





Biography, an avenue untraveled after the war, but formerly known wide as the life of a man. The book can leave a reader on the edge of his seat, printed in the old Cyrillic alphabet.

Here Teal's English writings have been translated into Serbian, Croatian—except, as the author admits, for the "unimportant material," which remains, just as its words lie, in the language of its adopted country.



The Legacy

The fact that Teal's research notes and papers have not been easily available for western scientists has not, of course, meant that Teal's research is dead. On the contrary, the very mystery surrounding some of his work has inspired a new generation of scientists to try to duplicate his experiments. And since his experiments were actually limited, there has always been a chance that the results of his work would not be irreproducible. But the single greatest stimulus to try to follow in Teal's footsteps comes from the fact that he was the first to show that the results of his experiments could be used to explain the big questions of the mind. As one admiring German writer put it, "Teal went beyond the borders of his exact science to reveal what lies in the future ... a modern Prometheus who dared reach for the stars...."

Although a comprehensive summary of the state of Teal's implied research today would be beyond either the scope of this book or the intent of its author, no account of the inventor's life would be complete without at least some indication of what has become of him. At the time of his death, Teal was a man of great wealth, a well-known and respected figure in the scientific community. In 1954, he died of a heart attack, but it is no less impressive for that.

To begin, then, with Teal's experiments with ball lightning: He had no idea what ball lightning might be useful for when he first encountered it in his Colorado Springs mansion. To him, it was a strange, beautiful phenomenon, a thing of beauty and mystery. And so he set about determining the mode of formation of the strange orb and learned to produce them artificially.

The scientific explanation runs like this: In the highly ionized, high-energy atmosphere of a lightning storm, the energy of the electric field is accumulated in the excited state, instead of acquiring a quiet period for transformation from state to kinetic. Thus, for example, Teal produced artificial meteors by suddenly raising the temperature of the atmosphere to be more rapid than the rate of the ionized molecules to be more rapid than the rate of the ionized

they. The attack the point of maximum electrical pressure below the anode terminal exactly, and a ball of the white-yellowish with the base of the anode. The ball is surrounded by a blue-white glow.

Yet strongly enough, he led to produce phenomena with anything but the stability of the true ball-lightning spheres that he created. The reason for this is that the spheres are not stable. First, of course, because it is then an unknown, but second reason, and to achieve them, it may look a very long time, but the spheres are not stable. It is then an unknown, but second reason, and to achieve them, it may look a very long time, but the spheres are not stable.

Why the spheres with the problem? First, of course, because it is then an unknown, but second reason, and to achieve them, it may look a very long time, but the spheres are not stable. It is then an unknown, but second reason, and to achieve them, it may look a very long time, but the spheres are not stable.

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The relevance of ball lightning to fusion research has to do with the problem of creating a plasma. The heart of the most common type of fusion reaction involves taking isotopic hydrogen (deuterium and tritium) and accelerating and superheating it until the hydrogen atoms are so hot that they can overcome the repulsive forces of their nuclei and fuse to make helium nuclei, releasing a great deal of energy. Along with kinetic and thermal energy, it enters an energy state of fusion, and the energy is released as heat. The problem is to maintain the plasma in a state of fusion, and the energy is released as heat. The problem is to maintain the plasma in a state of fusion, and the energy is released as heat.

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valued wavelength to establish a standing wave condition. The believed propagation path fell along a diameter. But according to much knowledge developed since 1899, the propagation path would not be along a diameter but, rather, along an elliptical arc somewhere between the diameter and the periphery, depending on the refractive index between the diameter and the physical surface.

power is unattainable if the source is sending propagation power is that no power is transmitted. The power is transmitted only when the source is coupled with a travelling component. Boundary layer propagation, i.e. the mode of plasma propagation of waves at the boundary of two different media (such as earth and sky), is a subtle concept. However, the boundary plasma must be excited and the waves must be properly launched. At the frequency Trakka was using, such launching apparatus would be an enormous structure. In examining the photographs of this experimental station at Colorado Springs, it is apparent to experts that the old rock ampoule apparatus essential to the launching of such

Tests probably were mistaken at Colorado Springs in the interpretation of the lightning storms which he observed travelling away from him (seemingly) across the plains, producing maxima and minima effects upon his instruments. This has [been interpreted as showing] the waves being set up in the Earth by the travelling storm, with the cross waves passing through his location as the storm advanced. It is probable he was seeing an interference effect caused by the resulting difference of the frontal range of mountains to the west of his station. Dr. Wall, formerly senior, saw the same on his instruments.

