generating station had opened in 1882, supplying incandescent lamps and, later, dc motors on a constant-potential system. Under the leadership of Westinghouse and Stanley, the advantages of ac distribution were demonstrated. But there was no successful ac motor.

In May, 1888, a young Yugo-Slav engineer, but four years in the United States, read a paper before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In it he described a new ac system. Its heart was the induction motor with its basic and beautiful concept of the rotating magnetic field. The man was Nikola Tesla, the system he described was destined to sweep the field.

With characteristic vision, George Westinghouse realized the fundamental importance of the polyphase ac system and acquired the basic patents. Its first impact on the general public was at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. There a 2-phase generator supplied motors and lamps, and, through rotary converters and motor-generators, a variety of dc equipment.

But it remained for the Niagara Falls power project to demonstrate in the most dramatic way possible that polyphase ac was the system of the future. Since 1886 when a charter to develop its power had been granted, the eyes of the world had been on Niagara. An international commission, headed by Lord Kelvin, had reviewed 17 proposals, found none acceptable. Later, just five years after Tesla's AIEE paper, it was officially decided to use the polyphase system.

In August, 1895, Niagara power was delivered to the first industrial customer and in 1896 ac transmission to Buffalo, 22 miles away, was begun. By that time, the steam turbine had been introduced in America and the modern age of electric power had truly opened.

For Nikola Tesla, these far-reaching inventions were but a beginning. Still to come was, brilliant work in high frequencies, thinking basic to much of today's radio art. Yet by the time of his death in 1943, both he and his work had begun to slip into obscurity. Why?

A man of flashing insights and enormous brilliance, Tesla was largely indifferent to the development of his ideas. This he left to others while he followed the lure of new challenges. In later years, his projects became more grandiose, his ways more mysterious, his pronouncements more Olympian. And working alone, as he did, he formed none of the institutional ties that help to perpetuate a record of accomplishment.

Next year—July 10, 1956—will be the 100th anniversary of Nikola Tesla's birth. It would be fitting for our engineering societies to commemorate this occasion, to acknowledge our debt to this strange and lonely genius who changed our world for the better.
RECOGNITION FOR TESLA

Largely thru a young American engineer's efforts, the world today is re-scanning the record and achievements of our inventive genius, Nikola Tesla. Of late, even the big-time magazines have devoted space to the amazing career and fascinating character of the pioneering electrical wizard.

The man behind this belated recognition for the one-time Serbian immigrant boy who made millions but died almost a pauper is Leland Anderson, head of the Tesla Society, which has headquarters at the University of Minnesota.

Thru travels, correspondence and detailed research, Mr. Anderson has dug up many friends of the late genius and induced them to join in his noble work. A good many of these are American-Serbians. They serve Mr. Anderson and he serves them, with information issued thru his TESLIAN publication. This is, at present, a mimeographed publication issued monthly which casts new light on the known life and record of the late Dr. Tesla.

The latest issue (March-June) informs of progress plans to honor Dr. Tesla even more. It also presents an account of a fascinating editorial, "Strange Genius", by the POWER magazine of the powerful McGraw-Hill publishing line. This editorial traces the introduction of Dr. Tesla's polyphase system described by Mr. Anderson, as the "most tremendous event in all engineering history."

Editorialist Louis A. Bowler, according to the TESLIAN, answers the perplexing question why, in view of Tesla's important discoveries, he fell short of the comparative popularity won by Edison and Bell. Then in closing, he suggests: "It would be fitting for our engineering societies, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Nikola Tesla's birth (July 10, 1956), to acknowledge our debt to this strange and lonely genius who changed our world for the better."

This appears to be just what Mr. Anderson was waiting for. For now, in the same issue of his TESLIAN, he has prepared a form to petition Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield to issue a Tesla commemorative stamp next year.
Nikola Tesla, a native of Yugoslavia, was a famous electrical inventor who died in New York City 1943 where he had lived for many years. In attached letter to Bureau dated 6-25-55 Kenneth M. Swezey, Brooklyn, New York, advises he is gathering material to help in a nation-wide commemoration of Tesla's hundredth birth anniversary in 1958. Swezey relates he was present when Tesla's safe was opened by friends after his death and advises the contents were thereafter replaced and then impounded by the United States Alien Property Custodian. Later the safe was removed to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to be installed in a Tesla Museum. Missing from Tesla's effects is a gold Edison medal he had been awarded. Swezey is seeking to locate the medal and has been advised by the Office of Alien Property (OAP) that OAP held none of Tesla's property. Swezey states he has heard the FBI assisted OAP in handling Tesla's effects while in storage, and accordingly, he asks whether Bureau could assist him in locating the Edison medal. He FBI's assistance to OAP Swezey mentions that in the Tesla biography ("The Prodigal Genius" - 1944) by John O'Neill it was stated FBI broke into Tesla's safe the day he died (1-8-43 to protect contents from enemy hands). Swezey notes this same comment appears in article ("The Genius Who Walked Alone") by Alfred H. Sinks in the June, 1955, "Coronet." Swezey says he knows FBI did not do this. Bureau did not enter into Tesla safe matter upon Department's advice it was being handled by OAP. Bureau previously aware of comment in O'Neill's book.

In 1945 Sinks requested for his use as Author data re Bureau's microfilm procedure. Was advised no such data available for publication.

Enclosures dated 6-20-55
100-2237
cc - 1 65-47653
Ticklers Mr. Bird
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Boardman
Memorandum For Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Swezey advising Bureau did not participate in the handling of Tesla's effects and that the matter was handled by OAP. Therefore, Bureau unable to be of assistance; that no action be taken relative to Sink's comment in "Coronet" article.
June 30, 1955

Mr. Kenneth M. Sweezy
263 Milton Street
Brooklyn 39, New York

Dear Mr. Sweezy:

With reference to your letter of June 25, 1955, our files disclose the effects of Nikola Tesla were taken into custody after his death by the Office of Alien Property and not by this Bureau.

Since we did not participate in the handling of Mr. Tesla's effects, we are unable to supply the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

June 30, 1955

NOTE:

A cover memorandum from Belmont to Boardman was prepared by ETB:jac on 6-29-55 in connection with this outgoing mail.

Bufiles contain no derogatory data re correspondent; reflect only that he was close friend and admirer of Tesla.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In his book, "Prodigal Genius," The Life of Nikola Tesla, Mr. John J. O'Neil says, on page 277, that the F.B.I. went to Tesla's hotel room, opened his steel safe and removed from it, the papers it contained.

Was there ever any publication of what these papers contained? If so, could you inform me where I might obtain a copy of such publication?

If there was no publication of the safe's content, after more than 10 years, would it be improper to publish them?

If there was no publication of the safe's content, but there were no particular secrets found there in, could you inform me where I might learn what the safe contained?

Any information on this matter will be appreciated.

Thank you for your trouble.

Sincerely,
August 11, 1955

Dear [Name]

Your letter dated August 1, 1955, has been received, and in response to your inquiry, I would like to advise that our files reflect that the effects of Nikola Tesla were taken into custody after his death by the Office of Alien Property and not by this Bureau.

Since we did not participate in the handling of Mr. Tesla's effects, we are unable to supply the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Files reflect no record on correspondent. This type of reply utilized by Internal Security Division in answering similar inquiries on 6/30/55. (65-47953-33)

Cover memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated 6/29/55 set out background of this matter which concerned the death of Tesla, a famous electrical inventor. Bureau was not involved in this matter, and the opening of the safe mentioned was done by the Office of Alien Property.
September 10, 1955.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C., D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to my letter to you August first, this year - your letter to me, August 11th., relative to the matter of the papers of Mr. Nikola Tesla.

On August 26, I wrote the office of Alien Property regarding this matter, indicating that I had received the information from you that it was their department which had taken the Tesla property into custody - not yours.

I have a letter from Mr. Henry G. Hilken - that Department - File Number HCC: 617-6699, in which I am told that office "never had custody, nor has vested, any property of Nikola Tesla".

As I began this matter with you - because it was stated in Mr. O'Neill's book that it was your department who opened Tesla's safe, I am wondering if you have any further suggestions along lines I might follow to obtain some information in this regard?

Thank you for your time and trouble.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-65 BY J.J.}

RECORDED-12
100-2237-6X2

42
Dear [Name]:

I have received your letter dated September 10, 1955.

As you were advised by my letter of August 11, 1955, this Bureau was not connected in any respect with the acquisition or custody of the effects of Nikola Tesla, and it is therefore not possible to furnish you any additional information.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: By letter 8-11-55, we referred [redacted] to the Office of Alien Property, which Office was reported to have assumed custody of Tesla's effects subsequent to his death (65-47953-6).
RECOGNITION FOR TESLA

(Please fill out this form and mail to the address appearing below.)

THE TESLA SOCIETY
University Station, Box 135
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

(date)

(city & state)

Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield
Postmaster General, Postoffice Dept.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Nikola Tesla's contributions to science, industry, and to his adopted country have greatly inspired engineering progress. His electrical systems helped create an American economy of world pre-eminence.

We respectfully request issuance of a 1956 commemorative stamp to be issued on the centennial of Tesla's birth (1856-1943).

(signed)

June 29, 1955
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

INDEXED-50
138 JUL 1 : 1955

NOT RECORDED

100 2237 A

EX. 10E

6 C JUL 13 1955
The Genius
Who Walked Alone

by Alfred H. Sink

Nikola Tesla was a great inventor—and also a prophet without honor.

Counterespionage wheels started turning early on the morning of January 7, 1943. Anxious FBI agents slipped into a room in the Hotel New Yorker where, late the night before, a chambermaid had discovered the body of Nikola Tesla, dead at 86, regarded by many as the greatest scientific genius of his time.

For years, Tesla had been making scientific predictions so fantastic as to be literally out of this world. Of late he had been working—or so he said—on revolutionary new weapons powerful enough to annihilate armies at a single blow.

There was only one Tesla, and the story might—incredible as it sounded—be true. The old man's safe might hold these secrets, and the Government could not risk the chance of enemy spies getting there first.

Half hoping to find something which would bring a sudden and decisive end to World War II, the G-men broke open the dead man's strong box. If anything of importance was discovered, it has never been revealed.

Yet, their quick action was justified, for you could never be sure about Tesla, one of the strangest men who ever lived. Most people took him with a grain of salt, yet no serious scientist dared shrug away his claims as nonsense. Not after Thomas Edison tried it and Tesla proved him wrong.

The world's leading physicists and electrical engineers had to eat crow back in the 1880s when Tesla solved a problem they had thought impossible. That one accomplishment—the invention of a practical alternating-current motor and gen-

June, 1943
United States Senate

June 26, 1973

Respectfully referred to:

Congressional Liaison
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Senator

ATTN: [Redacted]

Form #2

ST-105

ENCLOSURE
Bear Senator

Though in Alaska temporarily working on a military contract, I still consider myself an resident, hence it is to you that I write.

During my days at College, I became interested in a fascinating Czech physicist, Nicolai Tesla. Professor Tesla emigrated to this country in the twenties, I believe, and did some of his most original work. Tesla had a peculiar bent of mind, in his younger days he was often called a mad scientist, and did not publish extensively when he came to the US. Most of the extant primary material is in untranslated Czech. Tesla was, however, an extensive note taker. I was told that upon his death, none of his notes from his American period ever appeared. Upon discussing this with a friend, I was informed that all of Mr. Tesla's notes were confiscated by the FBI. I cannot conceive how these notes on physics and electricity can in any way endanger the national safety. It seems that Mr. Hoover in his zeal, had confiscated material whose only sin was a radical approach to science. There is indication that much of Professor Tesla's later work concerned a very novel approach to time theory. Needless to say, it has been radical approaches to physics that have been our greatest scientific advances in modern times, viz., Einstein, Heisenberg, et al.

I was wondering if your office might be able to determine if these papers are still extant, and if so, see to it that the public has access to them. It would be a shame to see all of Nicolai Tesla's work to have been in vain.

Please excuse my typing, in all the thousands of words I typed trying to get a liberal education, I never did master the typewriter.

Sincerely yours,

20 June 1973

100 - 2237 - 24

ENCLOSURE
July 5, 1973

Honorables
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated June 26th enclosing a letter from your constituent, who is temporarily employed in Alaska.

In response to the inquiry, central files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicate that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded after his death by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire.

I am returning your enclosure as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus
William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

Enclosure

1 - Portland - Enclosures (2)
1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles reveal prior cordial correspondence with Senator .

Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the count security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neill, alleged that the FBI took over a cease and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Depart who handled it and the above reply is forwarded in answer to your inquiries.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

It has come to my attention that upon the death of Mr. Nikola Tesla, the founder of modern A.C. power systems, and the original inventor of radio, and innumerable other devices, operatives of the F.B.I. opened his safe and removed his papers on 7 January 1943, within a few hours of his demise. Also, all records of his work have been seized and held by our government since his death. I would like to know why, and also to be informed as to who was, and is responsible for keeping the lid on these records. I would also like to know where they are now.

I do hope you enjoy a good laugh over the apparent naiveté of such a request as this, but it is a rather strange situation to exist in a country like this, that a man of such genius and achievement could be systematically cut out of history books, and that the facts about his works could be concealed to the degree they have been. I wish to obtain access to all these old records which have been concealed for thirty years. I would appreciate your kind consideration and attention to this matter and any assistance you may care to give.

Ack
7/19/73

JUL 20 1973
July 19, 1973

Dear [Name],

Your letter was received on July 16th. In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire. A copy of your communication and of this reply have been referred to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. (Bufile 100-222 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neil alleged that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Copy of letter referred to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division of the Department.)
Dear Mr. Kelley,

Thank you for your letter of the 19th of July. I appreciate the information about the Office of Alien Property and its connection with the impounding of the effects of Dr. Tesla. In my letter of the 16th I did not mean to imply the FBI had impounded his effects, as I was aware of the O.A.P.'s general part in the affair. The fact remains that to the best of my knowledge, it was agents of the FBI who did in fact break into his safe only hours after his death, and did remove the papers therein. Now, in so far as the Bureau was connected, I wish to understand that extent. I do appreciate your referring my communication to the appropriate persons in the Justice Department, but perhaps you could see that the above mentioned connection of the Bureau could be further looked into. I am curious as to who asked the Bureau to perform such an act, whether it was a person in the O.A.P., or what, and on what grounds they were carried out, and to whom they were responsible. Also, to what person were the stolen papers delivered? Names of the agents involved would be appreciated. As to what happened to any other effects of his, that is probably best answered by the O.A.P., yet if Bureau agents participated, they may have been on other occasions. If the persons involved in 1973 open the safe were not FBI agents, then we are faced with the fact that persons apparently posed as Bureau operatives, an even more interesting situation. Perhaps this is where your own curiosity ...
interest. Are you sure that before the year 1900 he would have been able to transmit thousands of parts of electric power to any point on the globe WITHOUT WIRE, and other facts that would make him a prime target for vested interest groups, notably the J.P. Morgan combine with whom he had connections. I am aware of the well known tradition of the Bureau of NEP serving any master but the common good, so again we have a curious point if indeed strings were pulled. Quite frankly, it looks as if someone went to a lot of trouble to see that his ideas were not broadly available to ensure the stability of their own electric technological apple cart financially, at the expense of unguessable benefits to humanity as a whole. How would you like to be able to draw unlimited power out of the air to run say a light bulb with ONE wire? He did it, and much more. My sincere thanks for your thought and attentions to these matters.

Very best wishes.
Your letter, which was received on July 30th, has been reviewed and I would like to point out that FBI Agents were not involved in removal of papers from the safe of Dr. Nikola Tesla, nor did we at any time have custody of his property.

I realize there have been some written accounts that our Agents acquired Dr. Tesla's belongings; however, these accounts are simply not true. You can be assured we were absolutely not responsible and there was no impersonation involved.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Correspondent had written in mid-July and asked about the effects of Dr. Tesla and he was advised that the Office of Alien Property had participated in removing his effects from his hotel room. A copy of his communication was referred to the Department of Justice. Buffles indicate clearly that after Dr. Tesla's death some relatives opened the safe in his hotel room with the help of a locksmith and, thereafter, the Office of Alien Property confiscated all of his belongings. Buffle 100-2237 mentions that the FBI was advised of the existence of this property; however, inasmuch as the Office of Alien Property was handling Dr. Tesla's effects, the Bureau had absolutely no hand in the entire matter.
June 9, 1975

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington D.C. 20535

Sirs:

We recently contacted the San Francisco FBI office and a review of their files revealed information concerning the scientist Nikola Tesla or his papers which we understand to have been impounded.

If you could make a thorough investigation of all files and materials available to you, we would greatly appreciate the correspondence of any information that might be discovered.

Thank you,
July 7, 1975

This will acknowledge your letter of June 9th.

In response to your inquiry, the papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufile 100-2237 indicates that Dr. Tesla was a world famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death his personal papers and effects were impounded by Office of Alien Property for national security reasons. Since Tesla's death in 1943 the Bureau has received numerous inquiries about the disposition of his technical papers. The above reply is forwarded in answer to these inquiries. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with requesters.
Mr. Clarence Kelley  
Director  
F.B.I.  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

In reply to the letter of 10 November from your office:

I restate that I was not asking about the existence or non-existence of any investigative information on Nikola Tesla, but on his technical papers seized on his death in 1943 and reported in the papers of that time.

The reason given in the reply from your office, the second paragraph, as to why I cannot get any information on Tesla's papers makes no sense in itself or in reply to my inquiry. The third paragraph stating the conditions under which a search will be made is a clear bureaucratic circumvention of the Freedom of Information Act and an excuse on the part of the individual handling my request for doing any work beyond the drafting of a letter. Will it be the decision of your office to let the situation stand like this?

As I stated in my first letter, I am following up the Tesla data for a magazine article. I am tempted to have your reply of the 16th printed and run nationally as an example of how bureaucratic manoeuvring is used to get around the FOIA. Does the bureau need more of this type of publicity?

It is disheartening to see an agency entrusted to uphold the law using its resources to mock the law.

Sincerely,

13 November 1975
November 26, 1975

Dear [Redacted]:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to the Bureau on November 14th.

In response to your inquiry, the papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

NOTE: Bufile 100-2237 indicates that Dr. Tesla was a World famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death his personal papers and effects were impounded by Office of Alien Property for National Security reasons. Since Tesla's death in 1943 the Bureau has received numerous inquiries about the disposition of his technical papers. The above reply is forwarded in answer to these inquiries.
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REMARKS

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Do NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disapprovals, clearances, and similar actions.

FROM (Name, office symbol or location)

Susan M. Hauser

DATE 10/21/75

PHONE 2145
Freedom of Information Act Request

Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Gentlemen:

I am writing an article for a magazine on early twentieth century inventors and want to obtain information on some papers of Nikola Tesla that were seized by the FBI on his death in 1943.

Tesla invented a number of electrical devices and because of the war and because Tesla was born a Yugoslavian national, it was probably considered a measure of preventative safety to hold in safekeeping papers that might have any bearing on national security.

I would like to find out: 1) if the FBI still has the papers; 2) if they do have the papers, what must be done to see them; 3) if they do not have the papers, who does have them or what happened to them?

I would be very grateful for your help with this.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
...put Tesla's name among the world's top scientists.

From his invention onward, the industrial age we live in for without his alternating current, there would be no mass production of automobiles, aircraft, refrigerators, no great water-power dams and generating plants, no Diesel-electric trains, we could not have developed radio, television or atomic power.

The direct current that Edison worked with was a feeble force at best could be sent no more than a couple of miles away with its power leaked away rapidly into the surrounding atmosphere. Lights near the power station were brilliant and steady, but those near the end of the line would be dim and fluctuating.

Tesla sold his basic alternating-current patents in 1888, for a million dollars. By 1889, the first great power station at Niagara Falls had been built, and by the end of 1896, two more Tesla generators had been installed. Within a few years, the pace of life over half the earth had changed from a slow to a fast gallop — and it has been gathering speed ever since.

But why was it that his brilliant idea of a 'rotating magnetic field' changed the face of the earth and the living habits of the human race? Born in 1856 in Smiljani, a village in what is now Montenegro, but was then part of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

When he was about six, Nikola Tesla's father, the village priest, was transferred to a larger parish in the city of Gospic. There, the lad grew up and perfected his earliest 'inventions.' Of these, his favorite was an "engine" powered by 16 Jove tubes, harnessed in sets of four to spokes which radiated from the drive shaft.

Nikola was a frail lad, often ill, and he nearly went blind from too much reading. He read everything he could get his hands on, not only science but also religious philosophy, history, literature. By the time he finished high school, he was fluent in French, German and Italian, as well as his native Serbo-Croat.

He got his schooling — the best his doting family could afford. At Gospic, Carlstadt, Graz, the University of Prague and, finally, at Budapest. At the University, he saw his first electric motor, a new type of direct current affair whose brushes and commutators sent out showers of crackling blue sparks.

"If we get rid of these brushes and commutators, with all that noise and loss of energy, we'd have a much better motor," Nikola told his professor. "Perhaps it might be done with an alternating current."

"Nonsense," barked the professor. "An alternating current would never run anything. You're just the bright student I thought you were before!"

But Tesla could not forget. The teacher's ridicule only stamped the idea indelibly on his brain. It became an obsession, a passion — how to make an alternating current drive a motor. In every idle moment, whenever he went, he wrestled with the problem.

Tesla's mind had an unusual twist. Almost from infancy, he had been able to see figures in his mind's eye vividly and in each minute detail that often he had trouble telling the real from the imaginary.
Where the average engineer or inventor would reach instinctively for drawing board, paper and pencil, Tesla would simply switch on that uncanny magic lantern inside his brain. He would fix a mental image there. Then he would alter this detail or that, discard one plan, try another, without ever putting a line on paper.

Years later, from these mental images alone, he could give his workmen exact instructions on how to build each part of a new device, though it was unlike anything ever seen before.

Thus, needing no drafting room and few laboratory conveniences to work on an idea, Tesla could use every spare minute that he had to test and revise his theory of alternating current.

His first real job was manager of a newly organized telephone company in Budapest. But telephone circuits were dull stuff compared with the challenge of that one big idea. He moved to Paris where he became a kind of general trouble-shooter for the Continental Edison Company.

His brain was still chipping away at his big problem, but the trouble was, he couldn't share it with trained men who might have helped him work it out. For whenever he mentioned alternating current to an electrical engineer, the man would look at him as though he were crazy.

But then came the moment when he knew he had solved it. He was walking with a friend in the Bois de Boulogne. Suddenly, he stopped short and began jabbering with his companion at some invisible object in the air.

"See it works!" he shouted. "It is the rotating magnetic field which causes the armature to turn. It pulls them, and is pulled with it, causing the shaft to revolve. As I oscillate this switch, causing the current to flow first in one direction, then the other..."

Never mind what his friend thought. Tesla had the answer.

At the office, his colleagues scowled or looked blank. But the manager, listening to the outpourings of Tesla, suddenly thought maybe he was back in the United States.

If there were some trick in what the Croats said, surely the famous electrical wizard would be smart enough to see it.

So he gave Tesla a letter of introduction to Thomas Edison and urged him to try his luck in America. This Tesla, now 24, arrived in New York. He was handsome, over six feet two, with a distinguished head and deep-set blue eyes. His Slavic face was broad across the forehead, his dark hair thick, his chin sharply pointed. Oddly, dressed in the clothes of his native land, he bought his clothes from an Italian vendor, and dressed them in cash, the letter to Edison, and the idea, which was to change the world.

Edison thought less than nothing of the idea. It seemed so preposterous that he wouldn't even listen.
and, of course, Tesla had no drawings with which to try to convince him. But Edison gave him a job, for he had excellent training as an engineer, and Edison needed trained men.

Busy with routine electrical work, Tesla waited nearly three years for a chance to turn his mental image into an actual motor he could show to others. In 1887, he was able to borrows enough money to start his own laboratory, and the following year the alternating-current motor and generator were practical realities. In 1888, Tesla’s work showed that much practical engineering would still be needed to fit them to commercial use.

George Westinghouse, another inventor, was the last to see their value. He bought the patents and gave Tesla a job as engineer in his Pittsburgh factories.

But Tesla couldn’t get along with the other Westinghouse engineers. From his standpoint, the alternating-current job was done. Even the “schoolboy” could now iron out the few remaining kinks. Meanwhile, his brain had started to hatch bigger dreams. He went back to his laboratory in New York.

“Be bold. Be quite bold. A science which has been done, that’s where great ideas are born.”

And so he was. In the years that followed, Tesla had many alternating-current enterprises, but neither a friend. After his mother’s death, an ever-present personal tie.

His manner toward others was cordial but reserved, distant. His words were as if uttered by some god, sitting on an Olympus high above the rest of humanity. Backed by his fame, those words made a tremendous impression.

He lectured at every scientific center in the country, and in all the important capitals abroad. Things which, as yet, existed only inside that amazing brain of his were so real to him, he made them real to his listeners.

He described radar and radio broadcasting and even television. He advocated electrotherapy. He foresaw a day when man would control nature in every respect—eaves the weather—when machines of all kinds, and the power to run them, would be so cheap that poverty would vanish from the world.

Without wanting to be, Tesla was a symbol of the new. What listening to him and seeing his wonders, audiences were ready to believe nearly anything.

Tesla reasoned that you could sell electric power cheap if you did away with the millions of poles and insulators, the millions of tons of copper wire used to transmit it from place to place. He thought he knew how to do it—and J. P. Morgan backed him with $500,000.

On Long Island, Tesla built a huge power plant with a 154-foot steel-topped tower topped by an enormous mushroom-shaped copper dome. From this dome he planned to bombard the earth with millions of volts of electric energy. The power so added to the earth’s permanent charge could be drained off at some other point, a point on the earth’s surface. Thus, it would be possible for electric power to be sent anywhere without conductors, poles or wires. Or so he thought, until he tried it.
In November, 1878, Tesla announced that he could destroy war.

The inventor had designed a small, inexpensive, radio-controlled boat which, through its supposed ability to destroy the biggest battleships, would make great navies useless. Not many years later, he was talking of another super-weapon, a "death ray" which would annihilate whole armies.

Yet Tesla never suspected that the red super-weapon of the future would come from atomic fission. For Einstein's basic notion which led to smashing the atom, he had no knowledge. More in his middle age, he had fallen out of step with the world's great thinker.

Not all Tesla's later inventions were fantastic. Some, like his induction coils and oscillators, and pioneer work on "tuned" electrical circuits, were highly important.

Though he never succeeded in transmitting power without wires on a large scale, he did prove that single wires are enough. And some of his brilliant prophesies inspired the more piddling scientists to work out the practical problems of induction heating, radio telephony, radar and many other electronic marvels of today.

But as he grew older, he withdrew further and further within himself. His strange prophecies seemed like a voice from another planet. For compensation now, the old man had only his dreams, and they grew stranger with the years. Completely alone at last, a stooped, giant figure with thin, silver hair, he used to sip from his hotel room, buy a bag of birds, and trudge slowly over to a park where hundreds of pigeons waited for him. These were his friends. They needed him, though the world did not.

When he grew too ill to go out, each day he sent a Western Union messenger to the park. After feeding the birds, the boy was instructed to see if any of them seemed sick. If so, he was to bring them back to Tesla's room where the inventor would nurse them gently back to health.

Perhaps this sad little labor of love showed that the man who changed the world had, at last, discovered a great truth. Perhaps he knew now that the greatest service for good is not in bookish thought, but in a human heart, pulsating like his own "tuned circuits," in tune with the hearts of his fellow men. Or did he ever know? You could never be sure about Tesla.

