



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 30, 2020

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1457454-000
Subject: GOLD, VICTOR R

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

4 pages were reviewed and 4 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- ☐ This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- ☐ We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website:

<https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.



See additional information which follows.

The enclosed documents represent the final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed is one cross-reference which is identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files to other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those pages which mention the subject of your request and any additional pages showing the context in which the subject of your request was mentioned. The cross-reference pages were processed pursuant to the provisions of the FOIA and are being released to you in redacted form.

Records which may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Acting Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 12/3/76

VICTOR GOLD, 6309 Beachway Drive, Falls Church, Virginia, was interviewed in the presence of his wife DALE in their residence. At the outset, Mr. and Mrs. GOLD were advised that the interview was being conducted at the request of the United States Department of Justice in connection with its inquiry into certain activities of [] KIM Han-cho, and others.

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GOLD, who identified himself as the Press Secretary to former Vice President SPIRO AGNEW and as a current author, advised he was acquainted with Dr. HANCHO KIM of Lanham, Maryland, and he provided the following information about KIM:

GOLD advised he was introduced to KIM by a mutual acquaintance, GEORGE KOCH, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Incorporated, which is located at 1425 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC). This introduction took place in KOCH's office in mid-May, 1975, possibly May 19, 1975, to the best of GOLD's ability to reconstruct the date. Both KOCH and KIM at that time were involved in a fund-raising effort for Landon School of Bethesda, Maryland. GOLD stated that KIM "came on strong" in relating his prior association with Findlay College in Ohio.

This meeting was followed by several luncheon invitations which GOLD declined because of the press of business. GOLD said that he and his wife then received a formal written invitation to dinner from the KIMs to be held at the KIM residence in Lanham, Maryland, on June 16, 1976. The GOLDS accepted and felt there would be other guests, but that was not the case.

GOLD described the KIM residence as unpretentious on the outside, but ostentatious on the inside. During the evening, KIM asked GOLD about his familiarity with certain press personalities and specifically about GOLD's contacts with "The New York Times." KIM seemed disappointed that GOLD's contacts there were not more highly placed. After dinner, KIM asked GOLD for an autographed copy of GOLD's

Interviewed on 12/2/76 at Falls Church, VA File # WFO 58-1536

by SAs [] and 15
HOMER W. SCHWEPPE GEO:aih Date dictated 12/3/76

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book, which GOLD said he provided reluctantly together with an inscription something like this: "To my good friend, HANCHO KIM."

GOLD recalled that the name of [] came up during the evening's discussion. It was apparent to GOLD that KIM did not like [] because of the press publicity [] generated by his elaborate party giving. GOLD said that he does not know [] but that he met him once at a very large social gathering. He has had no further contact with [].

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GOLD related that after the above dinner, KIM called two or three times in order to set up a luncheon appointment with GOLD. GOLD finally accepted and lunched with KIM at Paul Young's Restaurant in WDC in early July, 1975, probably July 3, 1975.

At that luncheon, KIM told GOLD that he could make South Korean President PARK Chung-hee available to some television network for an exclusive interview. GOLD said it was apparent on that occasion that KIM was involved in self-aggrandizement and promotion of his own interests. As a result of KIM's conversation, GOLD presented KIM's offer to [] now with the television program "Face the Nation", and to [] on the Foreign Desk at CBS Television in New York City. [] apparently never responded to KIM's offer; [] however, did meet with KIM but failed to negotiate further with him since KIM wanted to submit all the questions to be used in any interview format.

During a phone conversation with GOLD in early July, 1975, KIM asked GOLD to set up a luncheon appointment with television news commentator WALTER CRONKITE. GOLD refused to attempt to do so. At about the same time, KIM also insisted on meeting someone at "The New York Times." According to GOLD, KIM eventually did contact [].

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Sometime later in early July, 1975, KIM called GOLD for assistance in arranging a visit to the White House for the daughter of the President of South Korea. GOLD said that by this time KIM, who had been informed by GOLD that he was not in the public relations business, had become a "bloody nuisance." GOLD said he contacted a friend, one General JOHN MICHAEL DUNN, who had been an assistant to Vice President AGNEW, and asked whether DUNN could be of some assistance.

On about July 15, 1975, KIM entertained DUNN and GOLD at lunch at the Sans Souci Restaurant in WDC. KIM restated his request for the special White House visit and also voiced the request that a South Korean journalist be given an exclusive interview with the President. GOLD said he told KIM to forget such a request.

According to GOLD, DUNN put the visit request through normal channels, and presumably the visit took place. About this time, DUNN told GOLD that KIM had been "dropping GOLD's name" in the White House news office, that is, the office of the President's Press Secretary, RON NESSEN. GOLD indicated that KIM had said something to this effect: "VIC GOLD is a friend of mine."

On July 27, 1975, General DUNN and his wife and the GOLDS accepted a formal dinner invitation extended by the KIMs in connection with a special occasion being celebrated by the Koreans. About two weeks later GOLD was called by KIM, who said he had been embarrassed since his request to the White House for the exclusive interview of the President had been denied by means of a common form letter. KIM accused GOLD of suggesting the submission of the request. GOLD denied having done so and told KIM he had misunderstood GOLD. GOLD said he responded to this conversation by calling KIM a "crazy son of a bitch" and then he told KIM not to bother him any more. GOLD said he has had no further contact with KIM since that time.

At this point, GOLD made the observation that KIM apparently was interested in using GOLD to line up certain individuals who could perform a type of public relations service for him. GOLD volunteered that other than the contacts described above, he made no further effort to be of assistance to KIM. GOLD said KIM never asked GOLD to prepare any written material for him, and GOLD never did. GOLD said that beyond the two luncheons and two dinners mentioned above, he received nothing of value from KIM, although KIM had on one occasion mentioned the possibility of a trip to Korea for GOLD. GOLD said he never asked KIM for any compensation for his efforts on KIM's behalf. (GOLD denied in a very emotional and vociferous manner that he had ever been paid by or received from KIM the amount of \$50,000. More specifically, he called KIM a "lying son of a bitch" and repeated that KIM had never offered or given GOLD "even a dime."

GOLD commented that he certainly would not have been of any assistance to him if he had suspected KIM might have been an agent of the South Korean Government. GOLD said he was told by KIM that KIM was an American citizen and that he had close connections with the President of South Korea. GOLD said he believed at the time that KIM's income came from his cosmetics business.

GOLD recalled that during the visit to KIM's home, he and KIM spent some time in KIM's office, which contained two "teletype machines." KIM drew attention to them and described them as machines which allowed him to keep in touch with his cosmetics plants all over the United States. KIM made no mention of the possibility of communicating with Korea with those machines.

During the same visit, KIM showed GOLD clippings of several press items which had appeared under KIM's name in "The Washington Evening Star" and "The New York Times." During the interview of him GOLD speculated without any success on how KIM was able to have the above papers print the items submitted by him.

In concluding, GOLD reiterated he had never received any remuneration from KIM and suggested that perhaps KIM had reported a payment to GOLD of \$50,000, but had actually retained the money for himself. GOLD described KIM as an exaggerator and as an individual out of touch with reality. He suggested that if the South Korean Government is using KIM for public relations purposes, it is "very bad off" because KIM is very inept and underestimates the intelligence of the United States public.