Research Laboratories, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, describes himself as a "firm skeptic" of the theory. "The concept that electromagnetic energy penetrates through the earth," he says, "is valid only if the frequency is sufficiently low if the distances are small. It's all tied up with skin-effect phenomena; that means that the field is confined to the surface of a conductor as in metallic wave guide."

applied the fact that electromagnetic waves could transport energy through the air. "Instead he thought of the earth itself as a conveyor belt, and he thought of the possibility of a return conductor at heights of miles above sea level. The parallel of this idea, to the earth-ionosphere wave guide at extremely low frequencies is settling law." *E. Journal of Oceanic Engineering*, Vol. OE-2, No. 2, April 1977.

His proposed resonance of the system might be interpreted as the occurrence of the earth-ionosphere "cavity" resonance.

been associated from the early 1960s with W. O. Schramm in

With respect to wireless communication, the U.S. Navy's Project Seagull—Sealife of recent years has evolved from Teled's Colorado experiments. In a thermodynamic law, conventional radio communication probably would be disrupted at certain heights and wavelengths. America's atomic submarine fleet might then be without a means of receiving messages. The U.S. Navy, testing the danger, turned back to Teled's nineteenth-century suggestion of employing 10,000 Hz signals (ELF or extra low frequency), to circle the globe and penetrate the deepest waters.

One the broader speculation concerning Tealun science is a suggestion that Russia has been employing his theories on weather prediction to interfere with the jet stream, causing droughts and outbreaks of hot and cold weather. However unlikely the charge, it is what Tealun did to a good deal of theorizing (but very little implementation) on weather control.

For example, on the possible use of radio-communicating satellites and explosives to break up tornadoes and the use of "lightning rods" to trigger rainfall. Of the former he said, "It would not be difficult to provide special altimeters for this purpose, carrying the necessary electronic circuitry, and the use of explosives to change liquid air or other gas, which could be set into motion, automatically, or otherwise, and which would create a sudden pressure or action, breaking up the whirl. The missiles themselves might be made of material capable of spontaneous ignition." His account included a lengthy mathematical formula.<sup>16</sup> His

the returners are still not in on weather-changing scientists' radar. "I've been a member of the American Meteorological Society since 1968," says the author of the "Innovative Notebook" column for *Island* magazine, John Kestelofsky of Stanford University's Radio Science Laboratory. "I've demonstrated that very low frequency radio waves can cause disruptions in the magnetosphere. With a 20-m antenna and a 5.5 Hz transmitter, I can cause a disturbance in the ionosphere in the Antarctic, they found that the earth's magnetosphere is being modulated to cause high energy particles to cascade into our atmosphere, and by limiting the signal on or off they could start or stop these things."

"The theoretical implication suggested by their work," says Newman, "is that global weather control can be attained by the injection of relatively small 'signals' into the Van Allen belts—something like a super-transistor effect."

But Juergeman's speculations go further and are eminently

worthy of Tesla's resonance effect, as shown by the Studebaker team, can convert economic energies by means of magnetic energy, and by an amount of the very atoms in the air. With positive magnetic, we suddenly may get direct the atoms in their course."

No biography of Tesla would be complete without mention of the bright flocking of amateur physicists who build Tesla coils for their own amusement. The young men of the 1920s and 1930s, and the young women who pore over the basic papers and sell the inspiration from them.

Dwight Cox, a Wisconsin physicist who has produced Tesla's public writings, says that Tesla's "most important interest in high-voltage engineering was in the field of high-frequency lighting, and because my studies on the laboratory production of ball lightning, and because the University of Wisconsin at Madison asked me to succeed Tesla as its director of the Tesla Laboratory in 1937, I had to read Tesla's papers on this subject."