Winne Wit

In the early 1920s, when Winston Churchill had offended both his own supporters and the political opposition, the late George Bernard Shaw wrote him: "I enclose two vouchers for the premiere of my new play for yourself and a friend of any."

Back in the playwright promptly came the theatre checks with the note from "Winnie": "I forgot I am unable to attend the premiere of your new play. Please send me the two vouchers for the second performance - if any.

June, 1956
RECOGNITION FOR TESLA

At long last Serbians—American and Canadian—have acted to honor the memory and achievements of one of Serbia's greatest sons.

For the world-wide Centennial celebration of Dr. Nikola Tesla's birth next year, Serbs on this continent plan to erect a bust statue of the electrical genius to stand before the entrance of the Monastery at Libertyville, Ill.

Steps looking towards that end were taken at the recent SNF convention following the reading of a letter by President Mile Rodakovich from His Grace, Bishop Nicolai. As the universally-renowned churchman stated, erection of a suitable monument, by Serbians, would forever remind other Serbs of the honor and glory of Dr. Nikola Tesla. And that he was a SERBIAN, son of a SERBIAN ORTHODOX clergy.

Further, His Grace urged that the undertaking be a joint one and representative of ALL the Serbian organizations in the United States and Canada. He naturally looked to the SNF for leadership, and the greatest monetary contribution. But he also besought the help of the Serbian Nat'l Defense and the Jedinstvo beneficial society.

The Convention voted $1000 for the project and a hand collection was taken up among the delegates and guests, kinsmen Mile Konjevich of Joliet, Ill., giving $200. It is probable that the balance of the needed $3000 will be raised thru public good-will offerings and thru cash gifts of the other two organizations mentioned.

And after a suitable bust has been erected for Dr. Tesla, Bishop Nicolai suggested a similar-like monument honor the memory of Dr. Mihailo Pupin, also a world-renowned scientist, author and educator.

This is a subject near and dear to all good Serbian hearts.
SNF Opens Drive for Tesla Memorial at Libertyville

$2000 Public Aid Sought

PITTSBURGH, PA. — The Serb Nat'l Federation Executive Board has acted quickly to implement a Convention decision to honor the memory of the illustrious Dr. Nikola Tesla.

At its first meeting of October 8, the Board drafted a resolution calling on all SNF members and good Serbians to help finance a memorial project for the late scientist-inventor genius.

This would stand before the entrance of the Monastery in Libertyville, Ill.

Cost of the contemplated project, which would clariion to the world that Dr. Tesla was a Serbian, is estimated at $3000. The Convention voted $1000 to the cause and a hand collection among 122 delegates yielded several hundred dollars more.

Kinsman Milos Konjevich of Joliet, Ill., gave $20.

Public Aid Sought

Balance of the needed sum is now being sought thru good-will offerings of the general Serbian populace in the United States and Canada.

A fund, similar to the one being conducted to help Serbians pay mortgage expenses on Shakotan, has been established.

It is hoped to raise the necessary money and complete the project in time for the world-wide Centennial celebration for the genius next year.

Spearheading the movement for recognition, especially among American elements, is the TESLA SOCIETY, founded by scientist-engineer Leland Anderson, a fanatical admirer of the late Dr. Nikola Tesla.

Mr. Anderson right now is conducting a search for a famous portrait of the Serbian electrical wizard done at the turn of the century in New York.

Seek Missing Portrait

In his current TESLAIAN publication, Mr. Anderson revealed the work, by Princess Vlmi Livoff-Parlaghy, is missing.

Reviewing developments, Mr. Anderson wrote:

"On March 1, 1916, the Princess gave a reception in her new studio in New York especially to exhibit her latest portrait of Nikola Tesla. An article in the NEW YORK TIMES for March 2, 1916, stated—"It was one of the beliefs of Mr. Tesla that there was something unlucky about posing for a picture and he never sat to any artist before entering the studio of the Princess. The room which she had chosen did not have a sky-light in it and the much desired North exposure was missing."

"At the suggestion of Mr. Tesla, a cluster of powerful incandescents was put up in the corner of the apartment and the rays, filtered thru blue glass, were just the right quality. The portrait was shown under the same illumination.

At Ease for Sitting

"Mr. Tesla, having solved the problem of the artificial light, fell to thinking about other parts of the universe, and there he sat oblivious to his surroundings."

"The painter was able to produce a likeness in which there is no evidence that the subject was conscious that anybody was watching him. Much less studying his features from the other side of the easel."

"Among those who attended the reception were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Henry P. Davison, the Countesse de Rittenburg and Mrs. E. T. Isham."

After the Princess died in 1933, her studio and all objects of art, was sold at auction.

The Tesla portrait, 3' x 4', inches, appeared on the cover of TIME magazine (July 28, 1931) and in the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER (January 1930). Mr. Anderson says.

"Its location is not now known.
Half of $3000 Costs For Statue Pledged

Cadiz, O., Serb Gives $100 For Bust Image of Inventor To Be Placed at Monastery

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Half of the $3000 fund goal for a statue memorial of the late Dr. Nikola Tesla has been realized, the SNF announced today.

In fact, total contributions counted so far come to $1580.

The Fund is an outgrowth of a plea by Bishop Nicolai for Serbians to do honor for the memory of the noted electrical wizard during the world-wide Centennial celebration planned for the genius next year.

In the wake of the plea, voiced at the recent 7th Convention at Niagara Falls, Canada, the delegates approved a $1000 gift from the SNF and decided to raise, by public grant, the balance of $2000.

A hand collection among the 122 grass-roots leaders of the Society raised another $450. Then at its first meeting October 5, the new-elected Executive Board of the SNF appealed to the membership at large to fulfill the balance required.

First Contribution $100

A scant 24 hours after the appeal was published in the Society's "Srbobran" organ last Wednesday, Sime Zelich of Cadiz, O., gave $100.

The proposed memorial, a statue image, would be placed before the entrance of the St. Sava Serbian Monastery in Libertyville, III.
Centennial celebration ends.

Donated to the amounts of their donations are as follows:

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Prof. Anthony Tomovich
(Edmonton, Alberta, Can.) 10.00
Teta Andia Mamula
(Pittsburgh) 5.00
Martha Mamula Bjelash
(Pittsburgh) 10.00
Sime Zelich (Cadiz, O.) 100.00
Milinico Alexich, war invalid
(Omaha, Nebr.)

Total $1,000.00

—the honoring, forever, of two of Serbia's best-known immigrant sons who contributed so greatly to the welfare and prosperity of their adopted America.

We hope to report developments as soon as they take place, remembering Bishop Nikolai's concluding remarks:

"Nikola Tesla, in the field of science, brought the Serbian name great glory—just as did the greatest Serbian knights on the field of battle."
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

During my senior year at Georgetown University I read J.J.O’Niel’s Biography of Nikoli Tesla; the book, entitled “Prodigal Genius,” described quite a few of Tesla’s experiments, most of which I tried myself in the physics lab. I am interested in reviewing Tesla’s experiments in wireless electric power transmission.

Unfortunately, Tesla died in 1945 just at the time he supposedly had developed a system of wireless power transmission. Since World War II was then in progress his papers were seized and sealed by the F.B.I. I suppose that by now Tesla’s papers have been released for publication, but a call to the Library of Congress produced no results. Therefore, I have two questions:

1) Does the F.B.I. now have Tesla’s scientific papers?
2) If so, are they available for public inspection? If they were released, who has them?

I will certainly appreciate any help you can give me along these lines. Tesla published very little of his findings; this, coupled with the fact that wireless power is connected by most people with “Death Rays” and crack-pots has made it nearly impossible for me to find anything on the subject.

Yours very truly,
Dear Mr. Tesla,

Your letter dated June 28, 1956, has been received, and in response to your inquiry, I would like to advise that our files reflect that the effects of Nikola Tesla were taken into custody after his death by the Office of Alien Property and not by this Bureau.

Since we did not participate in the handling of Mr. Tesla's effects, we are unable to supply the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Buffles reflect no record on correspondent and reveal the correct spelling of Tesla's name as "Nikola." Buffles reflect this type of report has been utilized by the Domestic Intelligence Division in answering similar inquiries. (65-47953; 100-2237) Cover memo from Mr. Belmont to Boardman 6-29-55, set out background of this matter which concerned the death of Tesla, a famous electrical inventor. Bureau was not involved in this matter, and the opening of the safe containing his effects was done by the Office of Alien Property.
Office Memo

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-12290)
SUBJECT: NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased) IS - YU

24, New York, a United States citizen of Yugoslav extraction, who on occasion, voluntarily furnishes the New York Office with information he considers to be in the interests of the security of the United States Government, furnished Special Agent NICHOLAS J. MASTROVICH the following information on July 3, 1957:

MRS. MARGARET STORM stated that a certain woman named MRS. STORM who lives with her husband, JOHN, at the Colonial Hotel, 51 West 81st Street, New York 24, New York, has been issuing newsletters which contain information pertaining to flying saucers and interplanetary matters.

MRS. STORM stated that in his opinion Mr. and Mrs. STORM are exploiting the reputation and genius of NIKOLA TESLA, deceased, inventor of Yugoslav extraction who achieved world wide fame as a result of his inventions in the United States.

TESLA was born in Smiljan, Yugoslavia in July, 1859 and came to the United States in 1894 and became a naturalized United States citizen. In 1886 TESLA designed the arc-lighting system and two years later he invented the Tesla motor and designed a plan for the transmission of alternating current. In subsequent years, TESLA's discoveries and inventions included such fields and appliances as wireless communication, electrical oscillation, radiant power and radio active matter. After 1900, communications and wireless power transmission occupied most of his research.
TESLA's only military invention was a method to which he once alluded but never fully described. This invention was a means whereby an impenetrable "wall of force" can be erected around the United States' borders which would render helpless any military attack. TESLA disclosed the existence of his plan in 1934 and stated he intended to present it to the Geneva Conference but seldom referred to it afterward.

The "New York Times" dated 9/22/40, carried an article setting forth NIKOLA TESLA's plan for a "Death Ray". This article included information to the effect that TESLA, on his 84th birthday, July 10, 1940, advised New York Times reporter WILLIAM L. FRAZIER that he was ready to divulge to the United States Government the secret of his "teleforce", with which he said airplane motors would be melted at a distance of 250 miles so that an invisible Chinese wall of defense would be built around the country against any attempted attack by an enemy airforce no matter how large. According to TESLA, this "teleforce" was based on an entirely new principle of Physics that "no one has ever dreamed about" and was different from the principle embodied in his inventions relating to the transmission of electrical power from a distance, for which he received a number of basic patents.

TESLA stated that this new type of force would operate through a beam one hundred millionth of a square centimeter in diameter and could be generated from a special plant that would cost no more than two million dollars and would take only about three months to construct. TESLA stated that a dozen such plants located at strategic points along the coast, according to TESLA, would be enough to defend the United States against all possible aerial attacks. TESLA stated that this beam would melt any engine and would also ignite explosives aboard any bomber. TESLA stated that no possible defense against it could be devised and he asserted that the beam would be all penetrating.
TESLA stated to Mr. LAWRENCE that he makes one important stipulation before he would divulge this secret to the United States Government and that was that should the United States Government decide to take up his offer, he would go to work at once but that the United States Government would have to trust him. TESLA stated that he would suffer "no interference from experts."

In this "New York Times" article Mr. LAWRENCE commented that with conditions as they were in 1940, and with the United States getting ready to spend millions of dollars for National Defense, Mr. TESLA's great reputation as an inventor, who always was many years ahead of his time, should be given careful consideration. Mr. LAWRENCE stated, in his opinion, the United States Government should take Mr. TESLA at his word and commission him to go ahead with the construction of his "teleforce" plant.

The New York file of Mr. TESLA bears no indication that any additional developments were carried on in connection with TESLA's invention and whether or not TESLA fully divulged his new plan to the United States Government.

TESLA died at the age of 85 on January 7, 1943.

Mr. STORM provided a two page copy of the above mentioned newsletter which Mr. and Mrs. STORM have been distributing in connection with the alleged invention by TESLA, which, according to Mr. and Mrs. STORM, consists of a radio type machine known as the Tesla Set which was invented by Mr. TESLA in 1938 for interplanetary communication. Mr. and Mrs. STORM claim that TESLA's engineers did not complete the Tesla Set until after TESLA's death in 1943. Mr. and Mrs. STORM claim that this Set was placed in operation in 1950 and since that time TESLA engineers have been in close touch with space ships, etc.
The Newsletter furnished by Mr. included the following names:

MARGAET STORM
JOHN STORM
GEORGE VAN TASSEL, Yucca Valley, California
D. FRY, N.Y., N.Y.
G. B. NELSON, London, England

The files of the New York Office contained no pertinent information regarding any of the above mentioned individuals.

Two photostatic copies of this newsletter are being sent to the Bureau for purposes of information while one copy is being submitted to the Los Angeles Office for information purposes.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  

Dear Sir:

I am hopeful that you can help me obtain certain information on records and data, which belonged to Dr. Nikola Tesla. He was an Electrical Engineer and prolific inventor.

He was born in Yugoslavia in 1856 and died in the United States, New York City, January 7th, 1943. He was a naturalized citizen of this country.

The only information I could find of his records was a report that the F.B.I. removed his papers for examination, and that the records were sealed by the custodian of alien property.

I have been doing some theoretical research of my own, which I believe may be along the same lines he followed in certain of his experiments. I also believe the development of his ideas would be in the interest of our country regardless of who develops them.

If it is at all possible for me to have access to at least some of his experimental work, I would certainly appreciate it. I am not able, by reason of the vast finances, which would be required, to conduct such experiments myself, so the data he made and collected would be invaluable.

Of course, it is possible that his records do not contain material pertinent to his electronics work, because from what I understand from reading about him, he kept most of his records in his head and wrote down very little of his data.

It is also possible that some of his ideas are impractical, but I feel sure that certain of his ideas will be of immense value to our country within the next several decades or even before, if they are developed at a rapid rate.

I would appreciate hearing from you on the subject, if you have any information pertaining to it, which you could make available to me.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

16 MAR 18 1943

File 100-2237-9

A. L. 3/4/38
March 14, 1958

Dear [Name],

Your letter postmarked March 7, 1958, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would have to advise that our files reflect that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were taken into custody after his death by the Office of Alien Property in the Department of Justice and not by the FBI.

Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's effects, we are unable to supply the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bullet reflect no record on correspondent. Bullet reflect above type of reply has been utilized in the past in answering similar inquiries (100-2237-7). Censor Memorandum from Belmont to Boardman 6/30/55 set forth background of this matter which concerned the death of Tesla, Serbian electrical inventor. Bureau was not involved in this matter, and the keeping of the remains containing his effects was done by the Office of Alien Property.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25 D.C.

June 21, 1957

Dear Sirs,

I am doing a research study on the life of Dr. Nikola Tesla of New York City (1856-1943), and desire information which you may have. It was reported in the book "Prodigal Genius" that Dr. Tesla's papers were seized from his New York hotel room upon his death in 1943 by the F.B.I. I am very interested in getting copies of his papers for my study and would like to know if this report is true and where I might obtain further information about them or if you are holding them.

Sincerely yours,
July 2, 1959

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS UNCLASSIFIED LETTER, DATED 7-2-59, IS CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear [Redacted],

Your letter dated June 24, 1959, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that our files reflect that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were suspended, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's effects, we are unable to supply the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: File No. 100-237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, 'Prodigal Genius,' by John J. O'Neill, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. However, clearly indicates that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department that did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries.
Memorandum

TO: MR. TROTTER
FROM: A. K. Bowles
DATE: 12-6-60

SUBJECT: NIKOLA TESLA (DECEASED) INFORMATION CONCERNING

...telephoned December 5 and was referred to identify... by switchboard because he wanted to talk with someone in charge of records of deceased. He said he is making a research study for U.S. Air Force on subject of geophysics. His deadline is ten days from now. He said he just discovered a sentence in a book by John J. O'Neill entitled "The Prodigal Genius -- The Life of Nikola Tesla," which states the FBI took custody of papers from Tesla's safe after his death in New York City in 1943. Tesla was a world-famous Yugoslav scientist and inventor in the electrical field who died January 7, 1943, in New York City. He requested immediate access to Tesla's scientific works which may shed light on research study. I told we would have somebody from our Boston Office contact him immediately.

Bureau file 100-2237 shows no investigation of Tesla has been conducted by Bureau. Since erroneous statement concerning FBI's taking custody of papers from Tesla's safe after his death appeared in O'Neill's book published in 1944, Bureau has received numerous inquiries from scientists desiring to review Tesla's writings. Each inquiry has been answered by stating FBI did not participate in handling Tesla's effects, but information has come to our attention that Office of Alien Property of Department of Justice may have examined Tesla's effects. (File indicates that representatives of Office of Alien Property did actually review Tesla's possessions, including his writings, but file does not show what final disposition was made of Tesla's possessions.)

A teletype to Boston Division was prepared, but before it was sent telephoned again to furnish me the exact page in O'Neill's book in which he refers to the FBI. At that time I told the statement in the book was untrue -- that the FBI had not examined or taken custody of Tesla's papers. I suggested to him that he might contact Office of Alien Property. (Therefore, teletype to Boston was not necessary.)

ACTION:
For record.

Bu file 100-2237
1-Mr. Belmont
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Information
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am a college student who is doing a research paper on Nikola Tesla. As I was collecting the material for my paper, I discovered that at the time of Tesla's death, the department of the F.B.I. confiscated the data and papers that Tesla had collected from his research in the field of electricity. This confiscation of his material was stated in the PRODIGAL GENIUS by J.J. O'Neil, published in 1944 at New York City by Washburn Inc.

I have developed an interest in the discoveries and accomplishments of Tesla that is presently limited by the shortage of factual material. If in your files, you have any information concerning Nikola Tesla that you are permitted to release, I will sincerely appreciate your cooperation in helping me give the proper recognition to this great scientist and American. Below I have listed the facts that may be helpful to you:

1. Born in 1856 at Smiljan, Crotia, now Yugoslavia
2. Came to America in 1884 and was employed for a short time with the Edison Co. at Orange, N.J.
3. Died on January 7, 1943 at New York City

Thanking you for your time and cooperation that I have taken, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,
Dear [Name],

Your letter of February 16, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that our files reflect that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's effects, we are unable to supply the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: No record could be located in files identifiable with correspondent. File 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Mail, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. FBI files clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department who did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries.
November 21, 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am making a study, motivated out of personal curiosity, into the life and works of Nikola Tesla. Mr. Tesla died on January 7, 1943 in the Hotel New Yorker. Since F.B.I. Operatives opened his safe and took his papers for examination, I wonder if these papers are available for perusal? If they are available, where would they be located, and are copies available to the public?

I am a citizen of the United States, and have been cleared for security—the latest one being for work on...

Thank you very much for any information or help you may be able to give me in this matter!!

Respectfully yours,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

EX-114

REC-39

10/1/2232

11/27/60
November 27, 1962

Dear [Redacted],

Your letter of November 31st has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since this Bureau did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla’s effects, I am unable to supply the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. Bufile 100-2237 shows that Dr. Tesla was one of the world’s outstanding scientists in the electrical field, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country’s security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O’Neil, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating Dr. Tesla’s property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above reply has been forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Dr. Tesla was born in Yugoslavia and died in New York City 1-7-43.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

For some time, I have been wondering about the matter of what was reported on the late Nikolai Tsiolkovsky. The inventor. He died during early January 1943, while in residence at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City. The letters to show that his writings, (papers, etc.) were stolen should appear to be necessary if anything can be learned about this.

I am planning to be on leave, and in Washington the, along the third week of April. This is mentioned, in case it is possible to receive anything relating to this question.

Sincerely,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sirs,

For some time, have been wondering about the matter of what was reported on the late Nikola Tesla, the inventor. He died during early January 1943, while in residence at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Accounts have it that his belongings (papers, etc.) were studied. Would appreciate learning if anything can be learned about this.

Am hoping to be on leave, and in Washington, along the third week of April. This is mentioned, in case it is possible to view anything relating to the question.

Sincerely,
Your letter of March 10th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's effects, I am unable to supply the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: No record could be located in BUFILES identifiable with correspondent. BUFILE 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neil, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. BUFILES clearly indicates that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department who did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries.
Sir,

According to "Prodical Genius, Nikola Festa" by J. J. O'Neil (a book) some papers were taken from the safe of Mr. Festa about 1945 yr. Is this true. If so are the papers declassified yet? If so may I obtain a copy?

All information contained herein is unclassified date 7-3-86 by [signature]
June 23, 1964

Dear [Name]

Your card of June 16th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's effects, I am unable to furnish the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufile 100-2237 identifiable with correspondent. Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neil, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries.
Dear Sirs:

I am a student of the history of science at Oregon State University, and I am attempting to write a research paper on a very eccentric scientist who died in 1943. His name was Nikola Tesla, a naturalized American of Serbian extraction, and he died in his hotel room in New York City on January 8, 1943.

During the years leading up to World War II, Nikola Tesla supposedly invented a "Death Ray" which could destroy several hundred aircraft. Mr. Tesla was a very prolific and creative genius during his early years but gradually became something of a crackpot in his old age. As a student of the history of science, it is important to determine whether or not Tesla had any valid ideas in the plans for his death ray. Tesla invented the fluorescent light and also was one of the first scientists to discover X-Rays--hence there may be some possibility that his death ray might actually have been some crude type of laser.

In Tesla's biography, "Prodigal Genius", by John J. O'Neill, the author states on page 277:

"Operatives from the F.B.I. came to Tesla's hotel room shortly after his death and opened the safe in his room. They took the papers that it contained in order to examine them for a reported secret invention of possible use in the war..."

I am trying to locate Tesla's secret and unpublished writings concerning his death ray. I have searched the literature quite thoroughly and have found nothing. Does the F.B.I. still have these papers or can you tell where I might be able to obtain these writings for examination? Any assistance or information that you may lend me will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

March 28, 1967
April 3, 1967

Your letter of March 28th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's effects, I am unable to furnish the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neil, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries.
Dear Mr. Hoover,

In the year 1943 the F.B.I. confiscated all of the papers and maybe some of the machines of physicist, Nikola Tesla. These papers were his experiments and ideas at the time of his death. According to the books I've read, these papers were confiscated on the grounds of the enemy getting ahold of his ideas and apply them to war machines.

I have studied all of the material on this man and have found him to be more intelligent than the great "Brain" of his time, Thomas Edison.

Why without Nikola Tesla there would be Westinghouse Company as we know today. This is the man who harnessed Niagara Falls, and was the one and only man who could see the possibilities of Alternating Current when men like Edison said "it would never work."

What I am wondering is, maybe these papers could be reclassified from whatever "Top Secret" classification they now have and be made available for study by the people who understand and can gain knowledge from them.

I would be willing to pay for reproductions of his experiments if nothing else. He still has a great many ideas that have never been tried.

It disturbs me to think that everyone has forgotten about the ideas of this man when he was so advanced for his time.

I can say with assurance that no man alive can say that he knows all of Tesla's ideas. And studying other men's ideas is the way to advance in science faster.

I hope something can be done to get these papers released.

Thank You,
Feb. 25, 1969

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In the year 1943 the F.B.I. confiscated all of the papers and maybe some of the machines of physicist, Nikola Tesla. These papers were his experiments and ideas at the time of his death. According to the books I've read, these papers were confiscated on the grounds of the enemy getting a hold of his ideas and apply them to war machines.

I have studied all of the material on this man and have found him to be more intelligent than the great "Brain" of his time, Thomas Edison. Why without Nikola Tesla there would be the Westinghouse Company as we know today. This is the man who harnessed Niagara Falls, and was the one and only man who could see the possibilities of Alternating Current when many like Edison said "it would never work."

What I am wondering is, maybe these papers could be declassified from whatever "Top Secret" classification they now have and be made available for study by the people who understand and can gain knowledge from them. (b)(7)(C)
I would be willing to pay for reproductions of his experiments if
nothing else. He still has a great many ideas that have never been
tried.

It disturbs me to think that everyone has forgotten about the
ideas of this man when he was so advanced for his time.

I can say with assurance that no
man alive can say that he knows all of
Tesla's ideas. And studying other
men's ideas is the way to advance in
science faster.

I hope something can be done to
get these papers released.

Thank You, (S.Y.)
March 4, 1969

Your letter of February 25th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire. A copy of your communication has been referred to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neill, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Copy of letter referred to Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division of the Department.
April 8, 1970

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Director of Central Records
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am doing a research paper on Nikola Tesla and would appreciate it if you could please provide me with the following information.

That information being why did your Bureau impound his personal effects immediately after his death on January 7, 1943. Secondly, could you provide a list of those effects, and lastly, when were they released and to whom were they given.

Thanking you for the information

[Signature]

[红色打码]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-3-80 BY J. H. Jr/ATC

REC 1970 09-22-37-18

APR 15 1970

[红色打码]
April 14, 1970

In reply to your inquiry of April 8th, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire. A copy of your communication has been referred to the Department of Justice for any help it may be able to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, 'Prodigal Genius,' by John J. O'Neill, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above letter is forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Copy of letter referred to Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division of the Department.
July 15, 1970

Dear [Redacted]:

Your letter was received on July 13th and the interest which prompted you to write to me is appreciated. With respect to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and the FBI did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings. In addition, this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and matters such as you mentioned do not come within the scope of this Bureau's authority.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Buffels contain no record of correspondent. Buffile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and, at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. Buffile messages indicate that the Office of Alien Property of the Department appropriated his property and replies similar to the above have been used to answer related inquiries.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

I am writing this to you as I believe that most of the government is infiltrated with foreign agents, and there is a very good chance this could be of extreme importance for the defense of our nation.

I met a man a number of years ago that was raised on Long Island in the neighborhood where Mr. Tesla, inventor of the Tesla Coil, had his lab. He told me of Mr. Tesla's notes blowing down the street when the junk men were dismantling his equipment. It would be a wonderful thing if some of these notes were salvaged and could be found.

Mr. Tesla was at least a century ahead of his time. He sent radio signals around the world seventeen years prior to Mr. Marconi, who received the credit, and pioneered many fields. He was so far advanced that he had to invent a special math to keep up with his work.

He, on several occasions talked before the scientists of the world and became very angry at their inability to understand him, and due to this was violently disliked and did not receive acknowledgement for his discoveries. One of the notes read by this man told of the radio transmission of electricity being brought to a high degree of efficiency.

Now here is the thing that should be investigated thoroughly. During my High School education, in the winter of either 19-25-26 or 1926-27, I made a current events report on an article appearing in a small publication of that name that was received weekly at the Troy Highschool, Troy Montana. It stated in this article that Mr. Tesla had made an offer to the Congress of the United States that if they would install radio transmission towers at every 150 miles around the border of this country, that he would install equipment that would broadcast a vertical plane of energy beyond the atmosphere through which no material object could pass as it would shatter or lose its monoelectric cohesion. It was refused.

There is a good chance that this data is in the files of congress. What a defence, and boy do we need it.

Ex-117 REC-3 100-2237-19

I have had some results along this line with structured vortices of magnetic fields, but do not have the technical equipment or knowledge to carry out further experiments. The theory is quite simple and deals with particle acceleration, and it works to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,

Jul 10 1970
6 DECEMBER 1971

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have recently begun a collection and reading file of all matters pertaining to Nikola Tesla. In so doing I was amazed to find that upon his death; January 7, 1943, in NYC, your bureau confined his papers. May I ask if you still "have them in jail". I am extremely interested in his work(s) and am trying to establish my own "Tesla" library. Your assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(b) (7) (C)

(REC. 70-2237-50
16 DEC 15 1971

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-3-80 BY JIM JACE
December 14, 1971

Your letter of December 6th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. We did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla’s belongings in any way. Copies of your communication and my reply have been referred to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record correspondent. Dr. Tesla was world-famous electrical inventor, and at death, his effects believed dangerous to country’s security. "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O’Neil, alleges FBI took safe and appropriated his property. Above reply previously given to same inquiries. (100-2237) Material sent to the Assistant Attorney, Civil Division, of the Department.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania
Northeast Washington D.C. 20535

Dear Sirs,

Upon reading a biography on Nikola Tesla, I found the urge to read more on him and his works. At the end of the book it was stated that the F.B.I. went to his hotel room gathered up his papers and locked them in a vault. The thing I would like to know is the real reason they were locked up and if it would be possible to see some of these records and any other works of his.

I can think of only one possible reason as to cause of his records being locked up and that is because he was too far advanced for his time. This seems to be the only logical solution, but, with technology much more advanced now than in his time it would seem likely that scientists take over where he left off.

Please let me know if I can look at the records and if you can please answer my question of the real reason his records were locked up.

Thank You,
October 31, 1972

100-2237-21

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-3-80 BY

Dear [Name]:

Your letter was received on October 25th.

In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire. I am forwarding a copy of your communication and of this reply to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neil, alleges that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Copy of letter referred to Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division of the Department.
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington  
District of Columbia

Dear Sirs,

During my research on Nikola Tesla, I found that the FBI had confiscated his records pertaining to his experiments. I would like to know if such information is available and if so how copies might be obtained.

I am an engineering student and hope possibly to resume where Tesla left off.

I have the honor to remain,

EX-111  REC-35  100-2237  dd  (b)  (1)

10 APR 1973  CORRESP 102
April 11, 1973

Dear [Redacted]:

Your letter was received on April 9th.

In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire. A copy of your communication and of this reply have been referred to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. (Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neill, alleged that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department which did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Copy of letter referred to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division of the Department.)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I would like to know if any microfilm or other reproductions of Nikola Tesla's notes and papers exist at your office. Tesla was a famous scientist who died in New York City. The Federal Bureau of Investigation entered his safe shortly after this to remove his papers for examination for the war effort. After the war the papers were offered to any group that would start a museum to house them. No one accepted and the papers were finally sent to the Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, sometime in the early 1950's, possibly just before 1954. Tesla was the inventor of all ac motors and the polyphase system, as well as all fluorescent and neon lamps. He was a major pioneer in the early days of radio and discovered many of the early principles of radar. He declined nomination of a Nobel Prize. He was a naturalized citizen of America and said he valued his citizenship papers above all his awards and possessions. Despite this, all his papers were sent to another nation.

I would like to examine some of his papers from 1899 and later without having to fly to Yugoslavia. I have only seen a condensed copy of his research from Colorado Springs, but am unable to obtain copies. The principles and equipment are rather out-of-date and well-known, but still useful in my research.

I would greatly appreciate help in this matter.

P.S. Tesla died in January of 1943 and shortly after the papers were removed from his safe. The original copies of these papers were sent abroad prior to 1954, as I believe it was in that year the Yugoslavs founded the Tesla Museum (not to be confused with the Tesla Institute).
June 27, 1973

Dear [Name]:

Your letter was received on June 25th.

In response to your inquiry, the effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire. A copy of your communication and of this reply have been referred to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

NOTE: Bufiles indicate one letter to correspondent dated 4-15-66 in reply to his inquiry regarding the Air Force's Project Blue Book and UFO sightings. Bufile 100-2237 reflects that Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neill, alleged that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles clearly indicate that it was the Office of Alien Property of the Department that did so, and the above reply is forwarded in answer to related inquiries. Copy of letter referred to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division of the Department.

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

54 JUL 10 1973
November 10, 1975

Dear [Redacted]:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request forwarded to the FBI by the Department of Justice on October 22nd.

In response to your request for files pertaining to Nikola Tesla, please be advised that in order to preserve the privacy of an individual who may be the subject of a similar inquiry, it has been necessary for the FBI to maintain the practice of not indicating whether we do or do not have such information in our files.

If you can provide notarized authorization from Mr. Tesla's next of kin directing us to release to you any information our files may contain concerning him, we shall thereafter search our files and advise you accordingly.

Since we have not conducted a search of our files, please do not infer that we do or do not have the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

[Redacted]
April 20, 1976

Mr. Clarence Kelly
Director
F.B.I.
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Mr. Allen and Mr. Ruchlehaus, former acting Director of the FBI, contacted me in 1973 regarding the unavailability of American microfilm records of Nikola Tesla's unpublished diary (now in the Belgrade museum, arranged by month per folder).

At the time I discounted the possibility that these unpublished discoveries had military significance. But because of experiments now under way at Hill AFB, I now suspect such military applications exist and feel it imperative that you be notified, particularly in view of the fact that the Soviets have primary access to the entire collection.

Two photos of each page exist.

After Tesla's death, scientists from the Navy and OSS performed a cursory examination of the diary and notes, which if my memory serves me correctly, was one month long, hardly enough time to decipher Tesla's torturous handwriting. Though Tesla wrote in English, his penmanship was small, blurred, and as difficult to translate as a foreign language.

According to the museum director (1971), the Soviets had made copies of some portions, but not the Colorado Springs diary, which numbers 500 pages, 20 that directly pertain to ball lightning, and 20 or so relevant to the equipment construction. (We copied the most significant portions, but feel more exists...)

EX-115  REC-52 00-2237-29

...an article in magazine, EDN (an electrical engineering magazine), but only with the very recent receipt of an unpublished manuscript from John J. O'Neill's book (PRODIGAL GENIUS) did I place credence on Tesla's later claims to military applications. Incidentally, some of O'Neill's descriptions were inaccurate and exaggerated, as we have exceeded Tesla's results and are familiar with the experiments. At any rate, there are three possible military applications.
First, Tesla claimed that the lightning balls (which destroyed his equipment) could be used to destroy aircraft. I have talked to AF personnel -- such as \(\text{[redacted]}\) who saw one inside his plane in flight -- and found AF personnel fear these "rf balls," as they call them.

Second, it is a suspicion of mine that ball lightning, if injected with lithium, could produce a cheap fusion bomb.

Third -- and this may be no more than a suspicion -- the propulsion mode of ball lightning involves electro-gravitic interaction, by which means air vehicles of revolutionary configuration may be constructed. There are no presently-known laws of physics that can account for the propulsion (400 mph or so when following an airliner). Other hitherto unsuspected applications may exist.

None of these applications were the goal of Project Tesla, which centered on producing ball lightning as Tesla did and studying it as a plasma confinement technique for fusion reactors. Incidentally, Tesla's claim to setting up standing waves on the earth's surface (wireless power) was erroneous and involved techniques similar to Project Sanguine, that is, using the earth's atmosphere as a waveguide (\(\text{[redacted]}\) is aware of our research).

Cordially,

P.S. By a copy of this letter, along with the enclosures, I am notifying the C.I.A.

Enclosures: 2
Fusion energy: will experiments in ball lightning provide the key?

Paul Sniglet, Associate Editor

In the vast and empty hangar where the first atomic bomb was assembled, a man-made lightning storm is now being unleashed. The voltages of these lightning bolts—20 million volts—are the highest discharge voltages ever produced by man.

Project Tesla, headed by Robert K. Golka and Dr. Robert W. Bass, is an attempt to artificially duplicate one of nature’s rarest and most terrifying phenomena—ball lightning. The experiments are based upon the unpublished notes of Nikola Tesla, who, in 1899 at his Colorado Springs laboratory, used a secret magnifying transmitter to produce 1.5-in. lightning balls that floated for 30 sec.

The energy surplus

Many physicists, including the eminent Dr. James Tuck, founder of the U.S. fusion program, believe that the lightning ball holds the key to a fantastic, cheap and endless energy source—fusion power, or the energy source used by the stars and sun. The fuel is deuterium, or heavy water, that can be inexpensively extracted from ocean water to provide mankind.

The highest voltage continuously oscillating damped-wave lightning generator ever produced by mankind creates a current of 1100 A at 12.5 MV! Subsequent improvements raised this to a peak current of 2200 A at 20 MV. Further improvements could conceivably produce bolts that exceed natural lightning (100 MV)!
Witnesses of ball lightning have included such notables as Niels Bohr and Victor Weisskopf, the Director of the MIT Physics Department. Another witness was Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who reported seeing it cross the breakfast table aboard the presidential plane.

The accidental formation of ball lightning has been observed about once per year for the past decade inside building 983 at Hill AF Missile Radiographic Facility, UT. The volleyball-size fireballs drop out of the space adjacent to the high voltage supply of the 25 MV linear accelerator.

The ball of blue fire floats down to the floor, rolls around randomly and then rises again to the power-supply area where it dissipates without detectable damage. Despite troubleshooting, no explanation can be found for this occurrence.

On one occasion, lightning struck the building—a large concrete structure with a 60-ft. ceiling inside—and, simultaneously, an intense sphere of fire, the size of a tennis ball formed above the conduit on the wall at shoulder level. It moved along the wall for a distance of some 30 ft., floated out and around the neck and shoulders of a person standing near the wall, moved back to the wall and continued along for several feet until it intercepted a duplex outlet on the conduit. At this the ball exploded, causing electrical damage throughout.

A new state of matter?

No presently known laws of physics can account for the stability and bouncing of fireballs unless it includes surface tension. This hitherto unobserved state of matter is a new concept, since plasmas have never previously exhibited such strong surface tension. Also, presently known laws cannot account for the propulsion.

Project Tesla has developed a rigorous mathematical model of the lightning ball's absolute, asymptotic, fluid-dynamical stability. Initial computer studies indicated a density range of $10^3$ to $10^4$ cm$^{-3}$, with a temperature of $10^6$ to $10^7$ K—or seven times hotter than the sun!
When Tesla was talking as a scientist he was opposed to wars on moral, economic and all practical and theoretical grounds. But, like most scientists, when he stopped thinking as a scientist and let his emotions rule his thoughts, he found exceptions in which he felt some wars and situations were justifiable. As a scientist he was unwilling to have the discoveries of scientists applied to the purposes of war makers, but when the emotional phase of his nature took the ruling position he was then willing to apply his genius to devising measures that would prevent wars by supplying protective devices.

This attitude is exemplified in the following statement which he prepared in the twenties but did not publish:

"At present many of the ablest minds are trying to devise expedients for preventing a repetition of the awful conflict which is only theoretically ended and the duration and main issues of which I correctly predicted in an article printed in the Sun of December 20, 1914. The League is not a remedy but, on the contrary, in the opinion of a number of competent men, may bring about results just the opposite. It is particularly regrettable that a punitive policy was adopted in framing the terms of peace because a few years hence it will be possible for nations to fight without armies, ships or guns, by weapons far more terrible, to the destructive action and range of which there is virtually no limit. Any city at any distance whatever from the enemy can be destroyed by him and no power on earth can stop him from doing so. If we want to avert an impending caluminy and a state of things which may transform this gloom into an inferno, we should push the development of flying machines and wireless transmission of energy without an instant's delay and with all the power and resources of the nation."

Tesla saw preventative possibilities in his new invention which embodied "death ray" characteristics and which was made several years after the foregoing statement was written. He saw it providing a curtain of protection which any country, no matter how small, could use as a protection against invasion. While he might offer it as a defensive weapon, however, there would be nothing to stop military men from using it as a weapon of offense.

While I did not know the nature of Tesla's plan I was convinced that it did embody many discoveries that would be of commercial value, and these were the angles he should seek to develop. I felt that if he could be induced to develop some minor phase of his work that would have immediate commercial use he could derive an income from it which would enable him to proceed with his more elaborate plans. To this end I sought to gain some insight into his thoughts, that would enable me to get a practical plan in operation. This was no secret to Tesla and he successfully parried every thrust I made.

The clearest conception I got, and that was largely from scattered remarks, and by making deductions from them, concerned a possible manner in which one phase of his curtain of protection might operate. This was a "war" angle and as such it did not interest.
A fire ball is a strange phenomenon associated with lightning. Some of the energy of the lightning stroke appears to become locked into a ball shaped structure which may be of any size from a couple of inches to a foot in diameter. It looks like a perfect sphere, brightly incandescent and floats like a bubble, being easily carried by air currents. They may last for a short time, from a fraction of a second to many seconds. In this interval, during which they stay fairly close to the ground, they may come close to many objects without damaging them or being damaged by them. Suddenly, for no known reason, the ball explodes doing as much damage as a bomb, if close to structures, and no damage if in the open.

The fire ball looked to me like a gigantically enlarged model of the tiny electron, one of the building blocks of matter, which acts as if it were just a spherical area of space in which an amount of energy was crystallized to give it structure. I felt that if it were possible to discover how a large amount of energy was stored in this fairy bubble structure of a fire ball a new insight might be gained into the structure of the electron and other fundamental particles of matter. Also this method of storing energy could be applied to a thousand useful purposes.

When I approached Tesla with pleas along this line to develop this possible phase of his discovery he would evade direct reply by indulging in a, not always, tolerant lecture on my gullability in believing theories about the complex structure of the atom. While he had in earlier years discussed some of his experiences with fire balls in his laboratory at Colorado Springs and explained his theory of their formation, he would not in the later years permit himself to be drawn into a discussion of them as a possible part of his system. This, of course, made me suspicious that the clue was 'not' but I could be completely wrong in my conclusions. Tesla was very quick in detecting my technique when I sought to narrow down a field by trying to get him to deny statements when he was adamant to direct questions.

Tesla became familiar with the destructive characteristics of fire balls in his experiments at Colorado Springs in 1899. He produced them quite by accident and saw them, more than once, explode and shatter his tall mast and also destroy apparatus within his laboratory. The destructive action accompanying the disintegration of a fire ball, he declared, takes place with inconceivable violence.

He studied the process by which they were produced, not because he wanted to produce them but in order to eliminate the conditions in which they were created. It is not pleasant, he related, to have a fire ball explode in your vicinity for they will destroy anything they come in contact with.

It will be necessary to reconstruct his statements from very fragmentary notes and a long distance memory.
"Parasitic oscillations, or circuits, within the main circuit were a source of danger from this cause. Points of resistance in the main circuit could result in minor oscillating circuits between terminals or between two points of resistance and these minor circuits would have a very much higher period of oscillation than the main circuit and could be set into oscillation by the main current of lower frequency.

"Even when the principal oscillating circuit was adjusted for the greatest efficiency of operation by the diminution of all sources of loss the fireballs continued to occur but these were due to stray high frequency charges from random earth currents.

"From these experiences it became apparent that the fireballs resulted from the interaction of two frequencies, a stray higher frequency wave imposed on the lower frequency free oscillation of the main circuit.

"As the free oscillation of the circuit builds up from the zero point to the quarter wave length node it passes through various rates of change. In a current of shorter wavelength the rates of change will be steeper. When the two currents react on each other the resultant complex will contain a wave in which there is an extremely steep rate of change, and for the briefest instant currents may move at a tremendous rate, at the rate of millions of horsepower.

"This condition acts as a trigger which may cause the total energy of the powerful longer wave to be discharged in an infinitesimally small interval of time and at a proportionately tremendously great rate of energy movement which cannot confine itself to the metal circuit and is released into surrounding space with inconceivable violence."

It is but a step, from learning how a high frequency current can explosively discharge a lower frequency current, to using the principle to design a system in which these explosions can be produced by intent. The following process appears a possible one but no evidence is available that it is the one Tesla evolved: An oscillator, such as he used to send power wirelessly around the earth at Colorado Springs, is set in operation at a frequency to which a given warship is resonant. The complex structure of a ship would provide a great number of spots in which electrical oscillations will be set up of a much higher frequency than those coursing through the ship as a whole. These parasitic currents will react on the main current causing the production of fireballs which by their explosions will destroy the ship, even more effectively than the explosion of the magazine which would also take place. A second oscillator may be used to transmit the shorter wavelength current.

Somewhat later I learned the reason for Tesla's reticence to discuss details. This came shortly after Stanley Baldwin replaced Neville Chamberlin as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Tesla revealed that he had carried on negotiations with Prime Minister Chamberlin for the sale of his ray system to Great Britain for £30,000,000 on the basis of his presentation that the device would provide complete protection for the British Isles against any enemy approaching by sea or air, and would provide an
offensive weapon to which there was no defense. He was convinced, he declared, of the necessity of Mr. Chamberlain's intent to adopt the device, it would have prevented the outbreak of the threat of war, and would have made possible the continuation under the duress which this weapon would make possible of the working agreement involving France, Germany and Britain to maintain the status quo in Europe. When Chamberlain failed, at the Munich conference, to retain this state of European equilibrium it was necessary to get rid of Chamberlain and install a new Prime Minister who could make the effort to shift one corner of the triangle from Germany to Russia. Baldwin found no virtue in Tesla's plan and preemptorily ended the negotiations.

Tesla was greatly disappointed by the collapse of his negotiations with the British Government. With it there collapsed his hopes of providing a demonstration of his most recent, and, what he considered, his most important discoveries. He did not, however, dwell on the subject; beyond the single conversation he did not mention the matter again. He did not get another chance to finance the demonstration of these discoveries.

During the period in which the negotiations were being carried on, Tesla declared, efforts had been made to steal the invention. His room had been entered and his papers examined but the thieves, or spies, left empty-handed. There was no danger, he said, that his invention could be stolen for he had at no time committed any part of it to paper. He could trust his memory to preserve every fine detail of his investigations. This was true, he said, of all of his later major discoveries.

The nature of his system makes little difference now; he has gone and has taken it with him. Perhaps, if there is any communication from beyond the veil that separates this life from whatever exists hereafter, Tesla may look down upon earth's struggling mortals and find some way of dropping a hint concerning what he accomplished; but, if the situation is such that this cannot take place, then we must await until the human race produces another Tesla.
Dear [Name]:

Thank you for your letter of April 20th, with enclosures. It was certainly most thoughtful of you to furnish us this information, and your interest and courtesy are indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles indicate limited correspondence with last outgoing 6-27-73, in reply to his request concerning papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla. Dr. Tesla was a world-famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death in 1943, all of his personal papers and effects were believed dangerous to the country's security if they fell into unauthorized hands. The book, "Prodigal Genius," by John J. O'Neill, alleged that the FBI took over a certain safe and opened it, appropriating his property. Bufiles indicated the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice did so. Bufile 100-2237-23.
United States Senate

To ensure proper handling please return all correspondence TO THE ATTENTION OF:

Respectfully referred to:

FBI

Please respond to the attached inquiry in duplicate and return the enclosure. Thank you for your cooperation.

ENCLOSURE
Dear Sir,

I am a substitute in the Milwaukee Public School System. I do scientific experiments in high voltage electricity. I have studied all the available writings of the dead genius Nikola Tesla (1856 - January 7, 1943).

When Nikola Tesla died, the Federal Bureau of Investigation came and opened the safe in his room and took the papers it contained, to examine them.
for a reported secret invention of possibly use in II W.W.

As a citizen and a scientist I would like to study these unpublished papers with hope of finding new ideas into producing an alternate source of energy. Something that Nikola Tesla knew about and because of his unfortunate financial status was not able to develop into a working model.

Please help.

With love in The Lc.
Honorable
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

This will respond to your communication of June 16th enclosing the letter of

The effects of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. Since we did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings, I am unable to furnish the information you desire.

A copy of your communication and of this reply are being referred to the Department of Justice and the enclosure to your communication is being returned as requested.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure
1 - Assistant Attorney General - Enclosures (2)
   Civil Division
1 - Milwaukee - Enclosures (2)
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosures (2)
NOTE: This response is consistent with past responses to inquiries of a similar nature. File 100-2237 reflects that the Office of Alien Property took possession of Dr. Tesla's papers following his death.
Dear Mr. Webster:

I am writing this letter in regard to some papers you have in your possession by Nikola Tesla.

I have for some time now been studying the works of Mr. Tesla and I am involved in the research and further development of his efforts. I have in my possession a copy of almost everything that was ever written by him.

However, I have read that on the day following his death (he died the night of January 7th, 1943, and probably January 8th, 1943), the Federal Bureau of Investigation went to where Mr. Tesla had been staying—the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, New York—and collected all notes and papers that he had with him there.

To further my studies and hopefully complete them, it would be deeply appreciated if you would send me a copy of all the notes, papers, books, drawings, etc., that were found there.

Thank you,
To: Mr. Bresson

From: (Ark)

Subject: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT DISCLOSURE REGARDING DR. NIKOLA TESLA

Purpose:

To reduce time spent on handling of requests for information on captioned subject and to promote uniformity of disclosure.

Details:

A search of FBIHQ central records indices reflects that Dr. Nikola Tesla is carried as the subject of Bufile 100-2237. Virtually all information in this file is inquiry-type correspondence. For purposes of FOIA releases, copies of this material have not been made and requesters have been so advised. Copies of the remaining material in the file totalling 29 pages, however, has been processed for disclosure. Numerous requesters have sought information relating to Dr. Tesla under the FOIA. Therefore, it is recommended that the disclosure documents maintained in Bufile 190-16504-4 be considered the preprocessed release appropriate for responses by the Initial Processing Unit for any further requests for information on this subject.

Recommendation:

That the Initial Processing Unit, FOIPA Branch, Records Management Division, add captioned case to their list of preprocessed cases and handle any future requests for such information.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
August 6, 1979

Dear [Redacted]:

Your recent letter requesting information concerning Dr. Nikola Tesla has been received.

The effects of Dr. Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. We have no preprinted material available for public distribution regarding Dr. Tesla. However, under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552), requests have been made in the past regarding your topic and there may be documents available to you under Title 28--Code of Federal Regulations.

If you are interested in seeking such documents under the Freedom of Information Act, you should make a separate inquiry, clearly marking the envelope and letter as a Freedom of Information Act request, and direct it to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20535. In the letter you must request documents regarding the specific topic of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Bailey
Assistant Director

(Enclosure

Room 6958

(This correspondence response may engender a future FOIA inquiry.)

NOTE: Based upon available information, correspondent is not identifiable in files.

Which (4)
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Papers Recovered on the Death of Nicola Tesla (U)

(U) We understand that the FBI may have possession of a number of papers found after the death of Nicola Tesla in 1943. Nicola Tesla was a brilliant electrical engineer (i.e. the Tesla Coil) who was a pioneer in various aspects of electrical transmission phenomena.

(C) We believe that certain of Tesla’s papers may contain basic principles which would be of considerable value to certain ongoing research within the DoD. It would be very helpful to have access to his papers.

(U) Since we have really no idea of the possible volume of these papers, we would be happy to provide a researcher who could assist you in reducing the magnitude of the search. If there are further questions, I am the point of contact within the DoD and can be reached at 695-6364 or 695-7417.

Allan J. MacLaren
Lt Colonel, USAF
Military Assistant
Strategic and Space Systems

Declassified by: DUSDRE/S&SS
Declassify on: February 1987
March 10, 1961

Military Assistant  
Strategic and Space Systems  
Office of the Under Secretary  
of Defense  
Washington, D.C. 20310

Dear Colonel MacLaren:

Your memorandum of February 9 requesting access to the scientific papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla which might be in our files has been referred to my office for reply.

A preliminary review of our files indicates that the FBI did not participate in the handling of Dr. Tesla's belongings following his death in New York City in January, 1943. His papers were examined by representatives of the Office of Alien Property, the Navy Department and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. In February, 1943, the papers apparently were released to Mr. Sava K. Toscanovic, Dr. Tesla's nephew and the administrator of his estate. His Toscanovic's address at that time was 11 Central Park South, New York, New York.

A complete search of our files is being made to determine if we have any information that might be useful to you. You will be notified of the results of this search at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Roger E. Young  
Assistant Director in Charge  
Office of Congressional  
and Public Affairs

Mailed: 3 - Jan 1, 1961

1 - (FCIPA) - Enc.  
1 - Mr. Young - Enc.  
1 - (FCIPA) - Enc.

NOTE: Reply discussed with POIPA, MD, who has handled similar requests for information in our files concerning Dr. Tesla. In numerous previous responses we have said that the Office of Alien Property, the Department of Justice, and the FBI, the former Office of Foreign Litigation, Civil Division, indicated that Dr. Tesla's papers are not in their possession.
Li. Col. A. J. MacLaren  
Military Assistant  
Strategic and Space Systems  
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense  
Washington, D. C. 20360

Dear Colonel MacLaren:

A complete search of our retrievable files concerning Mr. Nikola Tesla shows that all notes and material in his immediate possession at the time of his death on January 7, 1943, were placed in the custody of the Alien Property Custodian under seal by the United States Government. These materials have never been in the care or custody of the FBI.

On January 26 and 27, 1943, Federal authorities made a thorough review of the effects of Mr. Tesla to determine if any items of significant value to the United States war effort could be found. His effects were examined at the Manhattan Warehouse and Storage Company at 52nd and 7th Avenue, New York, New York, where they apparently were taken after his death. Participating in this examination were representatives from the New York and Washington Offices of the Alien Property Custodian, the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and United States Naval Research. The FBI did not participate in this examination. (65-47953 section 1)

It was the considered opinion of a spokesman of those examiners that there exist among Mr. Tesla's papers and possessions no scientific notes, descriptions of hitherto unrevealed methods or devices, or actual apparatus which could be of significant value to this country or which would constitute a hazard in unfriendly hands. There was thought to be no technical or military reason why further custody of the property should be retained. However, our files indicate that certain papers, which were regarded as typical of Nikola Tesla's writings and thoughts in the period of 1925 to 1943, were moved for the protection of the Alien Property Custodian. (65-47953 section 1)
A memo dated October 17, 1945, from our New York Office said that at that time Dr. Tesla's effects remained at the Manhattan Storage Warehouse in some 75 packing boxes and trucks under seal by the New York Department of Taxation. The rental for this storage, approximately $15 per month, was being paid by Charlotte Nuzar, 134 East 63rd Street, New York, New York, who was listed as an agent for Sava Kosanovich, Dr. Tesla's nephew and administrator of his estate. (65-47953-14)

On October 25, 1945, a young scientist who had been Tesla's protege, called in person at our New York Field Office. He was from a research development unit at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. These men carried a letter signed by , requesting that the FBI allow the bearers of the latter access to the effects of Nicola Tesla. (65-47953-15)

It was explained to that the FBI had no jurisdiction over Tesla's effects, and they were referred to the Office of the Alien Property Custodian. Bureau files do not indicate whether the men ever examined Tesla's belongings. (65-47953-15)

The Tesla effects remained in rooms 30 and 51 of the Manhattan Storage Company. In the 1950s, FBI Agents were told by company management that the only recorded visit had been made by "Federal authorities" in January, 1943. recollected that the men had taken numerous photographs. His description of the equipment used would tend to show that a microfilm reproduction was made of the papers of the deceased. (65-47953-27)

Our files do not reflect any pertinent information on the Tesla materials since that date. Their current whereabouts or condition are not reflected in our files.

For further information regarding this matter, you may wish to contact the Office of the Alien Property Custodian and the other Federal agencies mentioned above.

I hope that we have been of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Henry C. Young
Assistant Director in Charge
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

(CONTINUED - OVER)
Lt. Col. A. J. MacLaren

NOTE: On February 9, 1981, Col. MacLaren wrote to us inquiring about the scientific papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla. In a return letter of March 9, we informed him that a thorough review of our files would be made in search of the information he requested. This was done and he is being informed of the results. Tesla's papers have been the subject of numerous inquiries by various individuals and organizations since his death. FBI received over 20 FOIA requests on this matter during the period 1973-1980. Matter coordinated with FOIA Section, RMD.
Mr. Roger S. Young  
Assistant Director in Charge  
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Young,

Thank you very much for your letters of March 10 and March 20, 1981, in response to our request re Dr. Tesla. We very much appreciate the effort that must have gone into this. On behalf of the Deputy Under Secretary (Strategic and Space Systems), Dr. S. L. Zeiberg, I would like to thank you and the people who spent their time searching out the relevant data.