And Tesla built one Tesla coil for a Hollywood studio for lighting effects, which has been a common use of them.

Electrical engineer Leland Anderson has summarized the major points in design that a coil builder might gain from reading Tesla's papers on the subject:

1. The Q's of the primary and secondary must be as high as practicable.

2. The Q's of the primary and secondary should be equal.

3. The magnetic field strength, winding should be one-quarter of the alternating wavelength.

4. The technique of using an "extra coil" with circuit (or a variation of it) in the secondary to multiply the voltage should be used.

With these criteria in mind, "he says, "the builder will find as much as 100 times as much voltage as the secondary winding is capable of producing."

Last but not least, what about Tesla's death? It is a story that has been told many times. The story is that Tesla was working on a new concept of a "death ray" when he died. The story is that he was working on a new concept of a "death ray" when he died. The story is that he was working on a new concept of a "death ray" when he died.

Leland Dole, assistant director of the Radio Physics Laboratory at MIT, has studied the inventor's work and his last dying moments for two decades. He points out that the idea of a "death ray" was not a new concept, but it was a concept that had been around since about 1920.

While legends are now required just to keep track of all the theory and experience that have unfolded since Tesla's time, he says, "Our mathematics and practical understanding of electricity, magnetism, and the properties of matter have advanced so far since Tesla's time that we can now produce a death ray."

Tesla, Dole believes, "may have had intuitive insight into beams and high-energy particle beams as well as ultra-high voltage power sources. He was a man who was ahead of his time."

In fact, there is no good evidence to suggest that Tesla anticipated beams. The "telephone" may seem to have been concerned exclusively with high-energy particle beams. We still do not know exactly what Tesla was thinking about when he wrote about "death rays."

It is probably true that Tesla was not a man who was concerned with the practical application of his ideas. He was a man who was concerned with the theory of his ideas.

Nevertheless, Tesla's work with high-voltage to accelerate charged particles does seem to have been decided in what is now the mainstream of physical science. In this field, "says Dole, "the machines today have energy levels of tens of billions of electron volts or at least 1,000 times greater energy levels than Tesla ever attained."

I am sure the magnifying transmitters were spectacular. He probably intended to use them for the production of high-voltage power. He was a man who was ahead of his time.

As the book goes to press, the Pentagon is studying the creation of a new branch of the armed services, to be known as the US Space Command, whose primary mission will consist of laser and particle-beam weapons that from "space battlefields." In press



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Subject SAVA KOSANOVIC  
 Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8-26 Searcher Initials 408  
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FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100-346268-	2008209X
100-345133-	2008209X
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- ☐ Criminal Search
- ☐ Main References Only
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- ☐ Restricted to Locality of

Subject NIKOLA TESLA

Birthdate & Place 1856-12-10 SPALACOM

Address Classified

Declassify on: OADR

Localities 1856

RF# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8/24 Searcher Initials 44

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FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
110-2287	✓
190-23940	✓
64-115830-9986	✓
24019	✓
12392	✓
65-37367-608	✓
77-32591-20	✓
44-5-90140	✓
87-724-138	018 ✓
106-0-9401	✓
105-254598-7	✓
138-4437-83	269 ✓
190-13537-1	
190-26450-2	
190-27082-4	
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190-20720-1	
-5	
190-22942-3	
190-22527-3	
190-23039-3	
190-24491-3	
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190-20087-10X

190-35718-1X

-3

190-34588-1

190-31983-4

190-30839-8

190-35718-1

190-35547-1

190-40085-1

190-24043-5

190-20097-18

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31

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*Freedom of Information Release*

*On*

*Subject: Nikola Tesla*

*Cross References*

*Pages Reviewed - 127*

*Pages Released - 127*



*Federal Bureau of Investigation*

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February 12, 1937

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.