Sincerely,

Allan J. MacLaren  
Colonel, USAF  
Military Assistant  
Strategic and Space Systems

DE-110 100-2237-36

16 APR 10 1981
Director of the FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

While attending college, I came across an article about the electrical genius, Nicolai Tesla. Mr. Tesla was an electrical genius with such peers as Edison and Westinghouse. Tesla designed the basic generator and was the first man to introduce alternating current to the people. The article, written in an underground San Francisco newspaper, stated that Tesla also worked with electromagnetic waves and supposedly built a plant that could harness the electromagnetic waves out of the earth's atmosphere sufficiently enough to use them as a source of electricity. The article stated that Tesla built such a plant and lit up a city street 150 miles away by sending the electromagnetism via radio waves. This method is presently being used in electronic warfare. After that, the article stated that the FBI confiscated his plans and buried them in your archives. Their reasoning was that such a free form of energy would knock out a big chunk of the oil, coal, and nuclear forms of energy and their contributions to the economy (money for research and employment). All I want to know is if there is any truth to this story and if so what was the FBI's reasons and when are the archives opened again so that Tesla's work could come to light again. Now bear in mind that this man was an electrical genius and even had a unit of electrical measure named after him. If he did figure out a way to utilize the earth's electromagnetic waves then I believe that we are ready to gradually phase out our dependence on oil, ease the volatile tension in the Middle East and put all that money presently going to the Arabs into
space research, joint international research and deep-sea research to help solve our population problem. I am talking about huge sums of money being released that could speed up the experts present projected times of producing significant gains in these still relatively new fields.

You could at least take the time to check out what I am saying and judge for yourself whether or not the archives should be opened now to put the world back on a more secure heading.

Sincerely,

(signature)

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August 7, 1981

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 7-24-81 BY WALTMAN

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear [Name]

Judge Webster has referred your letter of July 21st to me for a reply. A check of our files indicates Dr. Nikola Tesla's effects were impounded after his death by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice and not by the FBI. While your interest is indeed appreciated, the FBI is unable to answer your questions as we did not participate in the handling or have anything to do with the storage of Dr. Tesla's belongings.

To be as helpful as possible, I am forwarding a copy of this communication to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

Roger S. Young
Assistant Director in Charge
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

- Acting Assistant Attorney General
- Civil Division

NOTE: [Redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Dr. Tesla died on 1/7/43 and we have received no correspondence regarding his belongings which were impounded by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice.

[Redacted]
FBI

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: INTD, SUPERVISOR [Redacted]

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI [Redacted] (P)

NIKOLA TESLA (CO: CI)

This communication is classified "SECRET" in its entirety.

Re telephone call of SA, Cincinnati Division, to Supervisor [Redacted] FBIHQ, on 8/11/83.

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York is one copy each of pertinent pages from the 1981 book titled "Tesla: Man Out of Time" by Margaret Cheney, with important passages underlined.

For information of Bureau and New York, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) and also at WPAFB, have both been in contact with SA at the Dayton, Ohio RA regarding possible FBI

SECRET

Classified by: 8262
Declassify by: OADR

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - New York (Enc. 1)
2 - Cincinnati

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HELD IN UNCLASSIFIED
REPORTS CAN BE USED بواسطة

17 AUG 22 1983

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involvement in the seizing of Nikola Tesla's research papers and other documents and scientific instruments after his death on January 7, 1943.

They both explained that Tesla was a scientific genius and experimenter who was born in Yugoslavia of Serbian parents on 7/10/87, went to school later in Graz, Austria, Prague, Czechoslovakia and Paris, France. He immigrated to the U.S. in the early 1880's, worked for Thomas Edison's Laboratory for a couple of years, then started his own lab after being paid $1 million dollars for rights to his patents on his polyphase systems of alternating current dynamos, which lead to the harnessing of Niagra Falls for producing electricity and then the power system of the whole country. He was naturalized in 1889. He predicted wireless communication (radio). His later experiments in Colorado and elsewhere lead to his producing artificial lightning in the millions of volts. He also had patents on the concept of neon and fluorescent lights, but he later made little money on his later inventions, although he continued to do experiments leading to devices of great potential worth, which he never patented. He became more reclusive in his later years, living in various hotels in New York City. In the 1930's he claimed he had developed the concept and method of building a "death ray", which could destroy planes at many miles distant, for defending America. Also, there are reports of resonance machines or devices whereby he could shake one or many large city buildings from some distance away.

Both _____ and _____ said that Tesla donated "some" of his papers (or copies thereof) to the Tesla Institute in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; set up in the 1930's in his honor by the government. Biographies on Tesla claim that either the custodian of Alien Property and/or the FBI seized his papers and other personal effects, including a safe or safes, and other property immediately after his death in 1943. This is elaborated on in the enclosed copies of certain pages of Margaret Cheney's book, "Tesla: Man Out of Time".

_____ said that after World War II Tesla's papers were shipped to the Tesla Institute in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, by his nephew, Sava Kosanovic, who had become Tito's Ambassador to the U.S. There were reports that some microfilming of Tesla's papers by government agents while they were still in storage in New York under Kosanovic's custody.

-2-
Also, the Soviet Union has allegedly had access to some of Tesla's papers, possibly in Belgrade and/or elsewhere, which influenced their early research into directed energy weapons, and Butler feels access to much of Tesla's papers on lightning, beam weapons and/or "death rays" would give him more insight into the Soviet beam weapons program. This is Butler's area of expertise and responsibility. He has been unable to locate any Tesla papers or copies of some in the classified or unclassified libraries at WPAFB. However, there are reports that some portions of them were shipped by the Custodian of Alien Property Office in Washington, D.C. to a technical research lab at WPAFB, possibly the "Equipment Lab", now closed for some years or reorganized into another organization.

and are both desirous of learning the locations of such papers or Tesla as now exist in the U.S., for both intelligence and research purposes. Therefore, would like to examine FBI files relating to Nikola Tesla and possibly any on Sava Kosanovic, his nephew who received the bulk of his papers after Tesla's death, and may possibly have been the subject of FBI investigation.

travels to the Washington, D.C. area on FTD business periodically and can review FBI files at FBIHQ relating to Tesla and Kosanovic.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to conduct full indices checks on both Nikola Tesla and Sava Kosanovic.

Should there be such files at FBIHQ, as well as at New York, it is requested that Bureau consider granting the above named access of FTD, official access to same, in the interest of national security.

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will conduct same indices check as requested of Bureau and advise the Bureau and Cincinnati of results and confirm such files and references still exist there.
By Lillian Mckechnie

Power across the Atlantic (Courtesy L. Anderson, after photo
intended for radio broadcasting and wireless transmission of

The J. Fred Woods Tower was built in 1901.

An artist's conception of Tesla's concept of the war of the Future.
Death and Transformation
The Mission Begins

The B.C. government recently announced the implementation of a new policy that aims to address the growing issue of homelessness in the province. The policy, known as the "Housing First" approach, will prioritize the immediate provision of stable housing to individuals and families experiencing homelessness, with the goal of preventing future homelessness.

This policy has been developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including community organizations, housing advocates, and government officials. It is based on the principle that housing is a human right and that everyone deserves a safe and secure place to live.

The new policy includes a range of initiatives, such as increased funding for social housing, the expansion of temporary housing options, and increased support for homeless individuals and families. The government has also announced plans to streamline the process for accessing housing assistance, making it easier for those in need to access the resources they require.

The implementation of the "Housing First" approach is a significant step forward in addressing the complex issue of homelessness in B.C. It is hoped that this policy will help to ensure that everyone in the province has access to safe and affordable housing, and that those who currently lack this basic need will be provided with the support they require to stabilize their lives and move towards permanent housing solutions.

The government has also committed to ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the policy's impact, to ensure that it is achieving its intended outcomes. This will involve collaboration with community partners and input from affected populations, to ensure that the policy is responsive to the needs of those it serves.

Overall, the "Housing First" approach represents a significant shift in the way that the province is addressing homelessness, and it is hoped that it will lead to real and lasting improvements in the lives of those affected.
The Legacy

30

The missing papers

expedited county

The county's numerous services and programs have not been fully

coregistered

The missing papers

expedited county

The county's numerous services and programs have not been fully

coregistered

The missing papers

expedited county

The county's numerous services and programs have not been fully

coregistered

The missing papers

expedited county
Reference Pages

96 pages
Mr. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I do not know whether or not the recent series of air crashes on the west coast has attracted the attention of your department, or whether, if investigation were indicated, the jurisdiction would be your own. An idea as to the cause of these crashes has occurred to me, however, and I thought it might bear a bit of checking up.

If you will check newspaper files as far back as 1934, I believe you will find that the earliest of the unexplained (and apparently unexplainable crashes) occurred about that time.

As I remember the events, it was during that year that three small planes exploded in the air over Texas and southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma. These crashes were not accounted for, either by subsequent investigation where the plane occupants were killed or by the experience of surviving plane occupants in one case.

Following these tragedies there came a lapse of about a year, after which there occurred (likewise without apparent reason) the series of crashes which cost the lives of a senator, of Knute Rockne, and a number of others. All crashes again occurred in the South and Southwest.

Again there was a lapse of time, this one not quite a year, and there started the worst series of air disasters the country has yet seen. One plane lost in the Southwest and not yet accounted for. One plane crashes into a mountainside within sight of its airport. And now the most recent incident, the falling of a United liner into San Francisco Bay while circling its airport, preparatory to landing.

Now in this most recent incident, the experience of the radio operator at the airport seems to me to be highly illuminating. This operator reported a soft buzz interrupting his communication with the liner... a loud roar such as produced by the worst imaginable static... then silence. The plane had dropped into the bay like a plummet.
Crack pilots do not suddenly become rank hams and bungle in handling a ship. Nor do the three motors (or even two) on the large airliners, stop simultaneously without extremely sufficient reason. These things might happen once or even twice in a lifetime. They do not happen six and eight times a year. It is not logical that they should.

To digress for a moment, I recall reading an article in a magazine a year or two ago, written by Nikola Tesla, the inventor. The article dealt with a new invention of Mr. Tesla's, a giant induction coil which would project power (high voltage) through the atmosphere without the use of transmission wires. Mr. Tesla devoted some space to the possible social benefits that would result to the public should his invention be perfected and become practical.

I have not heard of Mr. Tesla now in two or three years. Perhaps he has left the country. Perhaps he is still here. He might still be working on the invention described in the above-mentioned article. It might have been stolen from him.

In any case, his views on the ideas presented by these two unconnected subjects, would be well worth while having. And if I had the money and the time, I should certainly make an effort to smoke him out myself.

The thing is simply this: if one man can make an instrument that will project power through the air for even so short a distance as 500 yards (the then-practical limitations of Mr. Nikola's device) it is entirely possible for another to project power for several hundreds of miles. And the effect of such uncontrolled power on metallic objects in its path is entirely unpredictable.

Please do not think me a "crank" letter writer. I have never before written a letter of this type to anyone. But the idea seems to me so within the bounds of possibility that I most sincerely feel it will bear some practical study.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Letter Ack. Ref. Bu. Air Commerce
2-27-37

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65 - 30311 - 237
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

January 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: UNIDENTIFIED EXPLORATIONS AND RESEARCH
OF NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased)

In a teletype from the New York Office dated January 9, 1943, the Bureau's advice is requested as to what action should be taken in connection with this matter. It is to be noted that Tesla died January 7, 1943, and resided at the Hotel New Yorker. He was one of the world's outstanding scientists in the electrical field and has been conducting many experiments in connection with wireless transmission of electrical power and what is commonly referred to as the "Death Ray".

Svet Kosanovich, a distant relative intensely disliked by Tesla, is taking steps to get possession of these important documents and plans. Kosanovich on January 7, 1943, with George Clark, in charge of the Museum and Laboratory for RCA, and Kenneth Swezy of Brooklyn, New York, entered Tesla's rooms in the Hotel New Yorker and, with the aid of a locksmith, broke into a safe containing some of Tesla's valuable papers, including important electrical formulas, designs, etc.

Tesla is reported to have completed and perfected his experiments in the radio transmission of electrical power and to have conceived and designed a revolutionary type of torpedo not presently in use by any nation. It is reported that Kosanovich may possibly make this material available to the enemy.

ACTION:

I called Mr. Tolson of the New York Office at 12:30 P.M. and pointed out the apparent burglary violation on the part of Kosanovich. I told him this matter should be discreetly discussed with the State's Attorney in New York City with a view to locating Kosanovich and apprehending him on a burglary charge in order to determine the nature of the material he took from Tesla's safe. I pointed out the necessity for the State's Attorney keeping any action most secret in view of the highly confidential nature of the plans involved. I also suggested that the New York Office contact the Surrogate Court in order that Tesla's effects as well as the contents of his safety deposit boxes might not be entered without the presence of a Bureau Agent in order that we may endeavor to preserve the secrecy of any plans or items essential to the conduct of the war and national security.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Date: 3-1-43

[Stamp]

162
January 21, 1943

SAC, New York

To: WEINBERG SUBJECTS: BAVA BOESANOCH

EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH OF NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased)

 REPORT (4)


References is made to a teletype dated January 9, 1943, from the New York Field Office and to a phone conversation between Mr. J. D. Little of the Bureau and Assistant Special Agent in Charge Bogan on January 11, 1943.

It was pointed out to Mr. Bogan that Dave Boesanovich, George Clark and Kenneth Queeney say they committed a burglary violation by entering Tesla's rooms after his death and particularly by using a locksmith to get into a safe containing some of Tesla's valuable papers. Mr. Bogan was advised this matter should be discreetly discussed with the State's Attorney, New York City, with a view to locating Boesanovich and apprehending him on a burglary charge, in order to ascertain the nature of the material taken from the safe of Nikola Tesla. It was also suggested that the New York Office contact the Surrogate Court, in order that Tesla's effects, as well as the contents of his safety deposit box, might not be entered without the presence of an Agent, in order that the secrecy of any plans or items essential to the conduct of the war or national security might be preserved. It was stated that Boesanovich might possibly make certain material available to the enemy.

A review of the Bureau file reveals considerable information concerning Nikola Tesla and his inventions and it should be noted that one Nicola Tesla, who might have been identical with Nikola Tesla, made a speech at the Orange Hall, Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 4, 1922, under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.
No record of Kenneth Sweeney could be located in the Bureau files from the information available.

The foregoing information is being furnished for possible future reference in connection with this case and it is desired that the Bureau be kept promptly and currently informed of all developments in this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
March 19, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS: SAVA KOSANOVICE; EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH OF NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased); ESPIONAGE, MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter in the above-captioned matter dated January 21, 1943, in which it is stated that it is desired that the Bureau be kept promptly and currently informed of all developments in this case.

In view of a telephone call from Mr. Little of the Bureau to Mr. T. J. Donegan, Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office, dated January 14, 1943, in which Mr. Little stated that the above-captioned matter was now being handled as an Alien Enemy Custodial Detention matter and therefore no further action should be taken in the matter by the New York Field Division, this case is being considered closed in this Office, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau at some future time.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-11-43 BY ENCIPHER

COPIES DESTROYED 1960 OCT 26 1960

RECORDED & INDEXED 75-4 7953-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Made At
Baltimore, Maryland
Date When Made
3-29-43
Period For Which Made
3-5-43
Report Made By

Title
SAVA M. KOSONOVICH, with alias
Sava M. Cosonovitch

Character of Case
INTERNAL SECURITY
SUSPECT

Synopsis of Facts:
SAVA KOSONOVICH, 
Reported to have turned over patents and effects to
Alien Property Custodian, NYC, for NICK
TELESA.

Reference:
Letter from New York Field Division dated 2-22-43.

Details:
AT DOVER, DELAWARE

Mr. ABE SPANEL, President of the International Latex Corporation, advised that
he had been a very good friend of NICK TESLA who has died recently and that
he believes that the subject is a third or fourth cousin of TESLA and that
when TESLA died, the subject was his only close relative in this country and
TESLA's effects came into his possession.

SPANEL related that the subject had recently turned over to the government
the majority of the patents of NICK TESLA. SPANEL described TESLA as being
one of the greatest inventors that has ever lived. He stated he had more than

Approved and Forwarded
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Copies Destroyed

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DOB

Bureau
NYC (2 G-2)
Baltimore

5.2 AP. 22

65-47953 4

Records

U.S. Government Printing Office 1943
900 inventions and patents. SPANEL stated that at one time TESLA had an invention in which he was able to direct electrical current without the means of a conductor. He felt that this type of an invention would be of invaluable assistance to any country at war and for this reason felt that TESLA's inventions and patents should be put into the hands of proper Government officials, where they might be put to the best advantage for the United States. He does not believe the subject is engaged in any un-American activities and stated that he was more than willing to turn these patents and inventions over to the proper Government agency. He asserted that before TESLA died, he had spoken to the subject regarding his becoming a United States citizen and SPANEL believes that he is now taking the proper steps to achieve that end.

SPANEL also stated that the subject had handed all of the effects of the deceased TESLA to the Alien Property Custodian in New York City.

SPANEL advised that the day before TESLA died he had tried to get in touch with War Department officials in Washington in order that he might make available to them patents and inventions that he had developed. However, he was not able to get in touch with the proper authorities and he died the following day.

SPANEL advised that the Yugoslavian Government had been sending TESLA approximately $600.00 per month for sometime prior to his death and this was described as being a sort of pension.

SPANEL stated further that he has previously turned over information regarding the subject to Special Agent . He also advised that WARREN KEMPNER, Science Editor, New York Times and BILL LAMBANZ, Science Feature Writer, New York Times and the Science Editor of the Herald Tribune would be able to elaborate on some of the accomplishments of NICK TESLA and that the June 1900 issue of the Century Magazine also contained an article relating to the inventions of TESLA.

SPANEL also stated that he believed ELOTE FITZGERALD, Pierpont Hotel, Brooklyn, New York, Secretary to TESLA, has been contacted by Special Agent and that if the New York Office wishes to contact SPANEL he may be reached at his home.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -
MEMORANDUM FOR LADD

RE: SAVA KOSANOVICH
INTELIGENCE (S)
CUSTODIAL DETENTION.

At this time Sava Kosanovich, a custodial detention, stated that she would like to be interviewed concerning certain information she possessed.

Atent stated two teletypes which the New York office forwarded to the Bureau under dates of January 9 and 17, 1943, in the case entitled U.S. v. SABA KO.S ANOVICH, et al., M. 1471, indictment (Bureau file 161-32-37). Briefly, the information contained in these teletypes is that shortly after Nicola Tesla, one of the world's outstanding scientists in the electrical field, died in his home at New York City on January 7, 1943, Sava Kosanovich, a distant relative, and other individuals entered his room and opened a safe, extracting certain materials which she possessed.

On January 8, Mr. L. C. Smith of the Department advised Mr. Tolson that he was concerned about the possibility of enemy agents confiscating some of the trunk of Tesla and that apparently, the Alien Property Custodian was taking some action in this matter. Instruct as the matter was being handled by the Alien Property Custodian's office, the Bureau did not conduct any investigation into this situation.

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148 OCT 26 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
Mr. Land

There is attached for your approval a letter directed to the matric. First Office requesting that this interview be conducted and also instructing that she be interrogated concerning the other matter referred to above, namely, as the Pittsman office has not as yet covered this interview.

Respectfully,
Director, FBI

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; SAVANOVICH; Experiments and research of NIKOLA TESLA (deceased) ESPIONAGE - N

October 17, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

File No. 65-12290

CINCINNATI, OHIO 4-18-49

Direct Mail # 29160

SP2884

SPB1M 24160

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated January 21, 1943, which bore a caption similar to that mentioned above.

The referenced letter dealt with the death, on January 7, 1943, of the famous inventor, NIKOLA TESLA, who as well as being the inventor of Alternating Current, perfected many electrical devices. He is also credited with having developed the so-called "death ray" which would safeguard any country from attack by air.

On June 9, 1945, [redacted] of New York City furnished information of a nonspecific nature indicating that it was his belief that persons sympathetic to Russia were making an effort to secure the effects of TESLA's work in order to salvage therefrom any models or designs of possible military value. [redacted] claimed that he heard that ARRAH N. SPANTZ, President of the NATIONAL LATEX CORPORATION, of Dover, Delaware was the motivating influence behind this attempt to obtain TESLA's papers which are presently held in storage at the NATIONAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE in New York City. [redacted] promised to return to the New York Field Division shortly after his initial visit and furnish further and more specific information to support his claims.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

He was not heard from again, however, until September 27, 1945, at which time he furnished the following additional information:

He said that a boyhood chum of his from Wichita, Kansas, BILLY FITZGERALD, had been TESLA's protege and one of the inventors few confidents. According to [redacted], FITZGERALD who is now an Army Private stationed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, is a brilliant 29 year old scientist who spent endless hours with TESLA prior to the latter's death, during which time TESLA explained to him most secret experiments. [redacted] stated that FITZGERALD met TESLA in November 1942, but he had been corresponding with the latter since 1935. According to the informant, FITZGERALD had developed some sort of anti-tank gun, the details of which he presented to TESLA who made certain corrections in design and specifications to further perfect the weapon.

It related that sometime in December 1942, when FITZGERALD was attending a meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, he made the acquaintance of ARRAH N. SPANTZ who became interested in FITZGERALD'S

HC4[100] RETURN TO
INDEXING FILE.
gun. SPANEL offered financial aid to FITZGERALD and the two were in the closest contact with each other for a considerable period of time.

It is said that FITZGERALD had lined up a deal for the purchase of the gun by the REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, but for some reason SPANEL blocked this deal by reaching top men in the REMINGTON COMPANY. SPANEL is then reported as having obtained a job for FITZGERALD with the HI\[G]ENS SHIPBUILDING COMPANY in New Orleans and negotiated a contract with FITZGERALD for the purchase and manufacture of the gun in a manner which would return 80% of the profits derived to SPANEL.

It is stated that in November of 1943, for some unknown reason but which he believes to be attributable to SPANEL, FITZGERALD was fired by the HI\[G]ENS COMPANY. In September of 1944, FITZGERALD was inducted into the Army and for a considerable period of time was located at an ordnance experimental station at Elgin Field, Florida. It was stated that at the present time FITZGERALD is engaged in a highly secret experimental project at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. In spite of his rank of Private, FITZGERALD actually is the director of this research and is working with many top young scientists who were inducted into Army from leading industrial posts.

According to [redacted], FITZGERALD is presently working on the perfection of TESLA'S "death ray" which in FITZGERALD'S opinion is the only possible defense against offensive use by another nation of the Atomic Bomb. In this connection, it is noted that the New York Times of September 22, 1940 in an article entitled "SCIENCE IN THE NEWS" by WILLIAM A. LAURENCE, Science Editor states that TESLA devolved to LAURENCE the fact that he had developed a "death ray" or "Duel of Power" which TESLA claimed would melt airplane motors at a distance of 250 miles, so that actually an invisible Chinese Wall would be built around a country against attack by an enemy air force.

According to the article in the TIMES, this electrical device would operate by the generation of power from a plant, a number of which might be located strategically along our coast lines and the beam from which would melt any engine within a radius of 250 miles.

[Redacted] stated that during FITZGERALD'S acquaintance with SPANEL, FITZGERALD had told SPANEL of his associations with TESLA and had apparently described to SPANEL some of TESLA'S most secret work. He believes that SPANEL, who he claims is definitely pro-Russian in attitude, is now attempting through legal procedure to secure custody of TESLA'S effects which are now held by TESLA'S only heir, one SAVA KOSANOVICH, who is presently in Yugoslavia occupying some governmental post.

It will be recalled that in an article published on March 15, 1944, by the KING FEATURE SYNDICATE INCORPORATED, WESTBROOK GILER charged SPANEL with spreading pro-communist and pro-Russian propaganda through his full page advertisement in the newspapers, which SPANEL characterized as being published for the INTERNATIONAL LADY CORPORATION, as a public service feature. It is also interesting to observe that in the New York Times of October 7, 1945, an article appears which states that SPANEL is suing the KING FEATURE SYNDICATE INCORPORATED for six million dollars alleging the column by GILER to have been libelous.
stated that through FITZGERALD he too had met SPANEL and from this personal acquaintance he formed the opinion that SPANEL was definitely a communist and is probably one of the financial supporters of the Communist Party in this country. **stated that SPANEL was born in Russia, but is now an American citizen. He also charged that SPANEL exerted tremendous political influence in Washington, D. C., and said that one of SPANEL'S closest political friends was HENRY WALLACE.**

**advised that two agents from Army Intelligence contacted and stated that in an investigation to determine the qualifications of FITZGERALD for a commission, they had developed information indicating that SPANEL was definitely endeavoring to secure possession of TESLA'S effects.** **indicated that Army Intelligence was pursuing an investigation along these lines in an attempt to ascertain the complete story in this regard.**

**stated that FITZGERALD had interested a group of young Army scientists now working with him at Wright Field in this foundation, and their ultimate goal is to secure the support of a wealthy backer in order that a foundation might be established and that a sort of "idea factory" might result. He said that they intended to contact HENRY FORD, SR., to solicit his aid in this regard.**

**related that probably the greatest idea of TESLA'S was that involving the wireless transmission of electrical power. He claimed that TESLA had performed a successful experiment many years ago at Pikes Peak, at which time he harnessed local current from the sun's rays which he built up into a huge potential of electrical energy. **said that according to FITZGERALD, if this idea could be furthered, all electrical energy to operate the world's machinery might be gotten absolutely free rather than by the costly method with which electrical power is presently generated. He said that his idea was to conduct further experiments along this line in China where the need for electrical power is very great.**

Inquiry was made at the "MANHATTAN STORAGE WAREHOUSE" in New York City, and it was determined that the effects of NIKOLA TESLA are contained in some...
75 packing cases and trunks and are presently under seal by the New York State Department of Taxation. It was learned that the rental for this storage, which approximates $15 per month, is being paid by one CHARLOTTE 
NIZAR, 134 East 63rd Street, New York, New York, who is listed as the agent for SAVA KOSANYCH.

Inquiry was also made at the office of the Alien Property Custodian in New York City, concerning an investigation conducted by this office at the time of TESLA'S death, and at which time the latter's property was placed under seal by the United States Government. Mr. WALTER CORSUCH, Chief Investigator for the Alien Property Custodian, provided a cover letter and a summary of materials owned by TESLA at the time of his death which was examined by JOHN O. GRUPP, of the office of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. Mr. CORSUCH also stated that his file in this matter reflected that on the night TESLA died his safe was forced open by a representative of the SHORT & WALKER SAFE COMPANY. It was Mr. CORSUCH'S belief that a Mr. SWEZEN who is believed to be one of the editors of the POPULAR SCIENCE MAGAZINE was present in TESLA'S room shortly after the safe was opened. These individuals were MILLIS BURR, EDWARD PALMER, and JOHN J. CORBETT.

There are enclosed herewith two typewritten copies of the report by Mr. TRUMP of the ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTOMER reflecting the findings of Mr. TRUMP, following his examination of TESLA'S effects. There is also enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a list of persons associated with NIKOLA TESLA. This latter item was furnished by [Redacted].

The above information is furnished for the Bureau's information, and no investigation is being conducted by this office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

V. F. OWEN, SAC

3 inclosures
Mr. Walter Gormuch,
Alien Property Custodian,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

At your request and that of Mr. Joseph T. King of the Washington office of the Alien Property Custodian, I have examined the private papers, writings, and other property of the late Dr. Nikola Tesla with the view to determining both their possible usefulness to this country in its war effort and the possible hazard attendant on their falling into unfriendly hands.

This examination was made at the Manhattan Warehouse,
52nd Street, New York City, on January 26-27, and included all of the notes and material in Dr. Tesla's immediate possession at the time of his death and now in the custody of your office. For reasons indicated below, no investigation was made of material in trunks which had remained untouched in the basement of the New Yorker Hotel for ten years prior to Dr. Tesla's death.

As a result of this examination, it is my considered opinion that there exist among Dr. Tesla's papers and possessions no scientific notes, descriptions of hitherto unrevealed methods or devices, or actual apparatus which could be of significant value to this country or which would constitute a hazard in unfriendly hands. I can therefore see no technical or military reason why further custody of the property should be retained.

For your records, there has been removed to your office a file of various written material by Dr. Tesla which covers typically and fairly completely the ideas with which he was concerned during his later years. These documents are enumerated and briefly abstracted in the attachment to this letter.
January 30, 1943.

It should be no discredit to this distinguished engineer and scientist whose solid contributions to the electrical art were made at the beginning of the present century to report that his thoughts and efforts during at least the past fifteen years were primarily of a speculative, philosophical, and somewhat promotional character—often concerned with the production and wireless transmission of power—but did not include new sound, workable principles or methods for realizing such results.

Very truly yours,

JOHN G. TRUMP,
Technical Aide,
Division 14, NDRC.

Enclosure.

JOT/G
ABSTRACTS OF DR. NIKOLA TESLA'S WRITINGS
RETAINED AS EXHIBITS
FOR THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

1.

On January 26 and 27, 1943, an examination was made of the technical papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla which, after his decease, had been stored in the Manhattan Warehouse in New York City. This examination was made for the purpose of determining if any ideas of significant value in the present United States war effort could be found among his possessions. Participating in this examination were Mr. John C. Newington, New York Office of the Alien Property Custodian; Mr. Charles J. Hedinemi, Washington Office of the Alien Property Custodian; Dr. John C. Trump, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Willis George, Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District; Edward Palmer, Chief Yeoman, USNR; John J. Corbett, Chief Yeoman, USNR.

2.

The following papers, which are regarded as typical of Nikola Tesla's writings and thoughts in the period of 1925 to 1942, were removed for the purpose of record and are listed below in the random order in which they were found, together with a brief individual abstract.

Exhibit A

"Possibilities of Electrostatic Generators" - an undated article probably written about 1934 discussing the possibilities, as a source of high-voltage D-C power, of the Van de Graaff type of electrostatic belt generator. The article states correctly the electrostatic principles employed in this device and points out that such generators are not suitable for commercial high-power applications, though of undoubted scientific value. Tesla's wireless tower, erected in 1902 on Long Island, is stated in this memorandum to have been charged to 30 million volts.

Exhibit B

"Reactive Forces of Glycerine and Dynamite" - an undated memorandum involving some calculations of the explosive power of certain compounds and then deviating to a discussion of the possibility of transmitting power by mechanical vibrations along the earth's crust.
Exhibit C

"Process of De-Gassifying, Refining, and Purifying Metals" - A 41-page memorandum probably written about 1930 dealing with the above subject and proposing new theories of capillarity and surface tension. This correspondence indicated that this had been submitted to various industrial companies.

Exhibit D

"Reply to Amorg re 'the generation of high-voltage and the acceleration of charged particles'" - This document, dated November 8, 1935, answers questions raised by Soviet engineers and scientists regarding Tesla's proposal of May 16, 1935. From this answer, it is deduced that the proposal concerned the generation of high voltages by electrostatic means. These means consisted of a high-voltage terminal presumably supported on an insulating column and charged by a gaseous charge conveying medium passing between ground and terminal. The ideas contained in this memorandum are fairly similar to the belt-conveyor electrostatic generator methods proposed by Van de Graaff and do not appear to offer any unusual features.

Exhibit E

"Art of Teleseadynamics, or Art of Producing Terrestrial Motions at Distance" - This document, in the form of a letter dated June 12, 1940, to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, proposes a method for the transmission of large amounts of power over vast distances by means of mechanical vibrations of the earth's crust. This source of power is a mechanical or electromechanical device bolted to some rocky protuberance and imparting power at a resonance frequency of the earth's crust. The proposed scheme appears to be completely visionary and unworkable. Westinghouse's reply indicates their polite rejection of this idea.

Exhibit F

"New Art of Projecting Concentrated Non-Dispersive Energy through Natural Media" - This undated document by Tesla describes an electrostatic method of producing very high voltages and capable of very great power. This generator is used to accelerate charged particles, presumably electrons. Such a beam of high-energy electrons passing through air is the "concentrated non-dispersive" means by which energy is transmitted through natural media. As a component of this apparatus there is described an open-ended vacuum tube within which the electrons are first accelerated.
Exhibit F (cont.)

The proposed scheme bears some relation to present means for producing high-energy cathode rays by the cooperative use of a high-voltage electrostatic generator and an evacuated electron acceleration tube. It is well known, however, that such devices, while of scientific and medical interest, are incapable of the transmission of large amounts of power in non-dispersed beams over long distances. Tesla's disclosures in this memorandum would not enable the construction of workable combinations of generator and tube even of limited power, though the general elements of such a combination are succinctly described.

Exhibit G

A circular by Caro Bird, dated September 10, 1938, entitled "Tremendous New Power Soon to Be Unleashed". This describes in popular style some biographical information concerning Nikola Tesla and some ideas for the transmission of power on which he is stated to be working. It appears that the method of transmission is by the mechanical resonance method outlined in Exhibit F, above.

Exhibit H

This exhibit consists of a series of letters to representatives of the British Government dated August 26, 1936; October 26, 1937; December 15, 1937; and April 5, 1938. It includes a reply dated January 7, 1938, from the British Government. These letters offer to the British Government, for a fee, the disclosure of a means for accelerating to high energies minute particles. Such beams would constitute a death ray capable of the protection of Great Britain from air attack.

The method proposed is essentially that described in Exhibit F above. Following the initial letter dated August 26, 1936, the subsequent letters attempt to clear up the "misunderstandings" of the British representatives and to expedite their acceptance of the Tesla proposal. The British reply dated January 7 is a polite expression of disinterest in the proposal.

Exhibit I

An undated memorandum written after Tesla's 79th birthday describing several discoveries which he believed he had made. The first related to a dynamic theory of gravity which is described as not yet completed. The second stated as a physical truth the belief that "there is no energy in matter other than that received from the environment". This second statement, which is discussed at length in this and other writings of Tesla, indicates his disbelief in the existence of atomic or nuclear energy.
Exhibit J

"A Method of Producing Powerful Radiations" - an undated memorandum in Tesla's handwriting describing "a new process of generating powerful rays or radiations". The memorandum reviews the works of Lenard and Crookes, describes Tesla's work on the production of high voltages, and finally in the last paragraph gives the only description of the invention contained in the memorandum. This description is as follows: "Briefly stated, my new simplified process of generating powerful rays consists in creating through the medium of a high-speed jet of suitable fluid a vacant space around a terminal of a circuit and supplying the same with currents of the required tension and volume".

Exhibit K

A letter to prospective licensees on telegeodynamics dated December 27, 1921. This is a single-page letter with the typewritten signature of Dr. Nikola Tesla, in which he addresses himself to the prospective licensees of telegeodynamics, states that over a half million dollars was spent on this development with funds contributed by the Morgans, Crawford, J. J. Astor, and Fish, as well as commercial organizations, and states this to be a new art with which "unbelievable wonders can be achieved".

Exhibit L

Tesla's "New System of Fluid Propulsion". This is an undated memorandum of about 20 typewritten pages describing a system of fluid propulsion in which the conversion from hydraulic to rotary mechanical power is achieved by passing the fluid between flat circular disks, shaft-mounted and enclosed in a casing.

This memorandum written about 1925 describes in general terms a kind of hydraulic turbine which seems practical. There is copious evidence among the other of Tesla's papers that this idea was generally disclosed to appropriate individuals and that it received favorable comment and possibly some use. Some of these comments are contained on the last page of the exhibit.

Exhibit M

"The Power of the Future" - a memorandum apparently written by Tesla and probably in response to a request from some popular science group for an opinion as to the source of future power. This memorandum reviews the gradual evolution of power sources. It discusses in some detail the possibility of atomic power and states as his opinion that atomic power is not feasible. The discussion of atomic energy is apparently confused to some extent.
with planetary energy. The article further discusses the subject of wind, tides, lightning, and water power as a source of commercial energy. The last sentence of this memorandum states: "With my wireless system, it is practicable to transmit electrical energy at a distance of twelve thousand miles with a loss not exceeding 5 per cent. I can conceive of no advances which would be more desirable at this time and more beneficial to the further progress of mankind." This memorandum constitutes an interesting generalized discussion of the various sources of power. It is qualitatively correct for the most part except probably in that portion which deals with atomic power.

**Exhibit N**

"The Transmission of Electric Energy Without Wires" - an article by N. Tesla in the *Electric World*, March 5, 1904, pages 429-431. A general, somewhat biographical article on Tesla's early work with some speculation on the possibility of long-distance wireless transmission of large amounts of energy.

**Exhibit C**

"World System of Wireless Transmission of Energy" - an article by N. Tesla in *Telegraph and Telephone Age*, October 16, 1927, pages 457 and 460. An article which traces the early work on the production and transmission of electromagnetic radiations, describes Tesla's efforts to increase the amount of power which can be transmitted without wires and concludes with a proposed "World System" for the wireless transmission of both power and communications. No workable disclosure of a means for accomplishing this is included, and such generalities as suggest the approach which Tesla had in mind do not seem capable of accomplishing the desired result.

**Exhibit P**

"Interview with Dr. Nikola Tesla" by Alden Parry in *Armagnac* for *Popular Science Monthly*, May 24, 1928. An 11-page memorandum written in popular conversational style describing an interview with Dr. Tesla and reporting his present work. This report includes statements on a new airplane, on rocket ships, on the wireless transmission of power, on a world system plan for the transmission of speech and television, on the impracticability of harnessing atomic energy, on radio activity, and on the acceleration of charged particles, such as cathode rays, by high voltages.
Exhibit G

An agreement dated April 20, 1935, between Nikola Tesla and the Antorg Trading Corporation, in which Tesla agreed to supply plans, specifications, and complete information on a method and apparatus for producing high voltages up to fifty million volts, for producing very small particles in a tube open to air, for increasing the charge of the particles to the full voltage of the high potential terminal, and for projecting the particles to distances of a hundred miles or more. The maximum speed of the particles was specified as not less than 350 miles per second. The receipt of $25,000 fee for this disclosure was acknowledged in this agreement, which was signed by Nikola Tesla and by A. Bartenia of the Antorg Trading Corporation. The method referred to in this agreement is apparently that described in Exhibit F, above. It is probable that Exhibit D, above, is an effort by Tesla to clear up the questions raised by Soviet engineers after the subject disclosure had been made. There is no evidence that the inventions and information referred to in this agreement are other than those described in a number of Tesla's papers and published articles. It should therefore be expected, and it is substantiated by Exhibit D, that this disclosure subsequently proved unworkable.

3. An examination of several items of scientific apparatus among the Tesla efforts at the Manhattan Warehouse and in a deposit box at the Governor Clinton Hotel showed those to be standard electrical measuring instruments in common use several decades ago.

JOHN Q. THOMPSON,
Technical Aide,
Division 14, MIREC.

Mass. Inst. of Tech.,
Cambridge, Mass.,
January 30, 1943.

JQT/0
LIST OF PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH NIKOLA TESLA

Kerrigan, William - 89 Logan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Employed as building supt. Washington Market, Brooklyn.
Mr. Kerrigan was the messenger boy for Postal
Telegraph some years prior to Jan. 1943. At Mr. Tesla's
request, he continued his services as special
messenger when convenient. He had called upon Tesla
the week prior to his death and has much valuable data
and information concerning Tesla's contacts. I first
met Mr. Kerrigan at the Frank Campbell funeral church.

Baumgarten, Charles - Room 1203, Municipal Bldg., Budget Bureau, N.Y.C.
Mr. Baumgarten was met at the funeral and
Mr. William Lawrence of the New York Times and myself
had lunch with him. Mr. Baumgarten knew Tesla and
his connections with the Queensboro Bridge and many of
his developments of Civic interest.

Skerritt, Miss Dorothy F. - Office, Biddle Purchasing Company, 107 Chambers
Street, N.Y.C. - No. 2-5500.
Residence: Hasbrook Heights, New Jersey
Miss Skerritt was secretary to Doctor Tesla from 1912
until 1922. She is familiar with the Marconi patent
suit, many of Tesla's scientific theories; knows the
names of some of his friends; has witnessed
demonstrations in his laboratory, then at 8 W. 40th St.
N.Y.C. Miss Skerritt also knows that between 1916
and 1918, Doctor Tesla was at the Blackstone Hotel,
Chicago and may have material there. She can give
account of many of his deals with various firms.

Merrington, Marguerite - 46 W. 97th Street, N.Y.C. - Riverside 3-0186
Miss Merrington has known Doctor Tesla since 1893
and has been a guest of his on several occasions at
the old Waldorf Hotel and at his laboratory in 1894
on Houston Street. Miss Merrington recalls the
lighting effects without filaments and his radio
controlled boat demonstrations. She also recalls
statements regarding communication without wires by
means of a small instrument. She has witnessed many
laboratory experiments including power transmission
without wires over short distances in the laboratory
and also metallic plate suspension. He had also
talked about communication with mars to her.

Holden, Mrs. Agnes, J - 327 E. 52 St. N.Y.C. - Plaza 3-2341
Mrs. Holden is the daughter of Robert U. Johnson
(deceased) (1936) who was a close friend of Tesla
for many years. Mrs. Holden first met Mr. Tesla
at her father's home when she was about 12 years old.
The Johnsons were connected with the Century Magazine
which published many articles regarding Tesla.
Mr. Johnson wrote several poems about Tesla, one of
which appeared in the April, 1895 issue of the
Century Magazine and the others appeared in
"Poems of 50 years, 1880-1930" by
Robert Underwood Johnson. Mrs. Holden has been
in close contact with Doctor Tesla and has
witnessed many of his demonstrations including
that of the oscillator of 1899. She recalls the
near destruction of the laboratory. Since
"World II", she has talked with Doctor Tesla
with regard to instruments of war and he told
her in response to her inquiry regarding tanks
recently that he could stop them or the war.
She recalls his discussions with her and her
father regarding transmissions of power and
Mars, etc. She says that she knows that Tesla
has things for our Government only. Mrs. Holden
witnessed many of the experiments and was
present at the radio-controlled boat demonstration
many years ago.

Lowenstein, Fritz (Deceased) Brother, Emil Lowenstein - 182 Bennett Ave.
N.Y.C. - Wa-7-8519. Business (Artist) 420
Lexington Ave. N.Y.C. - Ku-5-8066.
Mr. Fritz Lowenstein was the assistant to
Dr. Tesla during his historic laboratory
experiments in Colorado Springs in 1899. He was
also to have appeared as a defense witness
for Tesla in his Marconi patent suit during
1915, but for some reason failed to testify.
The brother, Emil, address above, knows of the
relatives of Mr. Fritz Lowenstein who have
documents pertaining to the 1899 experiments.
(Mr. E.H. Clark provided information re
documents and Lowenstein. Mr. Czito mentioned
Lowenstein). Mr. Emil Lowenstein is not on
friendly terms with the entire Lowenstein family
and a Mr. Massey, 52 Vanderbilt Ave. can
furnish additional information re Lowenstein.

Shirk, A.J. - Inventor's Model Shop, 70 West 100th St. N.Y.C. Ac-2-9466.
Mr. Shirk has met Tesla on 3 occasions and
appears to know quite a bit about his model work
and laboratory developments, particularly
within recent years. His exact status can only
be determined by another call or exact-status
interview. He is attempting to determine the
address of a Laboratory that existed at about
57th and 3rd Ave. and with whom a certain
Dr. Walker was connected.

Arbus, Muriel, Miss - Res: 600 W. 13th St. Tel: Vanderbilt 4-9816,
Bus: WBP, Chanin Building, N.Y.C.
Miss Arbus has several photographs of Tesla
and was a secretary to him before Miss Dorothy
Skerritt, i.e. before 1912. She has not been
interviewed except by phone.
Berg, Selgurd (or Sigmund) - Copenhagen, Denmark. Business: Paris, France. He has not been interviewed. See Mr. E. Fiessen of the International Latex Corp., Dover, Del., for information. Mr. Berg was a close friend of Tesla in Europe and mentioned other members of his family; Mr. Ernest and Mr. Eako Berg, are found in correspondence from Mrs. B.A. Behrend to Mr. Kenneth Sweezy in 1935 and 1934.

Behrend, Bernard, A. Mrs. - Petoskey, Michigan. Phone 155. Mr. Behrend and Mrs. Behrend were very close friends of Dr. Tesla. Mrs. Behrend has many notes and technical data concerning Tesla's work either stored near Boston, Mass or at Aiken, S.C. Mr. Behrend was Chief Engineer for Westinghouse and supervised the construction of a great number of Tesla's motors and generators. He is author of "The Induction Motor" pub. 1921 in which a considerable portion is devoted to Tesla's work.

Boskan, Slavko, Mr. Engineer and author, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Mr. Boskan published a book in Dresden, Germany entitled "Nikola und seine Werk" in 1932 (Appox) Mr. Boskan was a close friend of Mr. Tesla and has considerable engineering data in his possession according to Mr. Sweezy.

Denton, Clifford, Mr. - Science Reporter, New York Daily News, 220 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C. Mu-2-1234 Ext. 567. Mr. Denton has been present at many of Dr. Tesla's press releases and has many notes regarding the conferences. He said that he gave most of his data to Mr. Wm. Lawrence of the New York Times.

Brown Brothers (Mr. Arthur Brown) 220 W. 42 St. Bryant 9-4742. N.Y.C. Brown Brothers are photographers and have a large number of photos of Tesla and his laboratory equipment from which may be deduced mechanical construction details.

Curtis, Thomas Stanley - Address: unknown. Author "Experiments with High Frequency currents". It is important to locate Mr. Curtis because he discussed many of Tesla's problems and appears to have technical data regarding his work.

Cramps, Shipbuilding Co. Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Crosby, former Sec. of Commerce, and Mr. Cramps became interested in the radio controlled boat of Dr. Tesla about 35 years ago. Negotiations were carried on between Dr. Tesla and the above executives. This information was furnished by Mr. Kerr.
It may be well to contact Mr. Crosby's relatives or Mr. Cramps.

Czito, Julius - 4629 193rd St., Flushing, Long Island. Tel.: Flushing 7-4711.
Mr. Czito was mentioned to me first by Mr. Kosenovich and later Mr. Spangl had received his name from Mr. Wm. Lawrence. Mr. Czito is a machinist by trade and worked for Dr. Tesla as such from 1916 to 1929. He was particularly concerned with the construction of a turbine, and a fountain developed for a Mr. Hatmaker. Among other things, he worked on an extractor for sulphur from sea water and mechanical device for measuring the resistance of a ball bearing. He has little data left of Dr. Tesla's work but has a very good memory. He mentioned the Boston gear works, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Miller, the Zumbach Machinery Co. and Mr. Barney Levi. Mr. Czito's father also worked for Dr. Tesla in 1894 and was with him at his Houston St. laboratory. Mr. Czito, Sr. accompanied Dr. Tesla to Colorado Springs in 1899. Mr. Czito has a very good memory and can furnish additional information. He has discovered a photograph showing all of the employees of the old Tesla laboratory. He worked for Dr. Tesla on the development of a speedometer for the Waltham Watch Co. (This information from interview).

Mr. G.H. Clark was contacted by virtue of a call placed in December to Mr. Oran Dunlap of the RCA Corp. Mr. Clark has a very large collection of personal data pertaining to radio pioneers, particularly Marconi. His business has been to collect such data in order to assist in the prosecution of a suit of infringement against the Marconi patents. He has never set Dr. Tesla but he knows of his work and is interested in collecting historical data for preservation. Mr. Clark is a friend of Mr. Sweezy.

Crosby, Former Sec. of Commerce, Washington, D.C. (address unknown)
See Cramps and Kerr

Wetzel, Tailors - 2 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 2-6757. N.Y.C.
This firm was tailor for Dr. Tesla throughout most of his life and may have information with regard to his friends, not otherwise listed.
French, Shriner, and Urncr—Shoe Shops. 250 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 2-0319, N.Y.C.
Dr. Tesla purchased most all of his shoes from this firm for the past 50 years and data may be gathered from their records such as mailing addresses, etc.

Cornells, Fredrick C. F.B.I. Office Federal Court House Bldg. 12th Floor Regent 2-2315
Mr. Cornells was informed of the possible value of Dr. Tesla's data immediately following his death. So far as known, no action was taken.

Commercial Photostat Company, 11th Floor, Woolworth Bldg. N.Y.C.
Firm which made photostats of Tesla patents for Kerr.

Cramm, Ernest R. to contact call Mr. Clark of RCA.
Mr. Cramm knows a great deal about Dr. Tesla's relations with the RCA Company. Mr. Cramm was a former employee of RCA.

Gilder, Rodman—108 E. 62nd St. N.Y.C. Butterfield 8-7397.
Son of Richard Watson Gilder, former Pub. of Century Magazine. Mr. Gilder knows of some old Tesla manuscripts and what has happened to his files of the Century Magazine at its dissolution. This name was received from Kerrington.

Lt. Denmark and his superiors were notified by Mr. Spangle and Washington with regard to Tesla devices. Lt. Denmark was interviewed personally with a group of 4 other officers including Mr. Pitchen.

Kirsch, Leon—a former draftsman for Tesla—name from Miss Dorothy Skerritt. This party should be located because he had a lot of confidential data of Tesla's and made many drawings according to Miss Skerritt.

Drews, Lillian—Married to an Austrian by name of DePrce about 1914. Miss Drews was secretary to Dr. Tesla prior to 1912. Her present address is unknown and she was not in good favor with Dr. Tesla, according to Miss Skerritt, the informant.

DosPassos, John—Attorney, and very good friend of Dr. Tesla. Address unknown. Wanted Tesla to stop the Spanish American War. Formerly lived in New York. The Gentleman was expensively dressed and wore frocked coat similar to Tesla with bright checkered vest.
Had office in vicinity of 200 Broadway, as late as 1920. Mr. DePasquale is believed to have engineering data of Tesla's according to Thomas Byrne.

DeForest, Dr. Lee- 8190 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. Dr. DeForest is still alive and was a friend of Dr. Tesla in the late 90 and early 1900's. There is a possibility that he may be able to assist in interpreting Tesla's works.

Dubilier, William - President of Cornell Dubilier Co., Manufacturers of Condensers. Mr. G.K. Clark informs that Mr. Dubilier has in his possession some of the original notes of the 1899 experiments in Colorado Springs.

Fradenburg, A.E. A reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle during 1930 who had numerous contacts with Tesla with regard to Power Transmission. His present address is unknown but he formerly resided in Brooklyn until 1934.

Fitzgerald, Francis, A. - Niagara Power Commission, Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Fitzgerald, according to a personal interview with Dr. Tesla, was a friend of his on the A.C. power proposition for the development of Niagara. He also told me that Mr. Fitzgerald attempted to influence the Canadian Power Commission in 1927 for a project to transmit power without wires. There is a possibility that he may have some data.

Gernsback, Hugo & Publisher, Res: 230 West End Ave. Schelley 4-2130 Bus: 25 W. Broadway, Tel: Rector 2-9590. A friend of Tesla for about 35 years. Published many articles about Tesla during 1915 in the "Electrical Experimenter and later in Science and Invention." Has many of Tesla's original manuscripts and photos. Believes in all of Tesla's theories and has a working knowledge of them. This party was contacted several weeks prior to Dr. Tesla's death. Mr. Gernsback attempted to assist Dr. Tesla personally and appealed to Westinghouse for funds in 1933.

Hammond, John Hayes, Jr. Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 2060 Mr. Hammond, Sr., financed some of Dr. Tesla's boat experiments and only 10 years ago John Hayes Hammond, Jr. operated one of Tesla's original models. The family has one of the boats in their
possession now. Much technical data can be gathered from this source.

Hassell, Eugene Floyd - Res: Bellport, Long Island
Machinist, Sperry Gyroscope Company, Garden City, L.I. Employee Number 5470, Phone Vigilant 4-5400 (Restricted number) Ext. 211. Use any New York Phone. Name from Czito. This party knows of Tesla's laboratory on Long Island through the laundry driver named Tommy Wallen.

Robbe, Octavius - Springfield Gardens, Long Island
(Has not been contacted)

Hatmaker, (no initials) party who financed fountain built by Czito.
Has not been contacted, but he lived in the St. Regis Hotel in 1920.

Kosanovich, Sava - Navarro Hotel, apt. 17E, 112 Central Park South, N.Y.C.
Tel: Circle 7-7900, Office- Regent 7-4662.
President of the Central European Powers Association and former Minister of Yugoslavia to the U.S. Mr. K. is one of the two living nephews of Dr. Nikola Tesla (see Nikola Trbojevich). Mr. K. was present in the Hotel New Yorker on the morning following Dr. Tesla's death. Others present were E.M. Sweazy, G.H. Clark. Mr. K. knows of many blue prints that were in the rooms and a black notebook with several hundred pages containing the last notes of Dr. Tesla. Mr. K. says that some of the papers were marked "Government" and that Dr. Tesla had told him he had valuable information. Mr. K. is of the opinion that it may have been for the Yugoslav Gov't.
He says that no will was found. His attorney is Mr. Wittenberg. He was appointed heir by the Surrogates Court of New York County. He said that the other nephew waived any interest. Mr. K. is not in accord with Mr. Potich, present Ambassador of Yugoslavia to U.S., now in Washington. There is a bit of political unrest in the Yugoslav organization.

Kerr, John - Attorney, 253 Broadway, N.Y.C. Cooper Kerr Dunham (att. at Law)
Courtland 7-9334 - also associated by Byrma.
This firm was the patent attorney for 112 of the Tesla patents. They also instituted the proceedings of the infringement suits for the Westinghouse Company. Mr. Kerr knew Tesla very well and can give considerable data. Mr. Cooper, now deceased, was however, the main instigator of the patents for Tesla. Mr. Cooper left this firm some time ago and Tesla apparently took some of his business
to the new Cooper associates. Many of the old patents of Tesla in his own handwriting are available at this office. Mr. Byrne has additional information. I am of the opinion that this firm still has a connection with Westinghouse.

Byrne, Thomas, J. Works for Cooper Kerr and Dunham (see John Kerr above). Mr. Byrne knew Tesla very well and also knows of the connections with the Union Sulphur Company and the turbine for which see Czito. There is a wealth of information in the office of this company regarding the system of Power Transmission and any patents on file which were never issued. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Byrne were contacted before Mr. Tesla's death.

Kostich, Prof. Kosta. Res: Belgrad, Yugoslavia at the Tesla Institute. He was a school mate of Tesla in Groetz. See the N.Y. Sun of August 27, 1931.

Gage, E. G. 111 Nassau St. N. Y. C. Engineer, worked for Leon Ottinger, Courtland 7-5500. He was a friend of Mr. J. S. Leach (deceased) formerly of Redbank, N. Y. who made electrical parts for Tesla's laboratory. He says that he can get information regarding Leach's relatives and perhaps drawings.