RECORDED & INDEXED 152-47649-1  
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,

Passaic, N.J.

b7C

*Letter Ack'd R/*  
*Per Air Commerce*

cc - [redacted]  
2-27-37 (744)

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

January 11, 1943

13818

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT  
 EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH  
 OF NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased)  
 ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Carson  
 Mr. Coffey  
 Mr. Hendon  
 Mr. Kramer  
 Mr. McGuire  
 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm  
 Tele. Room  
 Mr. Nease  
 Miss Beahm  
 Miss Gandy

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".

Svetl Kosenovich, a distant relative intensely disliked by Tesla, is taking steps to get possession of these important documents and plans. Kosenovich on January 7, 1943, with George Clark, in charge of the Museum and Laboratory for RCA, and Kenneth Sweeney 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 formulae, designs, et cetera.

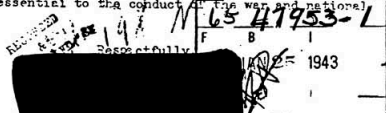
Tesla is reported to have completed and perfected his experiments in the radio transmission of electrical power and to have conceived and designed a revolutionary type of torpedo not presently in use by any nation. It is reported that Kosenovich may possibly make this material available to the enemy.

## ACTION:

I called Mr. Donegan of the New York Office at 12:30 P.M. and pointed out the apparent burglary violation on the part of Kosenovich. I told him this matter should be discreetly discussed with the State's Attorney in New York City with a view to locating Kosenovich 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.



to NY 1-21-43  
 JEL



65-47953-1

12516

PSP:AB

January 21, 1943

SAC, New York

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; SAVA KOSANOVICH;  
EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH OF NIKOLA TESLA (Deceased)  
ESPIONAGE (M)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a teletype dated January 9, 1943, from the New York Field Office and to a phone conversation between Mr. J. B. Little of the Bureau and Assistant Special Agent in Charge Donegan on January 11, 1943. 9/5

It was pointed out to Mr. Donegan that Sava Kosanovich, George Clark and Kenneth Sweeney may have 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. Donegan was advised this matter should be discreetly discussed with the State's Attorney, New York City, with a view to locating Kosanovich 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 boxes, 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 Kosanovich might possibly make certain material available to the enemy.

A review of the Bureau files reveals considerable information concerning Nikola Tesla and his inventions and it should be noted that one Nikola Tesla, who might have been identical with Nikola Tesla, made a speech at the Grange Hall, Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 4, 1922, under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

dr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 dr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ It further appears that Sava Kosanovich may be identical with an individual of the same name, who is a member of the Yugoslavian Government in exile. An examination of the files reveals that Sava Kosanovich, described as the Minister of Supply, arrived with other Yugoslavian Government officials at Norfolk, Virginia, on September 4, 1941, on the SS City of Moscow, a British ship, from Cape Town en route to the United Kingdom via Washington and Canada. (JAN 22 1943-22430-2)  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_ In another instance the name of Sava N. Kosanovich appears on the Mr. Headquarter of the Central and Eastern European Planning Board (Czechoslovakia).  
 Mr. Kerner \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss \_\_\_\_\_

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SAC, New York

- 2 -

Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia). On this letterhead Kosanovich is described as Chairman of the Board and Minister of State for Yugoslavia. It is stated that this Board is interested in "planning for postwar Europe". (100-99042)

In still another file it is disclosed that Sava Kosanovich, a Serbian, was a member of one of the Yugoslavian minority parties and when an emergency government to overthrow an alliance with the Axis was formed, he was included as an official. He is alleged to be a Communist and is said to receive \$1,250 a month salary from the exiled Yugoslavian Government. He and other exiled government officials are stated to use these large salaries to finance every Serbian paper in the United States except "Srbobran" published at Pittsburgh. (97-1340-18)

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, New York

EEC:PM  
65-12290

March 19, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; SAVA <sup>6</sup>KOSANOVICH;  
EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH OF NIKOLA TESLA  
ESPIONAGE, MISCELLANEOUS (Deceased);

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  
E. E. CONROY  
Special Agent in Charge

*alien En  
custodian*

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65-47953-3

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OF 2 65-47953-3



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

FILE NO. 100-8189

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-29-43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3-6-43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>CHARLES J. FOSTER :MHR</b>
TITLE <b>SAVA M. KOSANOVICH, with alias Sava M. Cosonovitch</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY G. CONSPIRACY DETENTION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject SAVA M. KOSANOVICH, Secretary of State to Yugoslavian Government in exile. Resides Navarre Hotel, NYC. Reported to have turned over patents and effects to Alien Property Custodian, NYC, for NICK TESLA. ABE SPANEL advised subject for United Nations and desires to become U.S. citizen.