Levi, Bernard - Machinist, Zumbach Machinery Co. 134 W. 54 St. N.Y/C. Circle 7-1444 Received this name from Czito who said that Levi knew of other work by machinists on Tesla's equipment.

Lucan, John - address unknown - presumed to be in Manhattan. A former Western Union Messenger boy during June of 1927 who has other data regarding recent contacts by Tesla during his services as a messenger. He has not been located.


A friend of Tesla's for about 25 years. Has much old data regarding Tesla and has talked to him on many occasions regarding power transmission and the war effort. Has assisted greatly in providing information for gathering material, etc. This party was contacted before Dr. Tesla’s death.

**Lassie, N.C. 52 Vanderbilt Ave. N.Y.C.**

Maier, Ruth N. The Yugo Slow Society, 565 5th Ave. Room 807. Pl-8-0256
This is the information center and serves as the publicity agent for the group.
Miss E. Oppe also works there and has many names of Tesla's friends.

**Martin, Octavo. Employee of Hotel New Yorker and friend of Tesla.**

Matthews, Grenville (deceased) wife was Gana Walker, Met. Star sponsored by McCormick. The family lived in England until his death and his wife now resides in New York. Mr. Matthews was referred to in Tesla’s articles for the Telephone and Telegraph Age for Oct. 1927. Mr. Matthews had correspondence with Tesla on the so-called "Death-Ray". Gana Walker has all of her husband’s data.

**Mott, C. Jordan, Jr. 620 E. 90th St. N.Y.C. Bus: 6 E. 45th St.**
Tel: Vanderbilt 6-0345.
The Mott family financed Tesla in various ventures. They may have some of this data.

**Gossett, W. O. Ford Museum, Detroit, Mich.**
Mr. Gossett is associated with a Mr. Black while he is on leave of absence to the Army.
Mr. Black may be reached regarding some models of Tesla's which are understood to be on display at the Ford Museum.

**Nathan, Thoma, A. 25 E. 83rd St. N.Y.C.**
We do not know what connection this party had with Tesla but his name was secured.

Tel: Freeport 2-493.
Mr. O’Neill has known Dr. Tesla for 40 years. He has had many discussions with him regarding his equipment and scientific ventures. He interested Dr. Tesla in 1934 and 1935 to present the matter of national protection devices to the U.S. Govt. Mr. O’Neill made
a few contacts and the matter was dropped.
Mr. O'Neill has notes of 1938 and 1939 wherein
Dr. Tesla declared he had been approached by
the British Govt. through Stanley Baldwin and
Neville Chamberlain to negotiate for one of his
devices. Mr. O'Neill thought that the sum
offered was for 50 millions of dollars. In the
interview, Dr. Tesla stated that his device
would operate over a range of 200-250 miles.
Mr. O'Neill is of the opinion that Tesla had
unusual powers. Mr. Lawrence is of the opinion
that he does not know what he is talking about.
O'Neill can furnish much additional information.

Pickard, Dr. Greenlief Whittier, 59 Dalton St. Newton Center, Mass.
Dr. Pickard was a very good friend of Dr. Tesla.
Dr. Pickard developed the vertical antenna
system and has correspondence with Tesla
concerning "wave propagation". This information
should be valuable.

Sarony, Inc. Photographers, 362 5th Ave. N.Y.C. His 72713
They have photos of the old Tesla Laboratory and
pictures of Tesla to 1914.

Page, Parker W. Attorney, Present address unknown, however he resided in
Manhattan for about 40 years and was formerly
associated with Cooper Kerr and Durham. He
was last known to be associated with an
attorney by the name of Bean in Manhattan. He
worked out many of Tesla's details concerning
Power Transmission and Tesla gave him many
notes according to Mr. Kerr.

Radosavljevich, Paul, R. New York University, Professor, Education Dept.
Tel: Spring 7-2000.
A friend of Tesla for 35 years and knows much
of his work with regard to the retina and bile
chemistry.

Ritchen, (first name unknown) Anti-Trust Division, Custodian of Alien
Property, 18th Floor, 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.
Regent 2-3582 (restricted number). Mr. Ritchen
supervised the various agents who were
responsible for the sealing of the property in
the Manhattan warehouse and various hotels. On
Saturday eve., January 10, 1943. This office
worked with Lt. Denmark.

Astor, Mrs. John Jacob (Lady Ribblesdale) now living in the U.S.
420 Park Ave., Plaza 9-6646
Lady Ribblesdale is the Mother of Vincent Astor
who financed many of Tesla's developments about
1910 and their family may have data of importance.
Scoor, Harry. Island Road, Ramsey, N. J. Res. Business: Model Craftsman Publication. Ramsey, New Jersey. Tel: Ramsey 519. This party knew Dr. Tesla very well and I talked to him several weeks prior to Tesla's death. He has some plans of Tesla equipment.

Sweezy, Kenneth, M. 162 Milton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Evergreen 9-6809
Mr. Sweezy has known Dr. Tesla for approximately 15 years. He became a close friend of his on many things and did a very notable work in 1935 when he arranged for a collection of 100 letters from various scientific authorities commemorating Tesla's 75th birthday. Mr. Sweezy wrote many articles about Dr. Tesla and has some old clippings and miscellaneous data including several books detailing Tesla's work. Mr. Sweezy corresponded with Mr. Boskan and Mrs. Behrand. He is a friend of Mr. Clark. Mr. Sweezy would like to write a book of Tesla's life and had spoken to with Dr. Tesla regarding it. I contacted Mr. Sweezy several weeks before Dr. Tesla's death. (Much information can be obtained here).

Scott, Prof. Charles F. Instructor of Electrical Engineering, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Prof. Scott was a friend of Tesla for about 43 years. He worked as an electrician with Tesla in the early days and knows a great deal about his work. Prof. Scott and Tesla did not enjoy close friendship during recent years because Prof. Scott could not understand in full, all of Tesla's work. More information can be obtained here.

Scherff, George, Mrs. 219 Grant Terrace, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Scherff was the auditor for Tesla for many years and has much information to give. She has information concerning Tesla's personal things and technical data and can provide much of value, including old documents.

Skerrett, John. Author—believed to be from Philadelphia, Pa. who witnessed many of Tesla's demonstrations. Miss Dorothy Skerrett can furnish additional information regarding him.
Does the $\text{Tea}_1$ have sufficient Pisces in it? 

The question, therefore:

"Is the $\text{Tea}_1$ sufficient?"

Fits the $\text{Pisces}_1$'

Does it have sufficient Pisces in it? 

"Is $\text{Pisces}_1$ sufficient?"

Cases which have been cleaned up, showing that it is my understanding.
June 8, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR

RE: SAVA N. KOSANOVIC
YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE US
INTERNAL SECURITY - E
(Bureau file 65-47953)

PURPOSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

This memorandum is submitted to incorporate all the pertinent references in the Bureau files concerning the entitled individual who is the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States.

A case was opened on this individual when information was received that Kosanovic had taken possession of the scientific papers of his uncle, Nikola Tesla, the internationally known inventor. Subsequent investigation determined that Kosanovic had turned over the possession of these scientific papers to the Alien Enemy Custodian in New York City.

(65-47953-31 & Serial 3 & 4)

cc - Mr. Land
cc - Mr. Land
cc -
cc -

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES
TO: The Director  
FROM: D. Ladd  
SUBJECT: SAVA N. KOSANOVIC  
INTERNAL SECURITY – FY  
Bureau File 65-47953  

DATE: April 3, 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 4-18-56

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 29, 1956, relating to the telephone inquiry by the Yugoslav Ambassador Sava N. Kosanovic as to the possibility of obtaining a copy of a microfilm copy of the technical papers of the late Nikola Tesla, world-famous scientist who died in New York in 1943.

Kosanovic claims to have been a nephew of Tesla and is known to have tried to obtain these papers at the time of Tesla’s death. However, they were taken over at that time by the Alien Property Custodian. If any copies were made of these papers, they were made by the Office of the Alien Property Custodian which took possession of Tesla’s papers in 1943 or the Department of the Army which was interested in copying Tesla’s notes in 1945. The Army’s interest apparently was developed by a young scientist named [redacted] who had been a protege of Tesla and one of his few confidants. [Redacted], who knew that Tesla had been endeavoring to perfect the wireless transmission of electrical current, one of the basic concepts involved in the production of a “death ray” had subsequently entered the Army, and in October, 1945, appeared at our New York office, together with three other members of the United States Army, to request our assistance in obtaining access to Tesla’s papers which were stored in a warehouse of the Manhattan Storage Company. [Redacted] and his associates were referred, at that time, to the Alien Property Custodian which was reported to have made an investigation of Tesla’s belongings following the latter’s death.

Although the Office of Alien Property or the Department of the Army might be able to furnish a copy of Tesla’s papers to Kosanovic, it is not believed that the FBI should facilitate his search for this material, which although possibly of no present value from a national defense standpoint, could still conceivably be of assistance to the Yugoslav Government.

COPIES DESTROYED  
146 OCT 26 1960
Attachments:  

65 47953-2
RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter explaining that we have never had such a copy of the request, be sent to Mr. Kos novic.

2. That the attached memo to the New York Office, instructing them to make further inquiry at the Manhattan Storage Company and advising that firm that we have no copy of Tesla's papers as they allegedly claim, be forwarded.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: SAVA N. KOSANOVICH
INTERNAL SECURITY-YU
(Buffalo 65-47953)

On April 7, 1950 agents of this office interviewed Mr. J.W. Potts, Vice President of the Manhattan Warehouse and Storage Company, 52nd Street & 7th Avenue, New York City, and at that time Mr. Potts advised that the rules of his firm required that all persons gaining access to goods stored by Manhattan first had to fill out an appropriate form setting forth their names, date of visit, and reason for requesting access to the goods.

In a review of the file pertaining to the storage of the effects of NIKOLA TESLA, Mr. Potts revealed that only one such visit had been made by persons outside of the management of Manhattan Storage itself. This one occasion took place on January 26 and 27, 1943, at which time representatives of the Alien Property Custodian made a thorough review of the entire effects of the TESLA estate.

The TESLA effects are stored in rooms 5J and 5L of Manhattan Storage's warehouse at 52nd Street & 7th Avenue, New York City. Mr. Michael King, who stated he had been Floor Supervisor for approximately 10 years on the floor in question, stated that he could recall only one occasion in early 1943 when an examination was made of the TESLA effects. He stated that at that time numerous photographs were taken by the examiners. His description of the equipment used would tend to show that a microfilm reproduction was made of some of the papers of the deceased scientist. Mr. King added that several of the group making the examination wore U.S. Navy uniforms, and during the two days required to complete the examination the civilian assistants in the group were identified to him only as "FEDERAL AUTHORITIES". According to Mr. King, no other instance of microfilming of the records of the TESLA estate has taken place since that time.

It should be noted that the Bureau was informed of the examination mentioned above by New York letter (with attachments) dated October 17, 1945, entitled "NIKOLA SUBJECT; SAVA KOSANOVICH; Experiments & Research of NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased), Espionage-L."
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 105-1391

Mr. Potts stated that no inquiry had been received by Manhattan from Sava N. Kosanovich, nor had Manhattan informed him, in any way, that an examination of the TESLA effects had been made by anyone. In fact, added Mr. Potts, the only correspondence relating to the TESLA estate has been in the form of bills for storage.

Mr. Potts stated that any personal inquiries regarding the estate would of necessity be directed to him, and to date no such inquiries have been made.

Interviewing agents explained to Mr. Potts that the examination made, as mentioned above, was not instigated by the Bureau, nor had the Bureau taken part in that examination.

Unless advised to the contrary, this investigation is being placed in a closed status, and no further investigative action is contemplated by this office. CLOSED.
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Additional notes:
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO

SUBJECT: (OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 8/20/76

CONFIDENTIAL

Re Buffalo airtel to Bureau, dated 7/13/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM, captioned "NIKOLA TESLA MONUMENT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK," which is self-explanatory. One copy is being designated for Legal, Ottawa for information. Two copies are being furnished to New York, one to Newark for information since they had previous interest in this matter, and one copy to WFO for information because of U.S. and Yugoslav dignitaries who attended the unveiling of the monument.

Nothing adverse came to the attention of this office concerning the dedication of the Nikola Tesla Monument which was a bicentennial gift from the Yugoslav Government to the United States. Diplomatic representatives from the United States, Yugoslavia and Canada reportedly attended the affair. No further inquiries being made at Buffalo and it is closing its case administratively.

CLASSIFIED BY 6166
EXEMPT FROM CDS, CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
1 - Newark (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo

200

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
August 20, 1976

NIKOLA TESLA MONUMENT / NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

An article appeared in the "Buffalo Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York, on July 24, 1976, which in part contained the following information:

The article was captioned "Dignitaries Unveil Statue of 'Genius' Tesla."

The article contained information that NIKOLA TESLA was the inventor of the alternating current and the first man to successfully transmit electric power. The background of TESLA set out in the article revealed that he arrived in New York City in 1884 with four cents in his pocket and plans for an airplane and a book of poetry. In 1888, he invented a system to make the transmission of alternating current practical, at 37 was a millionaire but died at the age of 88 in New York City alone and penniless.

The statue, approximately nine feet high, was erected on Goat Island, a site which is located on the property of the New York State Park and Recreation Department.

The article revealed that more than a thousand people listened to FRANK G. ZARB, Federal Energy Administration, representing President FORD, and Dr. IVO MARGAN, President of the Socialist Union of Croatia, representing Yugoslavian President TITO, as both pulled the cord unveiling the nine foot high statue of TESLA.
NIKOLA TESLA
MONUMENT
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

The sculpture was created by Yugoslavian FRANO KRŠINIC and was the bicentennial gift of the Yugoslavian people to the United States. Both of the above men read official greetings from their presidents and exchanged pledges to continue good will and friendship between the two countries.

The article stated that following the unveiling, a reception-luncheon was held for several hundred persons at the Parkway-Ramada Inn, Niagara Falls, New York. Mr. ZARB toasted the Yugoslavian delegation which was answered by that country's Ambassador to the United States, DIMCE BELOVSKI.

According to the article, there was a bit of diplomatic byplay between Mr. ZARB and Ambassador BELOVSKI during the ceremonies. In his remarks at the statue unveiling, Mr. ZARB included an appeal to Yugoslavia to stop all harassment of Americans visiting that country.

In responding to Mr. ZARB's toast at the luncheon, the Ambassador gave assurance that his country wants American visitors and will welcome them.

According to the article, some observers thought that the Yugoslav release of an American held for the past seven months was timed to coincide with the unveiling of the statue.

The tribute to TESLA was sponsored by several Yugoslavian groups in cooperation with the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Westinghouse, and the New York State Park and Recreation Commission.

An article appearing in the "Niagara Falls Gazette," a daily newspaper published in Niagara Falls, New York, captioned "Zarb Calls for Energy Independence for U. S." the article dealt with the unveiling of the Nikola Tesla Monument and stated that accompanying the Yugoslavian Ambassador to the ceremonies on July 23, 1976, were Dr. PAVLE SAVIC, President of the Academy of Science of Serbia,
NIKOLA TESLA MONUMENT
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

and VASA VESKOVIC, Yugoslavian Consulate General in New York City.

An article appeared in the "Niagara Gazette" on July 24, 1976, captioned "Aide Almost Missed Event." The article in part indicated that friendship and cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia was the theme of the day as that nation dedicated a statue of NIKOLA TESLA on July 23, 1976.

The friendship was personalized when a Yugoslavian tried to cross the border from Canada to the United States to attend the dedication without a visa.

The individual was GOJKO SEKULOVSKI, who was in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, as the Chairman of the Olympic Commission of Yugoslavia. He also happens to be the Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in that country.

He did not have an American visa and almost missed the unveiling of the statue.

Fast thinking on the part of representatives of the Niagara Frontier State Park and Recreation Commission sent an official car to take the dignitary across the border, which saved the day.

In the "Niagara Falls Gazette" on July 24, 1976, there appeared an article concerning the unveiling of the statue which indicated that Dr. BOGDAN MAGLICH was Chairman of the Yugoslavian-American Bicentennial Committee and was a speaker at the affair. Dr. MAGLICH also serves as President of the Fusion Energy Corporation, Princeton, New Jersey. Dr. MAGLICH eulogized the inventor TESLA and stated "only America could have taken a giant of Tesla's stature, embraced him and provided him the means he needed to bring his talent to its best use of humanity."
NIKOLA TESLA MONUMENT
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

...were in a position to observe the commemoration of the Tesla Monument, stated that no adverse information came to their attention concerning the dedication of the statue on July 23, 1976...
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
July 7, 1975

Dear [Redacted],

This will acknowledge your letter of June 9th.

In response to your inquiry, the papers of Dr. Nikola Tesla were impounded, after his death, by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

L. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

The Deputy Attorney General
Enclosure

Attention: Susan M. Hauser

NOTE: Bufile 100-2237 indicates that Dr. Tesla was a world famous electrical inventor, and at the time of his death his personal papers and effects were impounded by Office of Alien Property for national security reasons. Since Tesla’s death in 1943 the Bureau has received numerous inquiries about the disposition of his technical papers. The above reply is forwarded in answer to these inquiries. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with requesters.

JUL 8 1975

[Redacted]
citizen of Greek origin, worked with Edison, credited with many "epic making" inventions since he came to the United States in 1884; in his old age claimed to have invented a "death beam" powerful enough to destroy 10,000 airplanes at a distance of 250 miles and to annihilate an army of 1,000,000 soldiers instantaneously.

Obituary

N Y Times p10 Ja 8 '43 por

VINNEY, CAL/VIN L.) Feb 2, 1908

Radio commentator

Address: b. c/o Mutual Broadcasting System, 1440 Broadway, New York City

Since August 1941 Cal Vinney's slow Texas drawl and homespun humor, with intimate, folksy interpolations, have been heard over the Mutual network in Swing Up the News each Monday and Wednesday evening from 8:00 to 8:15 p.m. Vinney's colloquialisms, which the folks call "back home" chuckle over his "just-between-you-and-me, ain't it the truth" "it shore is" method—has captured many a listener bored with the formal, polished, or cut and dried comments of other newscasters.

But there has been more to Vinney than his mannerisms. Speaking usually in a representative of what the "common man" thinks about affairs at home and abroad, he has taken more than one direct and sharp-edged shot, left of center, at stuffy high policy, the doings
This is the first in a series of profiles of the Red Ambassadors who represent the several Soviet satellite governments in Washington. Others will follow shortly.

FAMILIAR as they are with the blasts of Vlasovsk, Molotov, most Americans are not aware that some of the most fervid tirades against "U.S. imperialism" delivered in this country come from an officially accredited ambassador. Savva Kosanovich, a wiry, red-haired man in his early fifties, represents Tito in Washington and in the United Nations. He travels all over this country making speeches in praise of the "new progressive democracy" in the Balkans, denouncing "Anglo-American reaction" and helping to form front groups for Tito. Incidentally, the American ambassador in Yugoslavia cannot even move around Belgrade without special permits and a guard of secret police agents.

From Kosanovich's speeches at Lake Success and elsewhere, it would appear that everything in Yugoslavia before Tito came to power was reactionary or Fascist. Yet, when he was touring America during the war, he used to introduce himself as a "member of the democratic government of His Majesty King Peter the Second."

Kosanovich is a restless man—his face and hands seem to be always agitated and moving. He is a cultured man with a long background in liberal, democratic movements. But he is a man of strong ambitions, who was willing to betray his own past and his closest friends for those ambitions.

In Washington, Kosanovich frequently described America as a land of opportunity, a paradise for those who were willing to work hard and make sacrifices. He was a natural leader, with a charisma that inspired his followers to dedicate themselves to the cause of the Communist Revolution.

Kosanovich dreamed of a good many years of becoming Yugoslav ambassador to Washington. His uncle, Nikola Galić, was an important scientist in America. He himself was descended from a long line of Serbian Orthodox prelates. His friends in politics used to tease him about his shyness toward women, his habit of smoking and drinking. A strong and dynamic political leader, they said, should be a ladykiller, a hard drinker and a chain smoker.

In prewar Yugoslavia, Kosanovich always attached himself to some popular political leader. (It seemed to give him the feeling that he was running things himself.) In the beginning of his career he followed the tide of Svetozar Poljicak, the leader of the Democratic Party, who sought a highly centralized Yugoslav state and drove the Communists underground through his secret police. That policy helped to re-inforce communism for the present job.

Next, Kosanovich was attracted by the leaders of the Croatian peasants, Stjepan Radić and Dr. Vladimir Machek, now in exile in Washington. He considered that he was Machek's "brain." Machek, however, did not always welcome the attentions of his satellites. Several times he told me that he was "tired of Kosanovich's old maids of suggestions and fearful interventions." For when he is arguing any involved issue, Kosanovich's voice takes on a querulous tone which makes him sound like an adolescent.

During the war, Kosanovich defended Mihailovich and a united Yugoslavia. He took an active part in Allied meetings and the affairs of American Yugoslavia. His name often appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of The New York Times. He was a chairman of the Southeastern European Planning Board—a movement not popular with Stalin, as it threatened to block his plans for regional agreements and the artificial building up of buffer states. And he was active, with his friends Louis Adamic and the violinist, Zdenko Drndic, in the formation and promotion of The United Committee of Southern Slavic Americans, subsequently transformed into an important part of the Kremlinit Pan-Slavic front.

In his speeches Kosanovich has been one of the principal promoters of the idea first advanced by Adamic—that America is a nation of nations. As such, she is not only Anglo-Saxon, but German, Italian, Negro or Slav. The Slavs of America should unite in the name of brotherhood to carry on their glorious traditions, to show other Americans the heritage they have brought to this country, and to keep in touch with their motherlands. On the surface this idea seems harmless enough, but it is the banner of Stalin's movement to divide the United States. Russia and her satellites carry the idea farther in their controlled press by openly maintaining that America cannot be progressive until it is transformed into a series of "people's republics" on the Soviet pattern, giving their national sovereignty to all the racial groups that compose the population. Behind that scheme is the desire to Balkanize the United States—to divide it into conflicting classes so that a revolution may be centralized through the only uniting force, the Communist Party.

SAVA KOSANOVICH

FICHERO DE LA GUARDIA was Kosanovich's greatest acquisition. He led the New York Mayor through the same political maze that he himself followed—first to Mihailovich, then to Tito. The speech of greeting to King Peter that La Guardia read in Serbo-Croat on July 8, 1942, was written by Kosanovich. The Mayor read:

"Odrada Mihailovich and Vladimir Machek are the expression of the Yug-
PLAIN TALK

The spirit of resistance—from Triglav to Vardar. They will go down in his
history.

In his open speech, Kosanovich often compared Mihailovich with MacArthur,
Chiang Kai-shek and Timoshenko. For example, at a meeting of the anti-Nazi
League in New York, June 8, 1942, he spoke of "the epic struggle which my
people are making under the same whose name already symbolizes to mankind
incommensurable spiritual and physical resistance—Drasha Mihailovich."

Mihailovich was killed by a govern-
ment of which Kosanovich was a mem-
ber. Mackeck fled the country to escape
the fate of Petkov, Maniu and other
patriotic leaders. Immediately after he
became Tito's ambassador, Kosanovich
quoted Count Caso to prove that Mac-
ckeck had been willing to sell out Croa-
tia for a relatively small amount of
money. The former follower of Mackeck
admitted intimately to a friend that he
did not believe the accusation, but that
Tito had asked him to make it.

On July 6, 1942, at a reception held
in the Yugoslav delegation's mansion
on New York's Fifth Avenue, Kosan-
ovich introduced Milorad Mackeck, editor of the Serbian Communist newspa-
paper, Knjizevsko Skolsko, and now professor at Belgrade University. Mackeck
offered King Peter a check of one thou-
sand dollars for "the Chetniks and regu-
lar army of General Mihailovich."

A week later, orders arrived from
Moscow that Mihailovich should be
considered a traitor and Tito accepted
as leader of the war for liberation. Macke-
ck and his Serbian equivalent of the
Daily Worker suddenly switched to at-
tacking Mihailovich. Kosanovich did
too—but his defense of the Chetniks' leader grew weaker. Shortly before he
went to London in March, 1944, Kos-

PLAIN TALK

Peter dismissed Subasich's cabinet and
reappointed its members only after all
of them—except Kosanovich—had
agreed in writing that, on their return
to Yugoslavia, they would defend cer-
tain obligations the king had made con-
cerning the Tito-Subasich agreement.
The chief obligation was that the new
united Yugoslav Government to be
formed under Tito should guarantee all
fundamental political and civil rights
and freedoms to the Yugoslav people.
Kosanovich took a prominent part in
drafting this public statement announc-
ing the reappointment of the previous
cabinet and the obligations its members
assumed. As the king's most intimate
advisor, he drafted Peter's act of consent
to the Regency. Before Kosanovich left
London, the young king kissed him, and
received his formal promises that he
would defend the interests of the
monarchy.

In the spring of 1945, Yugoslavia
was "liberated" and the members of its
London government-in-exile came back
to join Tito's government with the bless-
ing of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.
It was at that time that the Communists
denounced Kosanovich as a "useful
innocent" (korista buđaka). In a meet-
ing held in a swanky Belgrade apart-
ment house—still the headquarters of
the Communist Party of Yugoslavia
—the ex-schoolteacher, fit with a card
t, met foreign officials, and other top
Communist leaders were talking over
the political characteristics of their
new partners. Glisic said, according to a witness
who reported the meeting to me: "The Anglo-American dream that they
may influence the country through someone who is not a Communist. Therefore I was
justified in asking the job of foreign
minister. Though he sometimes
wavering, he defended the agreement with

SAVA KOSANOVICH

Tito stubbornly in London and Wash-
ington. Milan Groz (the vice-president
and leader of the Serbian democrats)
will serve as a Trojan Horse for the
West. He is a class-conscious politician who
backed Mihailovich. If Groz declares
that the Serbian people have to aban-
don Mihailovich, they will accept the
idea. As for Kosanovich—he is not an
important personality nor a politician.
But he is a useful innocent, who may be
of help in the United States where he
is considered to be a Western-type
democrat."

The only member of that London
government who still survives politi-

cally is the "useful innocent," Subasich, after
having been Tito's prime minister and
foreign minister, is now a prisoner in
Zagreb. Franjić, after participating
in the Communist government of 
Slovenia, was recently sentenced to seven
years of slave labor for "espionage in
favor of the Western democracies." The
liberal Dr. B. Markovic of Serbia died
in New York. I arrived there in time
to see him before his death. After I
had told him the grim story of what
Yugoslavia—looked like under the
Communists, he said very calmly:
"How is it possible that Serbia (the
dominative of Kosanovich's first name)
could stay in such an outrageous
government?"

Tito soon began to ignore all the
obligations assumed in his agree-
ment with Subasich. Even before the
elections he declared that the king was
ever to come back. Milan Groz and
others immediately left Tito's govern-
ment. Everybody in Yugoslavia expected Kosanovich to do the same. But he
began to yield to the Communists.

Subasich had just come back from a
trip around Yugoslavia. He had seen
that the people did not want com-
nism; they wanted quick action by the democrats. And he had the courage to tell this to Tito. Although he was foreign minister, he was arrested.

I was with Kosanovich in his room in Belgrade's Hotel Majestic when Mrs. Subaich telephoned and asked for immediate help. Her husband was arrested and ill. Kosanovich tried to reassure her. He telephoned Lt. General Rankovich, OZNA’s chief trigger-man. The Communist hangman answered coldly that nothing would happen to the foreign minister. Precautions were merely being taken to defend him from any attempt of the “Western reactionaries” upon his life.

We had just been reading Dante there in the hotel room—the part where Count Ugolinis hungrily devours the brain of Archbishop Ruggieri, describing the merciless end of all traitors. The blood and turmoil of ancient fratricidal war rose before us: it seemed very near to our own Yugoslav tragedy.

Only a little later Kosanovich entered the room, brought the news of the victory of the Independent Democratic Party, of which he was Secretary-General. His party issued a clandestine communiqué describing his defection. Soon after, the chairman of the party, Dr. D. D. Bachkovich, was terribly beaten for three hours by a Communist youth mob. He was lying in a hospital the same night that Kosanovich was flying to the London conference of the Big Four, accompanying the Communist Kardelj as a “liberal and democrat.” Before he left, Kosanovich had published an article in the Communist official organ, Borba, in which he attacked Subaich and the leadership of the party with whom he had worked closely for twenty years. The Communists wanted a proof of “betrayal.” And the price was paid. From London, Kosanovich went to the Paris Peace Conference, and from there to Washington—to attack American democracy, which he had formerly praised.

I CANNOT BELIEVE Kosanovich is a happy man, though he has attained his ambition. Those who once opposed fascism and are now serving communism have lost all faith in themselves and in mankind. There are no more miserable people than the intellectuals who know better—but who have been afraid to resist in the last battle for man’s liberty.

Kosanovich once asked for a synthesis between political and economic democracy for the good of the people, and he is now defending the complete subjugation—economic, political and moral—of Yugoslavia to the Communists. Kosanovich once wanted Yugoslavia to be free of the influence of any big power, and he is now ambassador of a puppet state in Stalin’s empire.

THE SOLUTION FOR PALESTINE

A comprehensive and authoritative discussion of the Hoover Plan (pages 22-23) and of the Lowdenville Plan (Palestine—Land of Promise), offering an engineering rather than a political solution for the crisis in the Near East, will be presented in the next issue of PLAIN TALK.
Title: SLOBODNA NEC (FREE EXPRESSION)

SYNOPSIS: SLOBODNA NEC (Free Expression), Serb communist-line tri-weekly newspaper printed at 1916 East St., Pittsburgh, Pa., steadfastly adheres to the generally recognized communist line and operates, among Serbs in the U. S., as the organ for the dissemination of information on Serbian affairs in Yugoslavia. As the leading Slav communist organ it contained, during the period from 12/6/44 to 8/30/45, favorable publicity for such communist front organizations as the SWO American Slav Congress, Vidovdan Committee and the United Committee of South Slavic Americans. It supported the RSD and YUGOSLAV governments unequivocally and denounced opposition believed to exist against these governments. Due to the leaving of the former Editor-In-Chief, MILOKO MkADOvIC, to confer with RSD and his representatives in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the editorship has been undertaken by Reverend NIKOLA MlNDJEOV. The Managing Editor is CHARLES VUKOVIC and Business Manager is YVON MUSEJAR.

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Translations of SLOBODFY REC as contained in this report were made at the Pittsburgh Field Office by [redacted] Serbo-Croatian translator, and [redacted] Slavonic translator.

II

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

A - OFFICERS

In the "Statement Of The Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required By The Acts Of Congress Of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933," regarding newspapers utilizing the mails as a means of transmission, furnished the Pittsburgh Office by the Pittsburgh Post Office, the following are given as officers of SLOBODA REC:

Publisher: J. ERSTOVICH
Editor: CHARLES VULICH
Managing Editor: None
Business Manager: MANE SHUSHNAR
Owner: JOHN ERSTOVICH

This statement was filed at the Pittsburgh Post Office by MANE SHUSHNAR on October 2, 1945.
"2. It is true that this year's calendars were printed too late, but we have inspite of this sold a sufficient number of calendars and some of the sellers have not sent in their money. In addition to the excellent success in advertisements for the calendar and besides the fact that the calendar was excellent, the work of the sale of the calendars is not satisfactory. Our activists should have paid more attention to this than before selling the calendars.

"3. Soon we shall have received several hundred copies of the new book 'Guns For Tito.' We ought to do our best to sell these books as soon as possible. The book was compiled by an American Major who organized a shipment of weapons to TITO's Army and met TITO personally several times. The price of the book is $2.75.

"4. We must finish the sale of the book of NIKOLAE TESLA. We should particularly interest the American engineers and unionists in it.

"5. Soon a book of MIRKO MARKOVICH will be off the press: 'That We May Understand Each Other.' Therefore it will be necessary to organize the sale of the same. The book contains 350 pages and the price of the same is $2.50.

"The working committee decided that by the end of the month of March or in April, MIRKO MARKOVICH should start for the Pacific Coast, to California, to work in the strengthening of our movement and newspaper and in building up of clubs and the apparatus. This will be discussed in detail at the meeting of the Supreme Board in Cleveland."

August 14, 1945

"Reorganization Of Leadership Of Serbian Progressive Movement In City Of Akron Carried Out." This article, which is quoted below, indicates the then policy of SLOŽODNA REC in its leadership in the Serbian Progressive Movement in the United States.

"Akron, August 10 - Last week, on Thursday evening, there was held a special meeting of the Serbian political progressive club, which was attended by the editor-in-chief of SLOŽODNA REC, MIRKO MARKOVICH, and the manager of the paper, NAJZ SHUSHNAR."
The following article which appeared in the November 1, 1947, issue of the above captioned Communist line newspaper published at 1516 East Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is furnished for your information:

Address of Ambassador KOZANOVICH at Banquet of 2nd Serbian Congress, October 25 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brothers and Sisters:

I come among you to extend you the greetings of the peoples and the government of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Marshal Tito and to thank you for the considerable aid which you have given your brothers in the old homeland.

By coincidence, I found myself in the period of 1921-44 in this great country where I did my best to defend the truth and contribute to the best of my ability to the thwarting of spreading untruths on the part of the official representatives of the then Yugoslav government in exile and of all those who wanted to convince public opinion of America and its official circles of the impossibility of restoring Yugoslavia. I recall your valuable help of that time. I remember a dear friend in the person of the late Rev. KRJANOVICH and his constant struggle, as well as of so many others of that period.

You Americans of Serbian descent were hit the hardest. You were exposed to the greatest trials and the heaviest attacks. You had to exercise the greatest self-denial and perspective correctly to see the course of events because every effort was made to confuse you. The idea was that when Serbian Americans follow the wrong path, when chauvinism and national hatred get possession of them, when hatred toward the Croats and Slovenes and toward Yugoslav unity is aroused in them, then it will be easy for the same attitudes to work among Croats and Slovenes as regards Yugoslav unity, giving chauvinism full sway and thus contributing to the weakening of the war effort in American and rendering impossible the struggle for the salvation and restoration of Yugoslavia and the Balkans.

In a letter of thanks for an honor which was shown me in February, 1944, by a great number of you who are now assembled at this Serbian
To: Director, FBI
Re: SLOBODNA REC
IS - C; REGISTRATION ACT

November 7, 1947

Congress when I was elected an honorary president of the Vidovdan Congress I said:

"In an extraordinary difficult period of mankind you have with sacrifice and self-denial done your duty also toward your people from whom you sprang and toward America of which you are good citizens, and toward mankind. Since my arrival in America in 1911, in an official capacity, I found among you the best understanding and best cooperation for an ever greater unification of national forces in the struggle against all manifestations of fascism. Together we tried to be as serbs - bearers of Serbo-Croatian-Sloveno-Macedonian harmony and unity at a time when the enemy banked his entire hope on disharmony and hatred. Working thus we have contributed to the correct understanding of the national-liberation struggle beset with so many obstacles and bedevilled with so much gossip. Time and events have borne out the truth thereof."

And when taking leave of Serbs in America in a letter of July 24, 1944, among other things I wrote:

"We have here been those who have defended the purity of the Serbian name at a time when it was being most degraded by the ignorant. History will show that we were right and that by our defending the unity of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and Macedonians we have best represented the true national Serbian interests and thus represented the interests not only of Yugoslavia but also of America and all United Nations. We have by common sacrifices of a liberation war achieved great successes in the country, but there still are great trials. Enemies will particularly seek to confuse the Serbs and destroy them with false defense of Serbian interests. I ask all my good friends to make every effort to promote harmony and unity. I ask all those who were being deceived in returning to Serbian tradition and enter the great circle of national harmony . . . I ask friends who have had the opportunity and bravery of seeing the right path from the very outset, that they forgive those who haven't seen it because they were deceived by those who thought they must be believed. The true national champion is known by his setting the errant ones on the right path. Responsible culprits who misused their positions and misused the credulity of the ignorant will answer to the people for their misdeeds. The more you will promote harmony, the better it will be for Serbdom, for Yugoslavia, and for America - toward which you have the greatest obligation."
To: Director, FBI
Re: SLOBOĐANA NEC
IS - C; REGISTRATION ACT

November 7, 1947

That was the path to which you were called until his last days by our great countryman NIKOLA TESLA.

And you, by your moderation, have contributed to the interest of the democratic struggle of the world. You have contributed to the unification of all national forces in America in the organization of the war effort. And at the same time, as Americans of Serbian descent together with other Yugoslav Americans, you have shown your American fellow-citizens that your brothers in the old homeland are with united efforts resisting fascism and struggling for freedom and the restoration of their independent state, Yugoslavia.

In this you were able to be the best spokesmen. You and your predecessors have come to this country in search of freedom and better economic conditions.

Most of you and those before you have fled from Hapsburg servitude because you were being oppressed both nationally and economically. You and your predecessors made valuable contributions to the development of the New World. You with your brother Slovenes and Croatians have sweated, shed blood, worn your bones, expended brains, and what-not for the progress of this country. Long is the chain of miners, farmers, scientists, and soldiers who gave their best for the general progress and prosperity of the American Union. You have conscientiously been doing your duty and you have become good citizens of this great land. Who of us is not proud of the work, life and nobleness of NIKOLA TESLA without whose work and mind electricity would not be what it now is in the world; whose motor has harnessed the Niagara and the Dnieper, turning the wheels of industry wherever there is electricity? In every spark of electricity, shines his name. America is the greatest beneficiary of TESLA's genius. He asked for no riches.

And so, brothers and sisters, when during the war you have raised your voice for your brethren in the Balkans struggling not only for their life but also for a better and more secure existence of mankind, your voice thus had significance and importance. You were able to be the authorized spokesmen of the struggle which was going on over there.

- 3 -

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FBI/DOJ

220
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A would-be radio repair man, advised this office that on April 29, 1945 he installed at the home of captioned subject, a "Hammerlund H.Q. Receiver #1201". He stated that since this type receiving set is of a kind which is generally used by amateur radio experts or professionals and since the radio set itself was in such condition as to indicate that it had been purchased under a very high priority, he inquired of the subject how he happened to be in possession of such a radio set. According to ---, was vague as to where he got it, saying that it had belonged at one time to NIKOLA TESLA'S son and was purchased before the war in New York City. --- did not make any notation of the serial number of this radio but advised that under pretext he can review the operation of this set in the apartment of the subject and at that time get the serial number.
The new Yugoslav Ambassador, SAVA H. KOSANOVIC, has stated to the newspaper that they do not contemplate hostilities over the Trieste question.

Report of Special Agent dated July 22, 1946, at Washington, D.C., classified as Deferred. He declared that his Government opposed Italian proposals for a plebiscite in the disputed area because the Yugoslav population had been diminished by twenty-six years of Italian rule and the additional loss of 56,000 men in the fight against the Nazis.
The article in the "Evening Star" which was referred to above appeared July 23, 1946, and was entitled "New Envoy Disclaims Any Yugoslav Plans for Coup at Trieste." This article was written by NEWBOLD NOYES, JR. The article quotes the Ambassador as saying that Yugoslavia would not be "provoked into compromising the peace." The article stated that the Ambassador had indicated his country would boycott Trieste if they did not get it. The article stated that KOŠAROVIC is a nephew of NIKOLA TESLA, the Yugoslav-American inventor.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ
Synopsis:

Information contained in bulletin entitled "News Flashes from Czechoslovakia under Nazi Domination" issued by Czechoslovak National Council of America, with reference to American Slav Congress, set forth herein. Includes information concerning the permanent committee set-up and a partial list of delegates to the American Slav Congress.

Report of Special Agent dated May 12, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.
a copy of a bulletin entitled "Jews Flashes from Czechoslovakia under Nazi Domination", published by the Czechoslovak National Council of America, 4049 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Illinois, release no. 132, dated May 11, 1942.

This bulletin contains news concerning the American Slav Congress held at Detroit, Michigan, April 25 and 26, 1942. The article contains the permanent committee set-up of the Congress and a list of men of eminence among the delegates to the Congress.

This article is being quoted below:

"AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS FOR GREATER WAR EFFORT"

The coordination activities of all groups of Slavic extraction in America for an intensified war effort moved a long step closer to reality as a result of the American Slav Congress held in Detroit April 25 and 26 and attended by more than 2300 delegates representing church, fraternal, labor, social and cultural groups from all parts of the country. Every substantial American Slav organization in the country was represented.

Permanent Committee Set Up

A permanent committee was elected with LEOPRZYCKI, Vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for President; Prof. J. J. KMEMHAL, of the Czechoslovak National Council, Vice-president; STEPHEN RYTO, Jr., of the Slovak Evangelical Union, Secretary; VINCENT WUK, of the Croatian Fraternal Union, Treasurer; and EARLE F. GONTER, member of the Educational Committee of the Polish National Alliance, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Participating Slavic nationality groups elected vice-presidents to the Board of Directors. Vice-presidents for the respective nationality groups elected were: EDMUND POINC, Polish; W. J. MUGAT, Czech; V. S. KHALICK, Slovak; VASILIO KOFF, Bulgarian; SAMUEL KERLIN, Serbian; JOHN BUKOWICH, Croatian; VINCENT STANKAR, Slovenc; PETR Ratische, Carpatho-Russian; GEORGE GRINSKI, Macedonian; HARRY KUBESHKO, Russian; MICHAEL KATZ, Ukrainian.
The various nationality groups also elected members to the nationality committees of the Board of Directors. The National Committee of the congress held its first plenary session in Pittsburgh, May 10, to plan steps to translate the decisions of the congress into action.

Anti-Hitler Measures Adopted

Main decisions embodied in the resolutions of the congress were:
1. To make a direct appeal to American Slavs comprising more than half the workers in the war essential industries of the nation to intensify their production efforts to outproduce Hitler and the Axis.
2. To intensify vigilance against fifth-columnists operating within the various Slavic groups in this country aiming to sow division and disunity in the war effort.
3. To chart a plan to recruit 50,000 American Slav volunteers for a house-to-house campaign among American Slav families for raising the amount of war bond subscriptions to 10 per cent of income.
4. To take all measures to strengthen the bonds of solidarity among American Slav groups and between them and the Slav peoples of Europe for a concerted effort against HITLER.
5. To increase support of all war relief agencies, particularly the Russian, Yugoslavian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, British, Greek and Chinese.
6. To take steps to counteract the appeasers.
7. To set up a permanent organization to coordinate and assist in carrying out the decisions adopted by the Congress.

Response Exceeds Anticipations

The response to the first American Slav Congress ever held in America exceeded all anticipations. It revealed the depth of anti-Axis feeling that has seized hold of the Americans of Slav descent who came expressing desires to do their utmost to the end that the power of Hitlerism, arch-foe of the Slav peoples as of freedom-loving peoples everywhere shall be decisively smashed.
The delegates were mostly brawny men from coal mines, steel mills, machine shops—the men on whom the nation is counting for much of its war essential goods production and wholesome-looking women whose faces showed hardening lines of determination beneath war smiles.

Men of Emience Among Delegates

Among the delegations were men and women of distinction in many fields of activity—scholars, writers and clergymen, among them Rev. VINCENT BORKOWICZ, who represented the Very Rev. Bishop STEFAN S. WOZNICKI at the Congress and delivered the opening invocation; Metropolitan BISHOP Benjamin, of the Russian Orthodox Church; Most Rev. JOHN KULHOVICH of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Rev. ZAWILOWSKI, of Buffalo, New York.

Among others present were JOSEPH WATRAS, director of the Polish National Alliance of Pittsburgh; CHESTER A. KOSZROJ, President of the Polish Central Citizens' Committee of Detroit; Judge E. BROWKOWSKI of Hamtramck; Captain W. BURLMAN, Polish War Veterans, Chicago; Dr. W. T. GSOWSKI, chairman Michigan All Slav Committee, Detroit; Mrs. M. W. KOSZTOLOVICZ, dean of Polish journalists, Buffalo, New York; ZLATKO BAIKOVICH, famed Croatian violinist; FRANK GRIGORESKI, assistant district attorney of Milwaukee and president of the Pulsaki Council there; VINCENT KLEIN, Secretary Chrysler Local No. 17 of UAW-CIO; Michigan State Senator, STANLEY NOWAK; Prof. J. J. KOZIEL, President of the Czechoslovak National Council; JOSEPH MARTINEK, Executive Secretary of the Czechoslovak National Council, Chicago; KARL BRACHAL, President of the American Sokol Union; ADAM ROCHR, President of the Czech American National Alliance; VINCENT VRDNEY, Secretary of the Czech American National Alliance; Rev. JAN STURBRADAC, honorary President of the Slovak National Alliance; Rev. ARNOST NIZZA of the Federation of American Czechoslovaks in Texas; NICOLAS NELS, Serbian American inventor; ETIBIN KRISTAN, prominent Slovenian writer; Dr. D. E. KATICH, first vice-president Michigan All-Slav Committee; SAMUEL KERLINGH, President of the Serbian National Federation, Pittsburgh; Judge ANTHONY LUCAS, Pittsburgh; Ohio State Senator ROY-BOICH; Judge GEORGE SKOTNICKY, Cleveland.
From the serious and restrained mood of the delegates it was visible they had come for the one purpose of agreeing on a common line of action to be taken to guarantee a speedy end of HITLER and the Axis. There was a notable absence of the usual convention hilarity and abandon.

An International Event

It was a wartime meeting dominated by a wartime grimness. That the deliberations of the congress would have international repercussions was evidenced in the more than thousand telegrams from all parts of the world that reached the congress during the sessions.

One of the wires greeting it was from a Czech group in Teheran, Persia; there were many from Slavic groups in Chile, Argentina, Canada, and throughout America. Soviet writers and scientists and members of the Yugoslav government in Koibyshev wired the congress messages of greetings and good wishes.

The Congress was not only an event significant in the history of America's 15 million Slav-descended citizens but fraught with meaning for the destiny of the more than 200 millions of Slav peoples across the seas engaged in a life-and-death struggle against Nazi enslavers.

For the first time the peoples of the diverse Slavic groups in America were reaching a common understanding on a world-wide issue—a matter that gave delegates a feeling of considerable satisfaction.

Far beyond the brilliantly delivered keynote speeches and the iron note of resolve sounded in the resolutions—all of which raised the assembly to wild cheers of enthusiasm—was the vibrant sense of unity which, given expression by the congress carried to the Slav peoples
throughout the world its message of redoubled efforts to crush HITLER and guarantee a democratic victory for the world.

Keynote—Production for Victory

Production and sacrifice were the keynote motifs of the main address of the congress delivered by LEO KRZYCI. Reminding listeners that American Slavs occupy a key position in America's war industrial pattern, he called for greater efforts this year to turn the scales of victory in favor of the democracies.

How to safeguard American war production and American morale took up the following sessions which were addressed by Prof. J. J. ZKRHAL, President of the Czecho-Amer. Slovak National Council of America, on fifth-column activities and measures to be taken against them; FRANK ReISBEY, chairman of the Michigan Defense Savings Program on national morale; ELI OSWALD, of the Labor Division of the War Production Board and GEORGE LUHER, Secretary-Treasurer of the Auto Workers Union on problems facing labor in the war industries. These subjects were treated in further detail in special panel discussions later.

10,000 Hear Hon. Paul V. McNutt

Two thousand plates were served at the banquet tendered the delegates and guests by the Michigan Committee of the American Slav Congress in the Masonic Temple on April 25.

But the climax of the congress was a victory rally in the Michigan State Fair Coliseum where 10,000 persons assembled to hear the Hon. PAUL V. McNUTT, Federal Security Administrator and U. S. Government representative to the Congress who greeted the delegates and drew thunderclaps of applause by his appeal for "more tanks for TIMOSHENKO". "In this first Slav Congress you have shown the world the miracle of American unity," he declared.

A message from President ROOSEVELT was received wishing the Congress success in its work."
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100-56674-95
In radio broadcast 7/27/47 ASC official asserted that first ASC Congress held 4/25/26/42, Detroit, Michigan, grew out of Tri-State All Slavic Congress meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., 12/3/38; stressed role of ASC in uniting Slavic groups for "peace, economic security and progress."

News disseminated through quarterly magazine "The Slavic American."
Features

Story of the American Slav Congress 10 The Record of an Organization
Leo Kravzilk

Fifty Years a Servant of the People 18 by Tabitha Petran

One World Flight

Stop-Over in Moscow 34 by Norman Corwin

Czechoslovak Sokol in America 40 The Symbol of a People

We Felt the Heartbeat of New Yugoslavian: The Rebuilding of a Country 43 by Zlatko Balokovic

Bright Passage

A Review of the new book on
Czechoslovakia, by Mauricio Hindus 27 by Isko

Savio Radulovich 48 Yugoslav artist

Highlights of Slavic American News 32 Notes on Rallies and Conferences

Slavic American Youth Get Together 54 Youth councils in action

Stories

My American Pilgrimage

Excerpts from the new novel 38 by Stoyan Christowe

The Importance of Being Robochnick

A story of a Man and His Dog 42 by Louis Adamic

Vol. 1, Winter 1947, No. 2

Articles

Conspiracy Against Peace 5 by Louis Adamic

Deportation Laws Hit Slavic Americans 13 by Abner Green

Analysis of the Marshall Plan 22 by George Pirinsky

Program and Activities of the American Slav Congress 29 by George Pirinsky
Features

Nikola Tesla.......................... 3 ....................... by Pauline Elspas
Tribute to a Fighting Senator...... 9 ................................
The World Youth Festival............ 10 ................................
U.S.S.R. Thirty Years After Feudal- 14 ................................
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Summary of a Journey............... 26 ................................
The Story of Gorky.................... 31 ................................
Prague................................. 32 ................................
Slav Saga in Pennsylvania........... 33 ................................
American Clergymen See the New 38 ................................
Yugoslavia..............................
Pages from an Artist's Notebook...... 42 ................................
Five Women............................ 44 ................................

Fiction

Wedding Day........................... 7 ....................... by Thomas Bell

Digest of their Report

by Alvin Becker

by Hilda Seton

Eugene Konckly
Two copies of quarterly magazine "The Slavic American".
Winter 1947 issue.

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100-54674-95
Nikola TESLA

Whose daring imagination and concrete accomplishments are among the wonders of our age.

By PAULINE KLOPACKA

WHEN Nikola Tesla died in January of 1943 in comparative seclusion in a New York hotel, he owned no more than the few personal possessions that had become dear to him during the 86 years of his life. Yet his estate was so fabulous that its value can never be truly assessed. And his heirs were the men and women of all the world.

What price can be put on the work of a man who brought into being the electric power era? The industrial giant that the U. S. is today rests on the series of brilliant discoveries and inventions in the harnessing and transmission of electricity conceived by Nikola Tesla, who came to this country from the land of the South Slavs when he was 28 years of age.

It was at midnight between July 9 and 10 in 1856 that a son, Nikola, was born to the Rev. Milutin Tesla and Djouka, his wife, in the little Serbian village of Smiljan, in the province of Lika. Now a part of Yugoslavia, it was at that time under Austro-Hungarian rule.

Tesla's father, a Serb, was a priest of the Greek Church, and his mother of a distinguished Serbian family, came from a long line of inventors. Both father and mother gave to the child a valuable heritage and culture developed and passed on by ancestral families that had been community leaders for many generations.

It was at first planned that the son prepare for the priesthood but Nikola would have none of this. Physics and mathematics fascinated him. He would be a teacher of these favorite subjects. But then he switched to electrical engineering and at the age of 25 a graduate of Prague University—earlier training had been obtained at the Graz Polytechnic in Austria—he was set for his first job.

At that time the American Telephone System was brought to Europe and an installation set up in Budapest, where Tesla was a successful applicant for a position.

THREE years later, in 1884, he was U. S. bound. There were 4 cents in the young immigrant's pocket when he arrived in New York, but that did not disturb him. He had the names of friends. He would soon get to work.

His confidence was well founded, since within a few years he was counted among the ranking scientists of the country, his discoveries bringing in handsome royalties.

It is interesting to note the description of Tesla at this time by his biographer, J. J. O'Neill in the book, "Prodigal Genius": "Tesla was a
sacramental figure in New York in 1891. A tall, dark, handsome well-built individual with a stare that wearing clothes that gave him an air of magnificence, who spoke perfect English but carried an atmosphere of European culture. He was an outstanding personality to all who beheld him." One of his colleagues described him as "immaculately groomed, and of delightful courtesy and charm."

A review of Tesla's work is nothing short of amazing. To quote from J. J. O'Neill's book:

"It was Tesla's invention of the polyphase alternating current system that was directly responsible for harnessing Niagara Falls and opening the modern electric superpower era in which electricity is transported for hundreds of miles to operate the tens of thousands of mass production factories of our industrial system.

"Every one of the tall, Martian transmission lines that stretch across the earth and whose wires carry electricity to distant cities is a monument to Tesla, every dynamo and every motor that drives every machine in the country is a monument to him.

"He discovered the secret of transmitting electric power to the utmost ends of the earth without wires and demonstrated his system by which power could be drawn from the earth anywhere by making a connection to the ground; he set the entire earth in electrical vibration with a generator which sprouted lightning that rivaled the fiery artillery of the heavens. It was a minor portion of his discovery that he created the modern radio system. He planned our broadcasting methods of today, 40 years ago when others saw in the wireless only the dot and dash message that might save ships in distress.

"Tesla was an inventor but he was much more than a producer of devices. He was a discoverer of new principles opening many new empires of knowledge which even today have been only partly explored. In a single burst of invention he created the world of power of today.

"He brought into being our electric power system on the rock bottom foundation on which the industrial system of the entire world is built. He gave us our mass production system for without his motors and currents it could not exist.

"He gave us every essential of current radio. He invented radar 40 years before its use in World War II. He gave us our modern noon and other forms of gaseous tube lighting. He gave us fluorescent lighting. He gave us the high frequency currents which are performing their electronic revolution throughout the industrial and medical world. He gave us remote control by vibration."

Always proud of his national origin, Tesla spoke as follows during his visit to Belgrade in 1892 in answer to a speech of welcome by the city's mayor: "There is something in me which is only perhaps illusory... but if I were to be sufficiently fortunate to bring about at least some of my ideas it would be for the benefit of all humanity. If these hopes become one day a reality, my greatest joy would spring from the fact that this work would be the work of a Serb."

Tesla dedicated his life to peace, to lightening the burden of toil from the shoulders of his fellow man. As every scientist who so interprets his function in society, he was stricken when he saw the coming of World War II and his inventions being prepared for destructive purposes. He sought desperately to prevent the war and made available a device which he offered to the world, maintaining that it would make any country, no matter how small, safe within its boundaries. His offer was rejected.

"But once the war was an accomplished fact, and when the people's armies rose in defense of their nations in what appeared to be an unequal fight, he did all he could to rally his countrymen to work to the limit in the war effort."