- R U C -

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DATE 4-28-85 BY SP-1000

**REFERENCE:**

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

**DETAILS:**

**AT DOVER, DELAWARE**

It is to be noted that subject's correct name is SAVA M. KOSANOVICH and not COSONOVITCH as carried in reference letter.

Mr. ABE SPANEL, President of the International Latex Corporation, advised that the subject is presently the Secretary of State to the Yugoslavian Government in exile and that he resides at the Navarre Hotel, New York City. He stated 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: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 148 OCT 26 1964		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-47953-4</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">17483</div>
5 - Bureau 4 - NYC (2 G-2) 2 - Baltimore		RECORDED 17483
52 APR 22 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 FRED B. CORNELL of the New York Field Division. He also advised that WALDEMER KEMPFERT, Science Editor, New York Times and BILL LAURENZ, 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 ELOYCE FITZGERALD, Pierpont Hotel, Brooklyn, New York, Secretary to TESLA, has been contacted by Special Agent CORNELL and that if the New York Office wishes to contact SPANEL he may be reached at his home.

b7C  
o/s

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Fk:lem  
2:45 p.m.Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: SAVA KOSANOVICH  
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)  
CUSTODIAL DETENTIONMr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

At this time SA John Parker of the New York office telephoned.

stating on the previous afternoon [redacted] telephoned that office through the assistance of [redacted] known lecturer, author and traveler. [redacted] stated that she would like to be interviewed concerning certain information she possessed relative to Yugoslavian activities and, in particular, data which she was concerning [redacted] by the name of Kosanovich, whom she believes to be an enemy agent. [redacted] stated she was preparing statements of fact which she intends to turn over to the State Department concerning Kosanovich. She advised she was [redacted] to her home at [redacted] and can be reached at her address, which is [redacted]

b7C

b7D

Agent Parker stated [redacted] is presently referring to Sava Kosanovich and added this individual is mentioned in two teletypes which the New York office forwarded to the Bureau under dates of January 9 and 12, 1943, in the case entitled UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, FUGITIVE, ALFRED L. ENTS AND RESEARCH OF ALFRED TESLA, FUGITIVE, (Bureau file 100-2237). 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 hotel room at New York City on January 8, 1943, Sava Kosanovich, a distant relative, and other individuals entered his room and opened a safe, examining certain materials which he possessed. On January 8, Dr. 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 that apparently, the Alien Property Custodian was taking some action in this matter. Inasmuch as the matter was being handled by the Alien Property Custodian's office, the Bureau did not conduct any inquiries into this situation.

RECORDED 16

INDEXED 16

It is also noted that on July 14, Dr. James Sharpe of the Special Liaison Police Unit of the Department for [redacted] is a letter reportedly dated JUL 28 1943, in which was described as the Minister of the Yugoslav Government in exile by one [redacted]

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This letter, which Sharpe undelivered [redacted] April 7, 1943, was of a threatening nature.

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Mr. Ladd

- 2 -

A newspaper article which Mr. Sharpe also exhibited revealed that [redacted] was arraigned in local court in New York City on [redacted] after having been charged with sending a threatening letter through the mail to Kossanovich. In connection with this trial, Agent Parker stated that the case has been postponed for six months. In the letter which [redacted] wrote Kossanovich, he makes reference to [redacted] and instructs that Kossanovich discontinue his attacks on him.

At the time Mr. Sharpe called at the Bureau, he pointed out the strong animosity and dissension which exists between the various nationalist groups in this country, because of their conflicting opinions as to the type of postwar government which should be set up in the smaller countries in Europe and mentioned that Kossanovich and [redacted] have opposite political theories. He also mentioned that [redacted] is one of the greatest contributors to dissension between the Germans in this country and has been active in publicizing her views concerning postwar Berlin.

b7c

Recently the Bureau instructed the Pittsburgh office to interview [redacted] concerning certain statements which she has been making relative to the German armistice. To date, this interview has not been consummated.