Shortly before his death he wrote as follows to his nephew, M. Sava Kosanovic, now Yugoslav Ambassador to the U.S.:

"President Roosevelt and Donald Nelson, Director of our War Production have repeatedly urged the American people, workers and employees, to meet as fully as possible the goals established for the production of war materials... For that reason, my dear brothers and sisters, as the oldest Serb, Yugoslav and American in the U.S., I am addressing this letter to you, asking you to answer the call of President Roosevelt.

"The achievements of our brothers in the old country are worthy of the spirit which permeates our folklore... the fate of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is inseparable."

Tesla was not satisfied with his achievements in releasing the earth's energies so that men could work with less backbreaking effort and live more comfortably. The man who could draw up a design for a perfect motor was also concerned with drawing up a plan for a better world. When Tesla read the address of the then Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace, on The Future of the Common Man, he was fired with enthusiasm. The Yugoslav edition of the speech included a preface by Nikola Tesla written in October, 1942:

"Out of this war, the greatest since the beginning of history, a new world must be born, a world that would justify the sacrifices offered by humanity. This new world must be a world in which there shall be no exploitation of the weak by the strong, of the good by the evil; where there will be no humiliation of the poor by the violence of the rich; where the products of intellect, science and art will serve society for the betterment and beautification of life, and not individuals for the amassing of wealth. This new world shall not be a world of the downtrodden and humiliated, but of free men and free nations, equal in dignity and respect for man..."

This man, whose work was so advanced of its time that much of it still remains unexplored could have amassed millions, but he was so little interested in personal gain that to save his friend, Mr. Westinghouse, from bankruptcy he tore up a contract which would have brought him $12 million in royalties. Pressed for funds during the latter part of his life, many of his inventions are lost to the world.

But though he was often short of money he would walk over to Herald Square and feed the pigeons. It was almost a sacred trust, feeding the pigeons twice a day. They had been his personal responsibility through the years, and if he could not be there to do the feeding, a Western Union messenger boy would be hired to do the job in his stead. Often he would forget an important engagement so that he might keep his "date" on Herald Square. The pigeons were a way to relaxation, a note of warmth in an otherwise rigidly disciplined life. He had few friends and never married, since he felt a scientist must keep himself free of personal relationships that would be unduly demanding.

Restless and eager to unravel every possible unknown to the very end of (Continued on page 49)
GEO MILEV

describes only from the standpoint of his art... In his attitude toward various events in the life around him, which impress him strongly, he does not take sides. He does not praise one and hurl the other; he merely describes everything he sees, describes it with the delicate, sweet colors of poetry..."

Geo was fined 20,000 leva and sentenced to one year in prison. He could not believe that the court could make such a decision. With joking reference to the dullness of "their Honors," he left the courtroom believing that the decision would never be carried out.

He was right. Unable to enforce their decision legally, the government resorted to illegal means.

Next day, May 15, 1925, Geo was kidnapped from his home by underlings of Prime Minister Alexander Tsankoff.


Many Bulgarian writers were silent. Fearing for their lives, they did not dare to speak a word for Geo Milev or express regret for his death. The more courageous of them stated that "talent such as Geo's is born only once in a hundred years," that "He was the most cultured Bulgarian," "The most honest and courageous."

The youth and common people deeply mourned for Geo. They had lost a sincere friend and brother. Unable to use the Bulgarian printing press, they copied the poems by hand and learned it by heart. Bulgarian students abroad printed it in Paris, and in Belgrade. In Prague it was translated into Czech and in Russia into Russian.

A few courageous young people in Bulgaria printed pamphlets about Geo. They were promptly tortured and imprisoned.

We, his family, searched for him for months, but we never learned exactly where and how he was killed.

There were rumors that he had been shot in the mountains, that he had been burned in the furnace of "Public Safety." These measures were used by Bulgarian Fascists long before the world knew of Hitler. Both stories, however, avowed that his spirit was not crushed.

Geo's voice was silenced forever. The murderers triumphed, but they forgot that he who speaks for the freedom of a tortured and deprived people does not die. In today's New Bulgaria, Geo Milev is honored as one of her most cherished sons. Geo's poems are celebrated especially by the youth of today, the heirs of the September Revolution of 1944, which fulfilled his prediction of a decade before that "September will be May."

HE AMERICAN SLAV COMMITTEE
of Canton, Ohio
welcomes the new magazine

THE SLAVIC AMERICAN
and projects best wishes for its success. This organ, we know, will be a great contribution to the enlightenment of the homes of American Slavs.

Greetings to the Second Issue of THE SLAVIC AMERICAN
and Best Wishes for Continued Success in the Coming Year

ALL SLAVIC COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
739 Page Street, San Francisco, Calif.

GREETINGS FROM
JIM BALANOFF

Greetings from Lodge 3052
American-Russian Fraternal Society, IWO
1010 East Post Avenue Flint, Mich.

Greetings from
CLUB "YUGO-FORWARD"
Detroit, Mich.

THE STANLEY THEATRE
Presents
The Best Films from the U.S.S.R.
NOW: "THE GREAT GLINKA"
7th Ave. & 42nd St. New York City

Best Wishes for Success to
THE SLAVIC AMERICAN
American Russian Fraternal Society Lodge 3069
120 Glenmore Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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49
TO : Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: April 11, 1949

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Record 100-56674)

Enclosed are two copies of the Fall, 1948 issue of "The
Slavic American", a quarterly, published by the American Slav Congress.

These are being submitted for information only, not for
evidence. One copy is being retained in the files of this office.

Encls. 2

100-26200
SLAVIC AMERICAN
Quarterly

Club Metro Dancers, Chicago

Published by The American Slav Congress
The American Way of Life

by LOUIS ADAMIC

The opening lines of the Progressive Party’s platform read:

“Three years after the end of the Second World War the drums are beating for a third. Civil liberties are being destroyed. Millions cry out for relief from unreasonably high prices. The American Way of Life is in danger.”

The American Way of Life has been the issue in any American election ever since 1776. Every voter who goes to the polls votes—intelligently or mistakenly: independently or under the spell of invertebrate partisanship—for one or another concept of the American Way of Life.

Of course, various people, living in various circumstances, have various ideas of what constitutes the American Way of Life. I propose to state my ideas of it; also I shall presume to fit those ideas within the frame of the new Progressive Party which must continue to grow from its beginnings in 1912.

As I see the American Way of Life, its principles were born of the American Revolution. They were won in struggle; nothing as fundamental and deep-reaching comes easy. They are stated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Our job now is to perceive what policies and measures will safeguard the Way against decay and corruption, and will further its growth and evolution to meet successfully the problem of changing times and new conditions. The principles of 1776 are as valid as ever, but life is different today from what it was then. Fortunately, growth and change are of the very essence of the American Way.

The first principle of the American Way of Life is the right to life itself; and this must be safeguarded against war on the one hand, and on the other against poverty, which in recent decades has taken a far heavier toll than any war in which this nation has ever so far been involved—though the “next war,” if we permit it to be drummed up, will reverse the story.

The second principle of the American Way is liberty. It has always been our slogan and our pride. But we have long been cautioned that its price is eternal vigilance, and we know how to recognize those who have designs on it.

The third principle of our Way is abundance. When migrants from Europe first began to settle here, this was a land rich in the gifts of nature; and for all that those gifts have been abused by ignorance and irresponsibility, and particularly by exploiters and monopolists. Our resources are still great enough—if deforestation and erosion are checked in time, and if our mineral resources are properly conserved—to afford abundance, the good life, to all the inhabitants of these States.

And a fourth principle of the American Way is opportunity.

The Progressive Party promises to safeguard the right to life by avoiding war—always the saddest failure of morality and now the potential destroyer of human society and the globe itself.

Whether or not we can avoid World War III, I don’t know; but I do know this—that if we don’t try to avoid it, nothing else is worth trying.

“Why Go to War to Keep Others From Having Their Way of Life,” asks Adamic

The fundamental principle of the American Way is liberty, and it has always been our slogan and our pride. But we have long been cautioned that its price is eternal vigilance, and we know how to recognize those who have designs on it.

The second principle of the American Way is abundance. When migrants from Europe first began to settle here, this was a land rich in the gifts of nature; and for all that those gifts have been abused by ignorance and irresponsibility, and particularly by exploiters and monopolists. Our resources are still great enough—if deforestation and erosion are checked in time, and if our mineral resources are properly conserved—to afford abundance, the good life, to all the inhabitants of these States.

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LOUIS ADAMIC

Slovenian American author and lecturer, a foremost authority on national groups, he is a prolific writer. Among his works are My Native Land, Dinner at the White House, Two-Way Passage, Nation of Nations, My America. He also edits and publishes a current affairs bulletin, Trends and Tides, issued from his home in Milford, New Jersey.
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ELEGIE

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USE CONVENIENT ORDER BLANK...

The American Way

(Continued from page 5)

against that danger which most disturbed the Founding Fathers—the
danger of the military. And note how all these things are inter-related.
Liberty is imperiled by poverty, by monopoly, by war. Every measure which
the new party proposes is a measure to safeguard liberty.

By abundance, the new party means that our rich land—and our skills,
brought here by immigrants from the Old World in the last 300 years—
shall produce all that is needed to make the good life available to every
law-abiding and industrious man and woman here, and their children, re-
gardless of color, race or religion; and that these fruits of enterprise and
labor shall not be so ill-divided that a few are glutted with a surfeit of
luxuries while many who toil and
sweat must for reasons beyond their
control still go “ill-fed, ill-clothed and
ill-housed.”

The pioneers who first possessed
the Atlantic seaboard and later
pressed westward through the forests
and the prairies, could win abun-
dance by strength and industry, by
the wide swing of the axe, the true
aim of the flintlock, and the firm
hand on the plow. There was op-
portunity galore. Almost any man
could get land for the asking or for
a few dollars an acre, and become

(Continued on page 29)

AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

$4 for album of 4 records

I enclose $ for □ album(s)

Name

Address

City & Zone

State

(Make checks and money orders
payable to
AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS)
an independent farmer. Any man could set up a little store in a new
community and become a prosperous
merchant as the town grew. Almost
any man could start a paper, estab-
lish a factory or mill, or open a mine,
and become an industrialist.

This is no longer true. Millions of
square miles have been rendered use-
less for human use and habitation by
irresponsible deforestation and by
erosion. The number of family farm-
dwindsles fiercely; every day hundreds
of independent merchants and small
mining, milling and manufacturing
companies are forced out of business
by the power of monopoly, centered
in Wall Street.

The relentless limitation of oppor-
tunity, the shrinking of abundance
for millions, the violence done to lib-
erty in defiance of the Constitution
and in contempt of the tradition that
began in 1776, the further threat
against freedom in the ominous form
of military rule, the denial of life
itself to unnumbered victims of pov-
erty, and the grave threat to all our
lives in the probability of a war
waged with atom bombs and bacteria
—these developments, conditions and
prospects now imperil the American
Way of Life.

The Progressive Party proposes to
restore and safeguard and extend
that Way—the emphasis is on the
word “extend.” Nothing in nature
stands still, and no more can human
economic and social and political
institutions. Change is the key prin-
ciple of the American Way—growth,
adaptation, progress. Had it not been
for that principle, the USA would not
exist—we would not now be de-
bating the decisions made in an
election; we would still be colonial
subjects, or we wouldn’t be here at
all.

If we remembered more vividly
what daring it took in 1776 to reject
monarchy and form a republic, we
would have less hesitation in reject-
ing the National Association of Man-
ufacturers’ notions of “free enter-
prise,” and adopting measures more
in keeping with today’s facts of life.
We would not hesitate to defy the
greatest power on earth—that of mu-
nopoly corporations and cartels,
whose agents have lately seized con-
trol of the U.S. Government.

Under Henry Wallace’s leadership,
the Progressive Party offers itself as
a medium through which those who
love their country and are also in
favor of their own rightful individual
interests can express themselves poli-

cally . . . in 1919 . . . 1920 . . .
in 1952, assuming that the “next war,”
now being drummed up, won’t destroy
us all before then.

We know now that we have estab-
lished a firm foundation for the new
party under the leadership of Henry
Wallace and Glen Taylor. Person-
ally, I was not in this campaign only
in reference to this year’s election
or because I think, as I do think,
that Henry Wallace is a great Ameri-
can who should be in the White House
in this crucial period. In the main,
I was in this campaign because, like
Wallace and Taylor, like many other
Americans, I became convinced that
neither of the old parties is fit to deal
with the profound crisis which is com-
ing to a climax in these middle years
of the 20th century. I am in this
movement because I want to help
build a new people’s party that will
be capable of coping with the crisis
now converging upon us and the rest
of the world.

LIKE many Americans, I am for-

grown; and every once in a
while I hear or read some remark to
the effect that I have no right to be
doing what I am doing—helping the
growth of a new party which hopes
to save the peace. Such remarks
amuse me. It so happens that I have
read rather extensively in American
history, not as taught in most schools,
but as it really happened; and I am
impressed by this fact—that in all
crucial or climactic periods in the
career of this country, the so-called
foreigners played important roles.

The Irish and German elements, for
instance, were the big “foreign”
groups around 1776, and it was they
who became the backbone of General
Washington’s revolutionary army.
The Irish and German elements also
furnished the mass support to Thomas
Jefferson when he started a new party
150 years ago. Jefferson did not tri-
umph immediately (as Wallace
didn’t); his supporters stood it with
him until he did (as I hope we will

(Continued on page 30)
The American Way

with Wallace). The same was true again in the period of Andrew Jackson, when American democracy took another long step forward. When Lincoln came along and started a new party, his most steadfast backing came from the numerous new-immigrant groups—Germans, Finns, Poles, Scandinavians and others.

This was quite natural. As new-comers who came here seeking liberty, abundance and opportunity, they had a more acute sense of what America professed, and they took American principles more seriously than many of the old-line Americans who had begun to be matter-of-fact, if not smug, about the country. As newcomers, they were somewhat outside the mainstream of American life. By going behind the cause of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, they became part of the mainstream. They promoted themselves from second-class citizens to first-class. It was Americanization at its very best. It made history, it enriched the traditions, it integrated the new Americans into the country as a whole.

And it is quite natural, and very fortunate, that many of us, in the new-immigrant groups have joined with many old-line Negro Americans, with many white Americans of the earlier immigration waves, with Henry Wallace, in this movement to form a new party and make it competent to deal with the complex problems looming before us. Many of us Slavic Americans already in 1946 and early in 1947, sensed that Henry Wallace was right, and we became part of the growing impulse to form a new party.

Regardless of what some of our opponents have said, this fact is strictly and wonderfully in the American tradition. It is part of the Americanization process. It is according to the American Way. We are promoting ourselves from second-class to first-class citizenship. This is resented by some of the Americans of the older strains, the self-styled standard Americans; but don't let that worry you too much. They, too, are being Americanized or re-Americanized as you assume your full rights and duties of citizenship. Americanism has its standards, to be sure; very high standards; but it is not anything rigid or dead; it is alive, vital, open to change and enrichment.

Slavic Americans are part of the whole immense American dynamic which is as yet little understood, and is full of promises and dangers. By coming here, we of the new immigration greatly complicated the American civilization as it was, say, 90 or 100 years ago. Most Slavic immigrants became workers in the great industries, and now their energy is integral with the American scene as a whole. Most immigrants in the last 100 years or so worked hard, many of them too hard at too little pay, and helped to create a complex industrial machine which, lest it overwhelm us, now needs intelligent handling and control. It is our duty to take an active interest in finding an approach to the immense industrial, economic and social problems facing us; for, let me repeat, our coming here and our labors in the last several decades have helped to create these problems.

Most of us who came over were ordinary people. But in the new immigration waves were also some extraordinary human beings. There was, for instance, a man of genius, Nikola Tesla. His numerous inventions now are one of the most important factors in the immense American industrial scheme which throbs with the high promises that pulsed through Tesla's brain, but which are also full of dangers. Personally, as one who happens to be of being of the same background as was Tesla, I feel it is my special duty to help do what is necessary to insure that Tesla's work, as well as the work of ordinary men and women, will go into the fulfillment of promises in our American Way of Life, rather than contribute to the catastrophe now threatening.

IN 1942, Henry Wallace made his famous speech on "The Century of the Common Man." Nikola Tesla, who was a very uncommon man, publicly endorsed that speech in glowing terms. And I think that I speak not only for myself, but also for Tesla, when I assert that the American Way of Life is not the way of incredibly greedy monopoly profits and prohibitive prices for the necessities of life. Look at this picture: Millions of men in their best years who fought and suffered, many of whom will carry greater or lesser disabilities to their graves—veterans to whom we said "Nothing is too good for you"—are unable to secure homes of minimum decency and convenience. Their families cannot be adequately fed with meat at 70c to $1.20 a pound. Whatever wage increases they may secure
Dear Editor:

Our small club of eight members, from a small mining community in Pennsylvania, until recently was known as the Rural Ridge Busy Knitters Club. We are now a chapter of the Congress of American Women.

We have only fifteen dollars in our treasury and out of this we are sending you $10, because of our desire to contribute to the work you are doing.

May it help in some way towards The Slavic American's fight for freedom and democracy.

Anna Komarac, Pres.  
Anne Kondruck, Sec'y.  
Julia Pukawina, Treas.  
Rural Ridge, Pa.

Dear Editor:

I send you post haste my renewal subscription for The Slavic American.

In all sincerity—keep up the good work for you are doing an excellent job in the struggle against fascism.

I never miss an issue.

Rev. Eliot White  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

How about more profiles on Slavic American writers and scientists like Nikola Tesla? The field for this type of material is virtually endless.

Anton Markovic  
Los Angeles, Calif.

(See page 13—Ed.)

The American Way  
(Continued from page 30)

through their unions, increased living costs still stay one jump ahead of them.

We of the Progressive Party say this is not the American Way of Life. And "we" includes great numbers of ex-GI's and young workers, old-stock Americans and immigrants: Americans of all breeds and backgrounds.

If all Americans are employed at better than mere-existence wages or are engaged in business or professional activities at a reasonable compensation; if all Americans are well clothed and fed; if all Americans are secure instead of uncertain and worried, as the majority are today, there will be no war. The Hearst's, Peblers, Forrestals and Bullitts won't get to first base in trying to propagandize us into fear and hate of other countries— which are emerging out of backwardness and, because of their different historic experiences, are attempting a different system for providing benefits and opportunities for their citizens.

Why go to war to keep others from having their way of life? We in the Wallace movement, in the Progressive Party, insist on peace in order to keep the American Way of Life. If our approach prevails in time, there will be no war and Russia will be no danger to America, to the American Way of Life. The chief danger to this country and to our institutions under the Constitution lies in our present high-level politicians and wire-pullers who have raised the cry of Communism and of the Russian menace as a smokescreen to neutralize any possible militancy on the part of labor, to scare us in the new-immigrant groups, to frighten the Negroes, and to confuse the people generally so they won't be able to figure out who or what is responsible for high living costs. Henry Wallace clearly means what he says; so he and his active supporters were smeared, lest too many voters vote for him and in their own interest.

The old-line politicians and wire-pullers and their propagandists are not afraid of Communism, but of American democracy and of the American people; of the people getting wise to themselves and demanding a return to the American Way of Life—the Way defined in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

That's what they are afraid of... that's what we Progressives stand for... and that's what will prevail if you and I, all of us and all of our neighbors wherever we come from, do everything in our power to build the new party that has come into being around the personality and political philosophy of Henry Wallace. We, all of us, will have to do all we can in this post-election period to make of the Progressive Party a party capable of saving the country and helping to bring about a world in which the American Way of Life will include not warlike antagonism, but constructive interest in the ways of life in other countries.
SECRET
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This case originated at CINCINNATI, OHIO

REMEMBER
FILE NO. 100-27583

NAME: [REDACTED]
ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:
Bureau File #100-218061
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated July 17, 1943 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETAILS:
At New York, N.Y.

This investigation is predicated upon a request in

DECORATED ON 9-7-43
BY [REDACTED]
APPROVED 7-9-43

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

1 = Bureau
2 = New York
4 = Cincinnati (2-USA, Dayton)

100-118061 Recorded A INDEXED

30 Nov 1943 (6)
reference report that indices of the New York office be checked against the names of the persons...

SAVAY KOSANOVICH first came to the attention of the Bureau in January, 1943, after the death of NIKOLA TESLA, one of the world's outstanding scientists in the electrical field. During his lifetime, TESLA conducted many experiments in connection with the wireless transmission of electrical power and just prior to his death, was interested in what is commonly called the "death-ray".

The notes and records of TESLA's experiments and formulae, together with designs of machinery necessary for their operation, were reported to be among TESLA's personal effects, after his death.

It was reported that KOSANOVICH claimed to be a nephew of TESLA, and he attempted to secure possession of TESLA's personal effects, and hired a private locksmith to gain access to TESLA's possessions. The Bureau was interested because of the supposedly vital importance of TESLA's inventions and the desire to keep them out of enemy hands, as one informant maintains that KOSANOVICH was pro-Axis in his sympathies. The matter was later handled as an alien enemy, custodial detention matter and no further investigation conducted by this office.

The Bureau advised by letter of January 21, 1943, that its files revealed confidential information concerning NIKOLA TESLA and his inventions and advised that one NIKOLA TESLA, who might be identical with NIKOLA TESLA, made a speech in Springfield, Massachusetts on July 4, 1922 under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.
Office Memorandum

TO: MR. TOLSON
FROM: L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: Jan. 30, 1951

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

I called yesterday and said he would be in town for the next two or three days and wanted to see me. I told him I would be glad to see him late yesterday or today at his convenience. He is coming in today at 2:30 p.m.

I asked him if there was anything special which would require my doing any checking. He stated there were two things he wanted to discuss.

1. The case of Nikola Tesla and Abraham N. Spandl, President of International Latex Corporation.

Our files reflect that Nikola Tesla was one of the world's outstanding scientists and in fact designed the generators installed at Niagara Falls. He died in New York on January 7, 1943, and is supposed to have left details and plans for a so-called death ray.

Our files also reflect that Colonel Erskine of Military Intelligence called us on January 9, 1943, advising that Tesla had died, that A. Spandl had communicated with the War Department regarding this death, that Tesla had a nephew named Savan Kosanovich who had taken possession of Tesla's papers and Spandl thought the papers might be used against our Government.

We made an immediate inquiry in New York and the first report was that Kosanovich and others entered Tesla's room with the aid of a locksmith, broke into a safe containing some of Tesla's valuable papers including formula.

Coincident with this, on January 8, L. M. C. Smith called Mr. Tamm regarding the death of Tesla and Smith stated he was talking to the Alien Property Custodian about seizing these items.

We interviewed Spandl who expressed concern over Tesla's effects and Spandl stated that Kosanovich had turned over the effects of Tesla to the Alien Property Custodian. Spandl further stated the day before Tesla died, he tried to get in touch with the War Department to make available certain patents.
In 1945, we talked to a Private Blowsy Fitzgerald, who stated he had been associated with Tesla, and that the Army believed that Tesla's "death ray" is the only defense against atom bombs.

It was very clear we had no responsibility for Tesla's effects, that the Alien Property Custodian seized them and we learned later that Naval authorities made microfilms of all his papers.

Kosanovich communicated with the Bureau on March 29, 1950, and under date of April 3, 1950, in response to his request for the microfilms of the papers of Tesla, who was a relative of Kosanovich, we advised Kosanovich that this Bureau had never been in possession of Tesla's papers.

Senator [redacted] furnished the Bureau five communications received from a [redacted] which pertained primarily to Abraham Spangal. This individual mentioned the FBI at length in these communications, pointing out that Mr. Foxworth had been called in on the Tesla case but was killed shortly thereafter. He further stated that he was associated with Fitzgerald and as such came in touch with Tesla. He stated the FBI investigated this matter but their hands were tied, that there was nothing the FBI could do as they had been stopped from a higher level, that the FBI Agent he dealt with, resigned and requested never to discuss the matter with him again, that he had a wife and family to consider and that the last hope was Congress. These communications were furnished to the Department on September 19, 1950.
We did have an Agent, who entered on duty and resigned. The file does not indicate that we have ever interviewed him on the basis of allegations.

I think we should see what specifics wants. I think we can tell him on the Tesla papers that when they were reported to us, the Department stated that the Alien Property Custodian was going to seize the papers and that we learned Spanel had called the War Department about the papers falling into the wrong hands.

Right. Page 42.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: D. M. In.x
FROM: E. G. Hitch

DATE: August 30, 1946

SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY

Mr. Lyon of the State Department informed Mr. Roach that he obtained a note from Colonel Grombach, Special Intelligence, War Department, concerning the above mentioned individual. Mr. Lyon was of the opinion that the information supplied by Colonel Grombach may be of interest to the Bureau.

The information as obtained from Colonel Grombach by Mr. Lyon is quoted as follows:

"[pronounce: ] according to common saying his mistress, arrived apparently together with or shortly after. It is supposed Nicolas Tesla the well known scientist, residing in Cleveland, O., (probably American citizen)"

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information.

RECORDED INDEXED 206 SE 26 N 100 - 348245 -
JAN 14 1947

53 Jan 23 1941
Ex-16

256
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT:
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE WHEN MADE:
JUN 1, 1952

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
5/9, 10, 13, 16, 26/52

REPORT MADE BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DATE 2-16-53

Subject interviewed and signed statement says

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.; RE:

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

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COPY OF THIS REPORT

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SECRET

59 AUG 1, 1952

2-16-53

Classified by
Declassify on:
OADP
9/1660

AUG 1, 1952

RECEIVED:
15

INDEX:
19

10 JUL 26 1952
Acquaintanceship with Officials in the Yugoslav Government

admitted at this time

he was interested in Yugoslav matters, Yugoslav progress in engineering, and their advances in equipment. He said he was also desirous of making the acquaintance of NIKOLA TESLA, who was an outstanding Yugoslav scientist and one of the founders of Westinghouse.

He said KOSANOVIĆ was not a great
administrator, but he has considerable respect for him in many ways. He believes that KOSANOVIC emphasized to the Yugoslav government that he (KOSANOVIC), would be especially effective as Ambassador because he was a nephew of TESLA (mentioned above) and a friend of Mayor LA GUARDIA, and other influential persons in this country.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Applicant, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE

Bulet dated 2/15/60;
Bu airtels dated 2/25 and 3/10/60;
Seattle airtel dated 2/26/60;
Baltimore airtels dated 2/27 and 3/4/60;
Norfolk airtel dated 3/1/60;
San Francisco airtel dated 3/3/60;
New York airtels dated 2/26, 3/3, 4, 10/60;
Chicago airtel dated 3/5/60;
Springfield airtel dated 3/8/60;
New Haven airtel dated 3/9/60.

6 - Bureau (138-4457) (Enc.
1 - Washington Field (138-4085)

138-4457 83
MAY 24 1960

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 0--344750
REPORT

Field Office File No.: 138-4385
Bureau File No.: 138-4457

Title: Applicant, Pan American Union; Washington, D.C.

Character: LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Synopsis: 

[Redacted text]

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

On June 7, 1947, [redacted] was interviewed by the Chicago...
admitted at this time he was interested in Yugoslav matters, Yugoslav progress in engineering, and their advances in equipment. He said he was also desirous of making the acquaintance of NIKOLA TESLA, who was an outstanding Yugoslav scientist and one of the founders of Westinghouse.

He said KOSANOVIC was not a great administrator, but he has considerable respect for him in many ways. He believes that KOSANOVIC emphasized to the Yugoslav government that he (KOSANOVIC), would be especially effective as Ambassador because he was a nephew of TESLA (mentioned above) and a friend of Mayor LA GUARDIA, and other influential persons in this country.