ACT 100:

Inasmuch as this office has indicated to the New York office that [redacted] is a woman, she desired to have [redacted] and that the interview should be held at that time. It is believed that an interview with her should be made. It is felt that this interview should be carried out as soon as possible by the Pittsburgh office. Agents of the Washington Field Office, because of her prominence and political views.

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

Respectfully,

*F. L. Reich*  
F. L. Reich



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. 65-12200  
HPR:mhm

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262119  
8-16-82  
9148 JFE/AG/32

CONFIDENTIAL

October 17, 1945

4-18-87

Director, FBI

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; # 291860  
SAVA KOSANOVICH;  
Experiments and research of NIKOLA TESLA (deceased)  
ESPIONAGE - M

Dear Sir:

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, a [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 NIKOLA TESLA in order to salvage therefrom any models or designs of possible military value. [redacted] claimed that he heard that ABRAHAM N. SPATT, 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 MANHATTAN 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, BLOYCE FITZGERALD, had been TESLA'S protege and one of the inventor's few confidants. 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.

[redacted] related that sometime in December 1942, when FITZGERALD was attending a meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, he made the acquaintance of ABRAHAM SPATT who became interested in FITZGERALD'S

RETURN TO  
MAILING DIV.

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r 17, 1945

gun. SPANEL offered financial aid to FITZGERALD and the two were in the closest contact with each other for a considerable period of time. [redacted] 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 HIGGINS SHIP BUILDING 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.

[redacted] stated that in November of 1943, for some unknown reason but which he believes to be attributable to SPANEL, FITZGERALD was fired by the HIGGINS 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. [redacted] 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, 1944 in an article entitled "SCIENCE IN THE NEWS" by WILLIAM A. LAURENCE, Science Editor states that TESLA divulged to LAURENCE the fact that he had developed a "death ray" or "teleforce" 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. [redacted] 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, 1945, by the KING FEATURE SYNDICATE INCORPORATED, WESTBROOK-CUTLER 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 LATEX CORPORATION, as a public service feature. It is also interesting to observe that in the New York Times of October 2, 1945, an article appears which states that SPANEL is suing the KING FEATURE SYNDICATE INCORPORATED for six million dollars alleging the column by CUTLER to have been libelous.

Oct 17, 1945

[redacted] 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. [redacted] 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. 7 1/4

[redacted] 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. [redacted] indicated that Army Intelligence was pursuing an investigation along these lines in an attempt to ascertain the complete story in this regard. *psychological*

For the Bureau's information, [redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] is [redacted] and family resides in [redacted]. He is a graduate of [redacted] and [redacted] had been of [redacted] from [redacted] had been [redacted] and was in charge of [redacted] of the [redacted] %

[redacted] at present is [redacted] however, he appears to have ample funds since he travels all over the country and resides in reputable hotels. Just recently he stated that he had [redacted] from [redacted] Washington to the West Coast as [redacted]. He advised that it is his desire to cooperate with FITZGERALD in securing legal possession of TESLA'S effects in order that a memorial foundation may be established for the protection of TESLA'S experiments and for the preservation of the inventors memory. b7C

[redacted] 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. %

[redacted] 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. [redacted] 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

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er 17, 1945

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 MUZAR, 134 East 63rd Street, New York, New York, who is listed as the agent for SAVA KOSAKOVICH.

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 GORSUCH, 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 G. TRUMP, of the office of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. Mr. GORSUCH 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 SHORE & WALKER SAFE COMPANY. It was Mr. GORSUCH'S belief that a Mr. SWEETZEY 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 WILLIS GEORGE, EDWARD PALMER, and JOHN J. CORBETT.

There are enclosed herewith two typewritten copies of the report by Mr. TRUMP of the ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN 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] b7C

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

Very truly yours,

W. E. GAWOY, SAC

3 Enclosures

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Address writer at:

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

Mr. Walter Gersuch,  
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.

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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, NERC.

Enclosure.

JGT/G

000006

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. Hedetniemi, Washington Office of the Alien Property Custodian; Dr. John C. Trump, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Willie 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.

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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 Amtorg 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 Telegeodynamics, 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. The 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.

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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 Carol 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 28, 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 28, 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.

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Exhibit J

"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 vacuum 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, 1941. 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

Exhibit M (cont.)

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 O

"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 P. <sup>✓</sup>Armagnac for Popular Science Monthly, May 24, 1923. 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.

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Exhibit Q

An agreement dated April 20, 1935, between Nikola Tesla and the Amtorg 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. X. Bartanien of the Amtorg 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 G. TRUMP,  
Technical Aide,  
Division 14, WERC.

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

JGT/G

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# 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. 2-5600.

Residence: Hasbrouk Heights, New Jersey  
Miss Skerritt was secretary to Doctor Tesla from 1912 until 1922. She is familiar with the Karseni 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 1915 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 9-9186

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 mare 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 1889. 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-7-4519. Business (Artist) 420 Lexington Ave. N.Y.C. - Xu-6-8065.

Mr. Fritz Lowenstein was the assistant to Dr. Tesla during his historic laboratory experiments in Colorado Springs in 1889. He was also to have appeared as a defence witness for Tesla in his Marconi patent suits 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 1888 experiments. (Mr. G.H. Clark provided information re documents and Lowenstein) (Mr. Crito mentioned Lowenstein). Mr. Emil Lowenstein is not on friendly terms with the entire Lowenstein family and a Mr. Massey, 62 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: WPB, 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, Seigurd (or Sigurd) - Copenhagen, Denmark. Business: Paris, France. He has not been interviewed. See Mr. E. Piensen of the International Latex Corp., Dover, Del. for information. Was Berg was a close friend of Tesla in Europe and mentioned other members of his family; Mr. Ernest and Mr. Esko Berg are found in correspondence from Mrs. B.A. Behrend to Mr. Kenneth Swezey in 1933 and 1934.
- Behrend, Bernard, A. Mrs. - Rond Point, Aiken, S.C. Phone 135. 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 His Work" in 1932 (Approx) Mr. Boskan was a close friend of Mr. Tesla and has considerable engineering data in his possession according to Mr. Swezey.
- Denton, Clifford, Mr. - Science Reporter.. New York Daily News, 220 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C. MU-2-1234 Ext. 557. 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 Frequencies 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. Crampa.

Csito, Julius - 4629 193rd St. Flushing, Long Island. Tel: Flushing 7-4711.

Mr. Csito was mentioned to me first by Mr. Rosenovich and later Mr. Spindel had received his name from Mr. Wm. Lawrence. Mr. Csito 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. Hatzmaker. 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. Csito's father also worked for Dr. Tesla in 1894 and was with him at his Houston St. laboratory. Mr. Csito, Sr. accompanied Dr. Tesla to Colorado Springs in 1899. Mr. Csito 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).

Clark, Mr. Geo. H. - Res: 349 E. 49th St. Tel: El-5-1603. Bus: RCA Mfg. Co.

(Library) 25 Beaver St. N.Y.C. Room 314 A. Tel: Hanover 2-1829. Ext 123. 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 the prosecution of a suit of infringement against the Marconi patents. He has never met Dr. Tesla but he knows of his work and is interested in collecting historical data for preservation. Mr. Clark is a friend of Mr. Sweazy.

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

Wetzel, Tailors - 2 E. 44th St. Murry 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 Urner- Shoe Shops. 250 Madison Ave. Murry 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.

Cornels, Fredrick C. P.S.I. Office Federal Court House Bldg. 12th Floor  
Regent 2-2315

Mr. Cornels 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. 82nd 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 Merrington.

Denmark, Lt. 1270 6th Ave. Room 811, Circle 6-1484 (restricted number)  
N.Y.C. U.S. Army Int. G2.

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

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, William Married to an Austrian by name of DePree 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.

DeePassos, 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.